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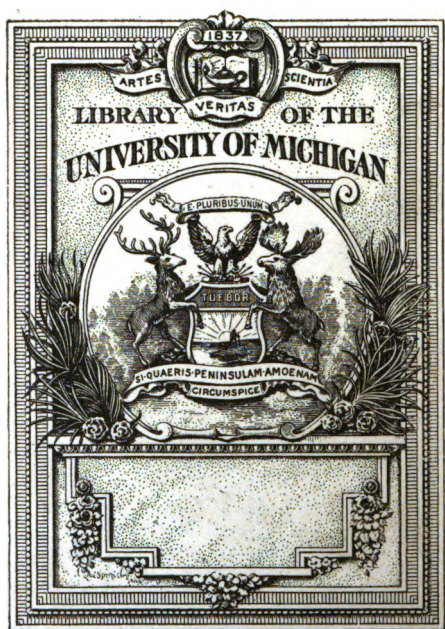
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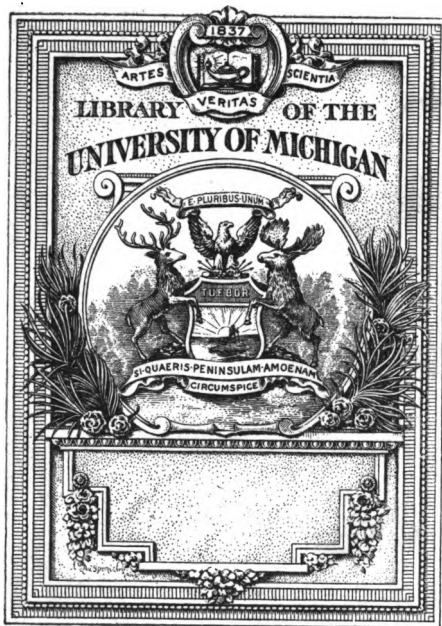
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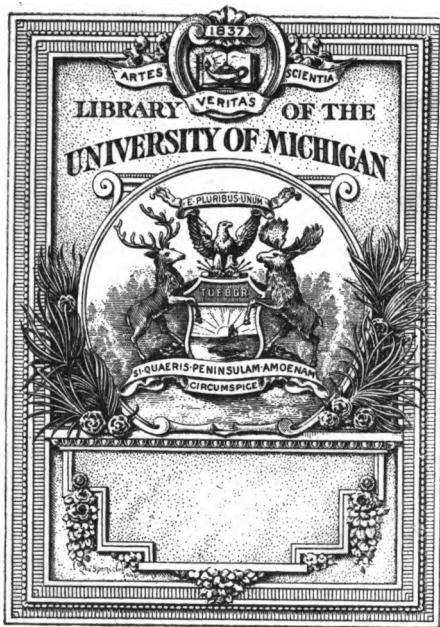
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1891:

Dated SEPTEMBER 23, 1891.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1891.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the business transacted by the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1891, under the laws for the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States, or for otherwise disposing thereof, and the laws relating to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for grants of land under the authority of the government

My immediate predecessor, Hon. Lewis A. Groff, resigned his position March 20, 1891. I entered on duty, as Commissioner, March 31, 1891. Therefore, the transactions of which report is made in the following pages took place in the fiscal year, about nine months of which transpired during the administration of my immediate predecessor and about three months during my own administration.

The administrative policy concerning the public lands, inaugurated under your direction shortly after March 4, 1889, has been continued throughout the fiscal year just closed, and it is most gratifying to report that this liberal and enlightened policy was favored by Congressional approval during the year.

It will be remembered that in 1885, and for several succeeding years, the Commissioner in charge of this Bureau conducted his administration upon the assumption that a very large proportion of the settlers on the public domain were dishonest and disposed to evade the law and defraud the government. In the presence of this violent assumption each settler was placed at the disadvantage of being presumed guilty of evil intent until he made the contrary appear.

On page 71 of his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, in discussing the subject of commuted homesteads, the Commissioner says:

The proportion of fraudulent entries of this kind can be more nearly estimated at the whole number of such entries than in any other manner.

And of homestead cases he says:

The average proportion of fraudulent entries made for five years' settlement is estimated at about 40 per cent.

All preëmption entries were pronounced bad, and of timber-culture entries he sets down 90 per cent. as fraudulent. To sum up, however, it is but necessary to quote from page 48 of his report the sweeping conclusion of Commissioner Sparks, which reads as follows:

At the outset of my administration I was confronted with overwhelming evidences that the public domain was being made a prey of unscrupulous speculation and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic fraud carried on and consummated under the public land laws.

Entertaining such views it was but natural that the Commissioner should in every possible way impede the transaction of business in the Bureau. Such was the policy pursued. On April 3, 1885, an order was issued suspending action on all entries (except on certain scrip locations and on private cash entries) in the whole of Colorado, except the Ute reservation, and in all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and portions of Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. While this order was modified at a later date the spirit which prompted it controlled the administration of the land laws for many years. The great body of honest settlers were erroneously tainted with suspicion, created by the acts of a very small percentage of evil-disposed persons.

On vague and indefinite charges large numbers of public land entries were suspended pending investigations conducted at the expense of the government to discover supposed frauds. Suspected settlers were required to travel to local land offices in every public land State and Territory, to furnish proof of the good faith on their part which the law presumes in every man's favor until the want of it is in some way affirmatively shown.

The energies of the working force of the Bureau were diverted from customary duty and employed in an apparent effort to discover how to avoid transacting public business. In consequence of this policy thousands of well-meaning settlers were burdened with heavy expense they were ill able to bear, and all business in the public land States, and in the Territories, was very injuriously affected. Titles became unsettled, and the pioneer, engaged in clearing the way for advancing civilization, for the first time in a quarter of a century, was made to feel that the power of the government was arrayed against him. Efforts made to establish the wholesale charges preferred against settlers practically failed, as the records of the Bureau show. Nevertheless, land patents were very slowly and reluctantly issued between the close of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, and June 30, 1889.

About the last-named date the effects of a change of policy became obvious. Under the changed order of business, and legal constructions,

settlers were presumed to be honest and well disposed toward the government and its laws.

This policy has controlled the administration of the General Land Office for the last two fiscal years, and as a contrast of the substantial results evolved in the way of actual business transacted under the respective lines of administrative policy may be of value, I submit the following:

Comparative statement of agricultural and other patents issued by the General Land Office during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887, and the fiscal years ending June 30, 1890 and 1891.

Patents—	Issued during fiscal year ending—		Total.	Issued during fiscal year ending—		Total.
	June 30, 1886.	June 30, 1887.		June 30, 1890.	June 30, 1891.	
Agricultural:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Preemption	7,782	18,680	26,442	77,346	72,139	149,515
Homestead	11,096	5,444	16,540	36,928	38,617	75,545
Timber culture	321	354	675	2,266	3,080	5,346
Military bounty land warrants	290	56	346	396	327	723
Agricultural college scrip	5	13	18	20	12	32
Supreme Court scrip	86	13	99	87	20	107
Sioux half-breed	1	4	5	13	2	15
Choctaw scrip	1		1			
Surveyor-general's scrip	4	3	7	115	98	213
Dodge scrip	6	3	9		6	6
Porterfield scrip	1	3	4		2	2
Arredonda scrip	289		289		1	1
Coles scrip	3		3			
Valentine scrip		1	1	6	14	20
Wilson warrants		2	2			
Red Lake and Pembina half-breed		2	2		3	3
Special act of Congress					9	9
Miscellaneous				70		70
Total	19,885	24,558	44,443	117,247	114,360	231,607
Mineral	675	1,489	2,232	1,407	1,792	3,196
Coal	15	53	68	224	226	450

RECAPITULATION.

Patents issued.	During fiscal years ending June 30—		Increase.
	1886 and 1887.	1890 and 1891.	
Agricultural:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Preemption	26,442	149,515	123,073
Homestead	16,540	75,545	59,005
Timber culture	675	5,346	4,671
Military bounty land	346	723	377
Agricultural college scrip	18	32	14
Miscellaneous scrip	422	446	24
Mineral	44,443	231,607	187,164
Coal	2,232	3,199	967
	68	450	382

The sympathy of Congress with the expeditious disposal of public-land business was made manifest in the seventh section of an act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal the timber-culture law, and for other purposes."

Under and by virtue of the provisions of said section cases long suspended on suspicion of fraud, or under harsh technical rules, are passed to patent in a manner which, while greatly facilitating the transaction of business, still leaves ample safeguards against the perpetration of possible fraud.

The fiscal year upon which we are entering will be fruitful of results through the strength given the policy of the administration by this new legislation. Indeed, I feel justified in predicting that, with the present office force, the business of the Bureau will be practically brought up abreast with current work by the end of the next fiscal year. The work performed and the results accomplished during the fiscal year included herein sustain the prediction made, and may be briefly summed up as follows:

DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries.....	30,955.50
Public auction, sales at	304.99
Preëmption entries.....	1,391,413.31
Timber and stone-land entries.....	259,913.55
Mineral-land entries	33,691.35
Desert-land entries.....	400,432.49
Excesses on homestead and other entries.....	12,438.35
Coal-land entries.....	8,067.33
Lassen County desert-land entries	719.89
Townsite entries.....	1,741.85
Abandoned military reservations	669.81
University lands.....	40.00
Supplemental payments.....	2,479.63
Competitive bids	21.10
Under act July 23, 1866	154.88
Under act March 3, 1877.....	46.75
Total.....	2,143,090.78

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homestead entries (original).....	5,040,393.72
Timber-culture entries (original)	969,006.38
Entries with—	
Military bounty land warrants	21,686.84
Agricultural college scrip	640.00
Private land scrip.....	4,539.17
Valentine scrip	240.00
Arredonda scrip.....	3,448.62
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	1,035.95
Chippewa half-breed scrip	160.00
Israel Dodge scrip	80.00
Supreme Court scrip	40.00
Surveyors-general scrip.....	40.00

	Acres.
Railroad selections.....	1,857,572.69
State selections, school, swamp, etc	174,404.81
Indian allotments.....	117,485.99
Donation claims.....	150.76
Original swamp selections.....	23,167.00
Act June 22, 1861	40.00

Total area of public land entries and selections.....	8,214,140.93
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INDIAN LANDS.

Cherokee school lands	2,869.61
Ute Indian lands.....	67,894.04
Sioux Indian lands.....	1,859.83
Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	6,565.27
Kansas trust and diminished reserve	881.92
New York Indian lands.....	6,545.26
Miami Indian lands.....	40.00
Absentee Shawnee Indian lands.....	440.00
Omaha Indian lands	120.00
Umatilla Indian lands.....	33,252.68

Total Indian lands.....	120,468.61
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RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash.....	2,143,090.78
Miscellaneous entries	8,214,140.93
Indian lands.....	120,468.61

Making a grand total of.....	10,477,700.32
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The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the "original entries" of the respective classes:

Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, R. S.)	546,302.34
Commuted homesteads (act June 15, 1880).....	2,927.67
Commuted timber-culture entries (act March 3, 1891)	67,889.26
Final homestead entries.....	3,954,587.77
Final timber-culture entries.....	592,385.56
Final desert-land entries	198,270.81

Total area previously reported	5,362,363.41
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CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Sales of land subject to private entry	\$49,714.76
Sales of land at public auction	8,354.23
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	1,998,851.89
Sales of timber and stone lands	649,775.98
Sales of mineral lands	130,706.64
Sales of desert lands (original)	109,408.41
Sales of desert lands (final)	202,419.75
Commuted homesteads under sec. 2301, R. 8	746,005.60
Commuted homesteads under act June 15, 1880	3,425.74
Commuted timber-culture entries act March 3, 1891	84,871.11
Excesses on homestead and other entries	18,690.15
Sales of coal lands	133,399.35
Sales of Lassen County desert lands	899.86
Sales of townsites	5,746.42
Sales of town lots	380.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations	935.10
Sales of university lands	50.00
Supplemental payments	15,320.95
Competitive bids	21.10
Sales under graduation act	40.00
Cash substitution in lieu of military bounty land warrant	200.00
Sales of land under act July 23, 1866	193.60
Sales of land under act March 3, 1877	58.43
Sales of land under act October 1, 1890	600.00
Total cash sales	4,160,099.07
Homestead fees and commissions	655,035.53
Timber-culture fees and commissions	103,848.37
Fees on locations of military bounty land warrants	743.00
Fees on scrip locations	23.00
Fees on donation claims	5.00
Fees on State selections	2,219.26
Fees on railroad selections	23,209.01
Fees erroneously collected	329.28
Fees collected under act June 22, 1861	1.00
Fees collected under act September 4, 1841	13.00
Fees on preëmption and other filings	79,209.00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc	80,303.20
Total receipts from public lands	5,105,037.72
Receipts from disposal of Indian lands	318,333.42
Receipts from timber depredations	5,849.00
Total cash receipts	5,429,220.14

The filings made and the fees therefrom are stated in the annexed table:

Kind of filings.	Number of filings.	Fees.
Preemption	14,822	\$38,797
Homestead	303	766
Coal	1,493	4,461
Valentine scrip	4	3
Lassen County desert	356	1,068
Townsite	4	9
Mineral applications	1,340	13,400
Timber and stone applications	1,839	18,390
Indian filings	80	175
Mineral adverse claims	20,241	77,009
Total	214	2,140
	20,455	79,209

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*Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the year ending
pared with year end*

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Public sales.....	50	304.99	\$8,354.23	.....
Private entries.....	324	30,955.50	49,714.76	.....
Presumption.....	9,803	1,391,413.31	1,998,881.89	.....
Timber and stone.....	1,849	259,913.55	649,775.98	.....
Coal.....	61	8,067.33	133,399.35	.....
Mineral.....	1,217	33,691.35	130,706.64	.....
Townsites.....	16	1,741.85	5,746.42	.....
Town lots.....	28	.....	380.00	.....
Abandoned military reservations.....	12	669.81	935.10	.....
Indian lands.....	928	120,468.61	318,333.42	.....
Desert lands.....	667	198,270.81	202,419.75	.....
Desert lands, Lassen County.....	2	719.89	899.86	.....
Commuted homesteads.....	3,916	546,302.34	746,005.60	.....
Commuted homesteads (act June 15, 1890).....	29	2,927.67	3,425.74	.....
Commuted timber-culture entries.....	460	67,889.26	84,871.11	.....
University land.....	1	40.00	50.00	.....
Scrip locations under the several acts.....	127	10,223.74	.....	\$23.00
Military county land warrants.....	238	21,686.84	.....	743.00
Donation claims.....	1	159.76	.....	5.00
Indian allotments.....	460	117,485.99	.....	.....
Homesteads.....	27,686	3,954,587.77	.....	138,190.32
Timber culture.....	4,074	592,385.56	.....	16,220.37
	51,934	7,359,905.93	4,333,899.85	155,181.69
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert land.....	1,765	400,432.49	109,408.41	.....
Timber culture.....	6,478	969,006.38	.....	87,628.00
Homesteads.....	37,602	5,040,393.72	.....	516,845.21
	45,845	6,409,832.59	109,408.41	604,473.21
RAILROAD AND STATE SELECTIONS.				
Railroad.....	.....	1,857,572.69	.....	23,209.01
State, swamp, swamp indemnity, educational, etc.....	.....	197,571.81	.....	2,219.26
	.....	2,055,144.50	.....	25,428.27
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries.....	51,934	7,359,905.93	4,333,899.85	155,181.69
Original entries.....	45,845	6,409,832.59	109,408.41	604,473.21
Railroad and State.....	.....	2,055,144.50	.....	25,428.27
Total.....	97,779	15,824,883.02	4,443,308.26	785,083.17
Deduct total of increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net total decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE. 11

June 30, 1891; also amount of cash receipts for same, and increase or decrease, as coming June 30, 1890.

Increase as compared with 1890.				Decrease as compared with 1890.			
Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
43	276.33	\$8,055.11			7,002.29		
82		301.54		5,440	813,491.76	\$968,562.26	
				1,605	249,983.06	622,300.68	
				57	8,131.01	148,865.35	
				97	1,705.46	5,118.52	
11		2,964.46			3.72		
18		142.00		16	943.73	1,404.88	
				76	12,836.81		
		25,271.12		211	46,264.13	43,620.01	
				1			
	319.89	399.86		2,149	359,234.07	481,090.17	
				13	1,420.71	2,474.39	
460	67,889.26	84,871.11					
1	40.00	50.00					
31			\$6.00		491.59		
62	2,652.52		144.00				
				3	626.05		\$20.00
440	115,318.14			394	106,005.00		4,716.86
1,178	169,336.86		4,636.37				
2,326	355,833.00	122,055.20	4,786.37	10,062	1,608,799.39	2,274,366.26	4,736.86
171					78,417.07	21,845.53	
				5,457	818,396.76		73,933.00
				2,642	491,284.88		37,870.68
171				8,099	1,388,098.71	21,845.53	111,803.68
	104,813.83		1,295.82				
					60,569.52		800.51
	104,813.83		1,295.82		60,569.52		800.51
2,326	355,833.00	122,055.20	4,786.37	*10,062	*1,608,799.39	2,274,366.26	4,736.86
171				8,099	1,388,098.71	21,845.53	111,803.68
	104,813.83		1,295.82		60,569.52		800.51
2,497	460,646.83	122,055.20	6,082.19	18,161	3,087,467.62	2,296,211.79	117,341.05
				2,497	460,646.83	122,055.20	6,082.19
				15,664	2,596,820.79	2,174,156.59	111,258.86

* Net decrease in final entries, 7,736; in acres, 1,252,966.39.

ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

The class of patents embraced under this subhead includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries; on preëmption, timber-culture, desert, private cash, townsite, and other entries embracing land of an agricultural, nonmineral character. The number of such agricultural patents issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was 114,360, which, allowing 160 acres to each patent, would embrace an aggregate of 18,297,600 acres.

MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and mill-site patents 1,792 were issued, as against 1,407 during the previous fiscal year, an increase of 385 patents. Of coal patents, 226 were issued, as against 224 patents during the previous year, an increase of 2, and including an area of 31,728.65 acres, as against an area during the previous year of 33,473.72 acres, or a decrease in area of 1,745.07 acres.

In the following exhibit are shown the States and Territories in which mineral and mill-site and coal land patents were issued:

States and Territories.	Coal land.		Mineral and mill-site.
	No.	Acres.	
Alaska.....			6
Arizona.....			36
California.....	8	480.00	233
Colorado.....	103	13,885.65	952
Idaho.....			62
Montana.....	21	3,497.36	142
Nevada.....			85
New Mexico.....	7	849.85	70
Oregon.....			23
South Dakota.....			49
Utah.....	16	2,393.81	124
Washington.....	29	3,963.69	
Wyoming.....	47	6,658.09	10
Total.....	226	31,728.65	1,792

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.

There were patented for the benefit of railroad companies under Congressional grants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, 3,088,679.23 acres, as shown in the following table:

Union Pacific Railway Co.:

	Acres.
Nebraska.....	1,290,275.82
Kansas.....	950,042.73
Colorado.....	10,441.40
	2,250,760.95
Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Co., Arkansas.....	32,272.24
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha Railway Co., Wisconsin.....	65,465.09
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Iowa.....	240.00
New Orleans Pacific Railway Co., Louisiana.....	156,365.66

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE. 13

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. :

	Acres.	Acres.
Minnesota	261,773.01	
North Dakota.....	302,094.99	
		563,868.00
Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., Wisconsin		5,418.51
Southern Pacific Railroad Co., California.....		6,598.95
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., Missouri and Arkansas.....		7,529.83
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Co., Kansas		160.00
Total		3,088,679.23

As against an area patented to railroads during the last fiscal year of 363,862.15 acres, or an increase of 2,724,817.08 acres.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.

The following statement shows the acreage by States of swamp lands patented during the year, also the acreage selected by the States and approved by this office, and the aggregate area of such lands patented to the States since the date of the grant:

Swamp lands patented, also selected and approved, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

States.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Total patented since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....				411,189.26
Arkansas.....	1,102.53	17,886.24	18,108.95	7,665,818.31
California.....		8,179.58	52,682.06	1,522,142.31
Florida.....	4,873.79	191,308.99	187,270.84	16,301,896.58
Illinois.....				1,455,641.45
Indiana.....				1,257,863.05
Iowa.....		120.00	360.00	1,184,280.33
Louisiana:				
Act 1849.....		1,159.11	1,159.11	8,709,747.64
Act 1850.....			16,796.27	244,916.76
Michigan.....		612.59	919.87	5,668,224.01
Minnesota.....	6,003.80		51,222.69	2,941,815.70
Mississippi.....				3,259,153.20
Missouri.....			6,544.79	3,422,076.06
Ohio.....				25,640.71
Oregon.....	8,598.63	53,137.79	58,135.92	199,118.42
Wisconsin.....	2,588.25		14,927.65	3,347,828.16
Total	23,167.00	272,404.30	408,127.55	57,617,451.95

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, an area of 109,351.89 acres was patented to the several States under the swamp land grants, but during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, an area of 408,127.55 acres was patented to the States, showing an increase of 298,775.66 acres in the last fiscal year over the fiscal year last preceding.

STATE SELECTIONS APPROVED FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

The approvals during the year under the different grants to the several States for educational purposes and under the saline grant, having the effect of a patent, embraced an area of 756,172.91 acres.

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The following exhibit gives the detail by States :

State.	Grant.	Approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	School indemnity *	1,634.28
Colorado .....	..do†	37,438.75
Idaho	University	40,006.38
Louisiana	School indemnity *	10,445.64
Minnesota .....	..do†	30,181.23
Mississippi .....	..do *	30,829.16
Nebraska	Saline	160.00
Nevada	School indemnity †	5448,864.01
Oregon .....	..do†	91,343.53
South Dakota	University	44,382.49
Washington .....	..do	20,887.44
Total .....	.....	756,172.91

*Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi have each a grant for schools of the sixteenth section in each township with indemnity following the grant. There has been no occasion to compute the exact aggregate of the lands granted in place and the indemnity selections, but it may be roughly estimated at one-thirty-sixth part of the area of these States.

†Colorado, Minnesota, and Oregon have each a grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for schools with indemnity following the grant. There has been no occasion to compute the aggregate of the lands granted in place and the indemnity selections, but it may be roughly estimated at one-eighth of the area of these States.

‡Nevada has a grant of quantity in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections restored to the public domain under the act of June 16, 1880.

§The total of approvals of school selections in Nevada includes 9,228.36 acres indemnity selected under the original grant, and not under the grant of 2,000,000 acres made by the act of June 16, 1880.

The above-stated acreage of 756,172.91 acres, as against an area during the previous fiscal year of 539,779.84 acres, shows an increase of 216,393.07 acres. The increase in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was over 300 per centum; the increase the last year over the previous fiscal year was over 40 per centum. This branch of the work will increase to a great extent on account of the admission of six new States, and the provisions of the act of February 28, 1891, amendatory of sections 2275 and 2276, Revised Statutes, by which the right of the Territories to select school land indemnity is placed beyond doubt.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The exhibit following shows the area of the land patented, and the States and Territories where located, during the year, on private land claims, donations, and Indian allotments, or selections in severalty, and scrip locations finally approved.

Indian and miscellaneous patents issued during year ending June 30, 1891.

	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
South Dakota	167,702.95	Michigan	152.70
Oregon	35,991.28	Indiana	300.00
Nebraska	23,243.22	Florida	341.42
Indian Territory	6,462.72	New Mexico	640.00
Alabama	5,956.79	Louisiana	739.73
Wisconsin	932.38	Washington	931.44
Kansas	524.70		
Mississippi	483.59	Total	244,600.74
Minnesota	197.82		

Or an increase in area, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of 135,544.72 acres.

Recapitulation of patents issued, as stated in the foregoing.

Patents.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Agricultural	18, 759, 520. 00	18, 297, 600. 00	.....	461, 920. 00
Mineral	83, 473. 72	81, 728. 65	.....	1, 745. 07
Swamp lands	109, 851. 89	468, 127. 55	298, 775. 66	.....
Railroad lands	863, 862. 15	3, 088, 679. 23	2, 724, 817. 08	.....
Indian and miscellaneous	109, 056. 02	244, 600. 74	135, 544. 72	.....
Selections	539, 779. 84	756, 172. 91	216, 393. 07	.....
Total	19, 915, 043. 62	22, 826, 909. 08	3, 375, 530. 53	463, 665. 07

Total net increase, 2,911,865.46.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, surveys have been accepted, after an examination in the field and careful comparison with the examiner's reports and inspection of the plats and field-notes in this office, as follows:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	170, 770	Nebraska	244, 458
California	254, 095	Nevada	47, 294
Colorado	272, 353	New Mexico	157, 136
South Dakota	3, 346, 639	Oregon	393, 255
North Dakota	46, 053	Utah	385, 327
Florida	62	Washington	375, 041
Idaho	119, 128	Wyoming	373, 911
Louisiana	63, 208	Oklahoma	1, 337, 322
Minnesota	110, 430	Total	8, 096, 004
Montana	399, 522		

The appropriation approved August 30, 1890, for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was \$425,000, of which sum \$40,000 was authorized by the act to be applied to the examination of surveys, etc.

Said act specifically provided as follows, viz:

That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations.

With reference to rates of mileage the act further provides as follows:

That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$11 for township, and \$7 for section lines; or if, in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, the work can

not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, in the States of Oregon and Washington, rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines.

After deducting \$40,000 for examination of surveys in the field, the amount of the appropriation actually available for public surveys and resurveys and applicable to all surveying districts was \$385,000, which was apportioned to 13 districts as provided in the following table:

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Arizona.....	\$5,000	New Mexico.....	\$10,000
California.....	10,000	Oregon.....	20,000
Colorado.....	15,000	Utah.....	8,000
South Dakota.....	40,000	Washington.....	85,000
North Dakota.....	40,000	Wyoming.....	20,000
Idaho.....	20,000	Total.....	358,000
Minnesota.....	10,000		
Montana.....	75,000		

The sum of \$27,000 was reserved for any contingencies that might arise in any of the several surveying districts, including Florida, Louisiana, and Nevada, to which no formal apportionments were originally made, although stated amounts for special surveys were subsequently apportioned to Florida, Louisiana, and Nevada.

The annual surveying-instructions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, read as follows:

By the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes, there was appropriated—

“For surveys and resurveys of public lands, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Pro ided*, That in extending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture, and lines of reservations: *Provided, further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines; or if, in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided, further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, in the States of Oregon and Washington, rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard

and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines."

The said act also provides that an amount not exceeding \$40,000 (out of the \$425,000 appropriated for surveys) may be expended for examination of surveys in the field to test the accuracy of the work and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, etc.

From the \$385,000 available for apportionment among the several surveying districts, there is hereby apportioned to the district of — the sum of \$—.

The fund provided for examinations will be retained under the direct control of this office and expended in the main for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. A few cases may arise when it will be found more convenient and less expensive to have examinations made under the immediate supervision of the surveyor-general, and in such cases the question of the assignment of sums sufficient to enable the surveyor-general to have the examination made will be considered.

The law requires that in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February 22, 1889, and the acts approved July 3 and July 10, 1890; hence, in taking measures for the letting of contracts, it will be your first duty to ascertain the localities in which there are bona fide settlers, and the funds should be so applied as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers. This said provision as to bona fide settlers will not be applicable to lands selected by the State under the act of February 22, 1889.

For several years past it has been the policy of this office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands (see annual instructions dated April 6, 1886), but it is necessary, under the requirements of this appropriation act, to make some modifications of this restriction. There are in some localities fine agricultural lands, which, although heavily timbered, are occupied in part by bona fide settlers, who, at great expense and labor, have improved the lands and made for themselves permanent homes to which they desire to obtain title. Whenever such cases arise all the facts as to the character of the lands, the kinds and qualities of the timber, the number of settlers, and the character and approximate value of their improvements should be presented for the consideration of this office before contracting for the survey. Contracts will be allowed for the survey of timber lands only when their value for agricultural purposes is well established and satisfactory proof given of their occupation by bona fide settlers who have made permanent improvements.

By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys (except of such lands as may be selected by the State under act of February 22, 1889) must be confined to lands *adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations*. With regard to the survey of public lands this restriction is construed as pertaining to *subdivisional surveys*, and it will be necessary in some instances to extend standard and township lines over inarable lands in order to reach lands which are adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual settlers. In order, however, that the greatest possible benefit may be derived from the appropriation for surveys, the apportionment for your district should be applied as far as practicable to the survey of such townships containing arable lands and embracing settlements as are contiguous to existing lines, thus avoiding the expenditure of an undue portion of the available funds for the survey of standard lines.

Instructions heretofore issued require that where a contract embraces the subdivision of a township the survey of such township must be completed in its entirety, unless natural obstacles render such completion absolutely impossible. The object of this requirement (embraced in the annual instructions of April 6, 1886) was to prevent the practice of surveying the easier portions of a township and omitting the more difficult portions.

The carrying out of this requirement might in many cases necessitate the survey of portions of townships unfit for agricultural purposes, and such lands are not survey-

able under the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Cases may arise, especially in mountainous regions, where a considerable portion of the lands are not adapted to agricultural purposes, while the arable portion is occupied by actual settlers, and as preference is to be given, under the law, to occupied lands, the regulations are so modified as to permit the survey of the cultivable portions of townships in which settlements have been made, leaving the uncultivable portions unsurveyed. In contracting for surveys in mountainous regions, or in a tract of country where you know or have reason to believe that a portion of the lands are unfit for agricultural purposes, you will specially instruct your deputies as to the legal requirements to confine the surveys to lands adapted to agriculture, and direct them in surveying townships containing both classes of land to extend the subdivisional lines over *all* the lands in the township that can be properly *classed as agricultural*.

Contracts must state specific rates. Whenever practicable, contracts will be let under existing regulations at not exceeding the minimum rates (\$9, \$7, \$5), but you may, when necessary, allow a compensation not exceeding the intermediate rates (\$13, \$11, \$7) named in the appropriation act for the survey of the class of lands for which said rates are provided, and in letters transmitting contracts you will state *fully*, for the information of this office, your reasons for allowing such rates.

In case of a demand for surveys for which, owing to exceptional difficulties to be encountered by the surveyor, a compensation exceeding the intermediate rates must be paid, you will, before taking any steps toward letting a contract, forward a statement showing why the survey is required, and specifically why augmented rates should be allowed, setting forth the lowest rates at which you can obtain the service of a competent surveyor, character of the land, and all particulars necessary to the formation of a judgment by this office upon the question of authorizing such a contract.

You may proceed with the letting of contracts without the formality of advertising for proposals, but will use your best endeavors to secure the services of competent and reliable surveyors at as much less than the rates allowed by law as possible. Select as your deputies, as far as practicable, men of known skill and integrity, and when not heretofore known to the U. S. surveying service you will require satisfactory evidence of their competency, honesty, and ability to carry their contracts to completion. In letters transmitting contracts with persons not heretofore employed you will present a statement of the evidence of qualification furnished by them.

No contracts for resurveys will be entered into until express authority therefore shall have been granted by this office.

The regulations and requirement of the annual instructions, bearing date April 6, 1886, so far as the same are not in conflict with the foregoing, are hereby continued in force, and you will be governed accordingly in the matter of surveying contracts and instructions to deputy surveyors.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

ARIZONA.

Of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year the sum of \$5,000 was apportioned to this district. Contracts were awarded to the full extent of the apportionment.

In addition to the contracts for public land surveys a contract for the subdivision of the Moqui Indian Reservation into 40-acre tracts was awarded, November 1, 1890, to John C. Smith, United States deputy surveyor; liability \$9,000, chargeable to the appropriation "for new allotments, act of 1887, reimbursable."

Referring to the act making appropriation for surveys and to the annual surveying instructions, the United States surveyor general, in his annual report, states as follows:

Under the peculiar conditions in Arizona it is very difficult to determine what is agricultural land in that State. For instance, what would be agricultural land if water was brought on to the land may be at the present moment the most barren of desert land, and consequently, though *agricultural in point of soil, not agricultural in the practical sense of the word*. Within 5 miles there may exist a flow of water in winter and a natural dam-site location, where the flow of water might be husbanded for agricultural uses in the summer at small expense, which would make the land very valuable, and agricultural land in the meaning of the statute. In the execution of surveys I deem it to be to the interest of the government and the people to be lenient in interpreting the spirit of the statute as applied to Arizona, where the circumstances are so peculiar, inasmuch as soil that is in every way superior agricultural soil and adapted to wonderful crops, and which is comparatively sparsely settled at the present moment on account of its desert state and its inability to produce any agricultural crops, may, even by the time the survey is approved and filed in the local land offices, have been redeemed by the successful storage of water and its application to the surveyed lands. There are many instances of this kind within the boundaries of this Territory.

In considering the character of the lands for which application is made for survey, I conceive it to be competent for the surveyor-general to consider the peculiarities of the location and the general adaptability of the land for future artificial irrigation.

In connection with this understanding I have to say that west of Gila Bend and its neighborhood there are thousands of acres of land the soil of which I believe to be the equal of any in the world: it is adapted particularly to the growing of semi-tropical fruits, and will produce mammoth crops of cereals or hays. At present this land is as sterile as the lands on the Sahara desert, because water has not been brought on to the land, and no remunerative crop can be grown without water at this point, although in small places, by the application of water, it has been demonstrated that this land is in every way better adapted to the raising of fruits than the best land in California, and will produce fruits fully a month in advance of that State. The Gila river flows within a few miles of this magnificent body of land, and has a flow of water that is not utilized sufficient to redeem hundreds of thousands of acres of this most desirable land, but until recently no means had been found whereby water could be permanently placed upon this land. At present the preliminary work for the "Wolfley dam," which is located 24 miles north of Gila Bend, has been commenced, and the work will probably be completed within 6 months at the outside, when all this desirable land will be as fruitful as any land on our continent.

I hold that it would be perfectly competent for this land to be surveyed as agricultural land. In asking for increased allowance in the surveying apportionment for Arizona, in my letter of June 25, 1891, I particularly cited the large amount of surveying that would be required for the lands that were redeemable by the water from the "Wolfley canal," in the neighborhood of Gila Bend, and also for lands in connection with the vast dam to be constructed above Calabasas for the irrigation of lands along the Santa Cruz valley.

Almost all the lands lying adjacent to mountains, in the form of mesa lands and at present entirely unproductive, may properly be termed agricultural, though at present used chiefly for grazing purposes. The land will grow almost any ordinary crop by means of water stored in the cañons in the winter time, and such cañons exist in the neighborhood of the mesa lands, which lands, by a liberal outlay of money, could be made highly productive; still the people making permanent homes on the mesas can not get surveys under the law as passed by Congress, because they happen

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to be compelled to live on land that is excluded from the beneficial provisions of the act providing for surveys. These men may have highly productive mines in the mountains adjacent to their mesa homes, or they may live on these mesas in the pursuit of the cattle industry; in either case, I can not see why these bona fide settlers should be deliberately excluded from the benefits of the act for survey, and thereby deprived from getting a government title to their homes, which are useful and as dear to them as the average homes of the people of the United States elsewhere. It appears to me a grave injustice to the people of Arizona, and if the word "agricultural" must appear in the act appropriating money for surveys as a word of limitation, I most respectfully ask that the Territory of Arizona be excluded from the general rule, as such an act works an unmerited hardship on the people of Arizona.

CALIFORNIA.

The sum of \$10,000 was apportioned to this district out of the appropriation for surveys and resurveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The surveyor-general reports that he has awarded eleven contracts, and issued special instructions in lieu of contracts in five cases; liabilities aggregating \$8,540.50.

Three contracts were let payable from special deposits; total estimated liability of same was \$1,791.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general states as follows:

Applications by settlers for the surveys of many townships in this district are being constantly received, and the increasing settlements upon others will undoubtedly require the expenditure of all that has been apportioned for the surveying in this district for the next fiscal year.

The policy of allowing pay to deputy surveyors for the retracement of the necessary lines to establish lost and obliterated corners, in order to determine the initial and closing points of new surveys, is just, and should be adhered to by the department in all of the surveys to be made in this district. In fact I consider it imperatively necessary in order to obtain the services of capable and experienced surveyors. Also the policy of the department in authorizing the survey of suspended and rejected townships is considered a great improvement over that in vogue during the past year, and will be of much benefit to the settlers upon lands in those townships.

The policy adopted by this office in withholding the approval of a survey until examined in the field by an examiner of surveys has seemed to work well, and resulted in obtaining an excellent class of work by the deputies employed, and I would recommend the continuation of the practice by providing for the examination of all surveys, as soon as the same are completed, by the surveyor-general in person, or under his immediate supervision, believing it to be conducive to their better execution and a more speedy adjustment of the accounts pertaining to the survey.

During the year there have been 72 applications for the survey of the public lands. Contracts awarded will be found in the tabular statement.

COLORADO.

The sum of \$15,000 out of the appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year was apportioned to this district. To said amount there was added, subsequently, an additional apportionment from the "reserve fund" of \$3,600, making a total of \$18,600.

Fourteen contracts were let during the year, and special instructions were issued in seven cases, the aggregate estimated liability of which was \$18,514.

In addition thereto a contract was awarded for the completion of the subdivisional survey of the late Fort Lyon military reservation; liability \$194. Also contract for the subdivisional survey of the abandoned military reservation of the Uncompahgre cantonment (Fort Crawford); liability \$100.

FLORIDA.

The United States surveyor-general states in his annual report that special instructions were issued in three cases, as follows:

For the survey of part of lot 3 in section 29, township 32 south, range 40 east, in order that the said tract can be described in an executive order that shall permanently reserve it for life-saving purposes.

For the survey of an island in township 8 south, range 23 east, and for a resurvey of the line between townships 13 and 14 south, range 20 east, the total liability of said instructions amounting to the sum of \$230, which was charged to the "reserve fund" of the annual appropriation for surveys.

With reference to the mineral lands in the State the United States surveyor-general makes the following statement:

The mineral lands of the State are being brought into notice by continued development of new finds of phosphate and kaolin, both being of high grade, and are attracting the attention of capitalists from abroad who have continually in the field experts who are pushing rapidly investigations which have instigated the organization of a number of strong companies for the purpose of utilizing the ore.

The influx of capital to the State for this purpose has made it necessary to prepare the way for the entering of lands under the mineral laws, and I have for this purpose appointed two deputy mineral surveyors, one located at Jacksonville and the other at Fort Myers, in the southern part of the State.

There have been as yet no surveys of mineral land under the mineral laws.

IDAHO.

The original apportionment to this district from the annual appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was \$20,000, to which was subsequently added an additional apportionment from the "reserve fund" of \$1,800, making a total of \$21,800.

Seven contracts were entered into, the liabilities of which aggregated the entire apportionment.

In addition to the foregoing surveys and in compliance with departmental instructions, a contract was awarded for the survey of the boundary line between the ceded lands and the diminished Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation, and for the subdivision of said ceded lands; also including the survey of the claim of Frederick Post, as confirmed by section 22 of the agreement made with the Cœur d'Alene Indians (26 Stats., p. 1031, 1032); the liability of this contract was

\$7,368. Said sum was assigned from the "reserve fund" of the annual appropriation for the current fiscal year.

● LOUISIANA.

One contract was awarded by the United States surveyor-general to Ruffin B. Paine, United States deputy surveyor, for the survey and location of the back line of the private land claim of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., and Henry Fontenot, in township 10 south, ranges 5 and 6 east, southeastern district of said State, as required by departmental decision of May 14, 1891; liability \$400, payable from the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MINNESOTA.

There was apportioned to this district for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$10,000.

Six contracts were awarded by the United States surveyor-general, aggregating the entire apportionment. In addition to the foregoing contracts were also entered into in accordance with departmental direction for surveys in the Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservations; the liabilities thereof aggregating \$43,650, made payable from the appropriation for survey, etc., of the Chippewa Indian lands, acts approved January 14, 1889, and August 19, 1890.

MONTANA.

The sum of \$75,000 out of the appropriation of \$425,000 for the surveys and resurveys of the public lands for the fiscal year was apportioned to this district.

The estimated liability of the twelve contracts awarded by the United States surveyor-general during the year was \$74,950. In addition thereto, special instructions were issued for the survey of two islands; liability \$50.

Three contracts were let payable from Indian appropriations, estimated liability \$6,680, and a contract was entered into in accordance with departmental direction for the survey of Fort McGinnis military reservation; liability \$1,000.

The United States surveyor-general, in his annual report, states as follows:

The field-notes of twelve contracts payable from the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1891; estimated liability \$74,675. The field-notes of three contracts payable from Indian appropriations (estimated liability \$6,680), and the field-notes of one contract payable from appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations (estimated liability \$1,000) have not yet been returned to this office.

The total liability of these contracts for which returns are yet to be made is \$82,355.

Almost all of this amount refers to contracts very recently written, so

that the surveyors have either lately taken the field, or, as is the case in some instances, have not yet been able to do so.

The following extracts from his report relating to existing rates of mileage are herein embodied, to wit:

During the year the manner of execution of the field-work of eleven contracts have been examined by special examiners appointed by this office. The expenses of the same was \$2,854.93, or nearly an average of \$250 for each contract.

Attention is especially invited to the results obtained by this system of examination. An examination of the reports of the special examiners, forwarded from time to time, will show that, while willing to praise, they have not hesitated to report bad work whenever the facts justified it. It is believed by this office that there has never been such a rigorous system of examinations in the field as during the year just past. Care is always taken in appointing a special examiner to select one who has neither acquaintance with the section of country which he is to visit nor personal or official dealings with the deputy whose work is to be examined. It is believed that, under the present system of examination in the field, the best possible results to the government, surveyors, and settlers are obtained at the smallest possible cost; and in addition the work is passed upon without those delays (frequently great) which are inevitable when the work must await the arrival of an examiner who comes from without the State. This last feature alone has, in the past, frequently been the cause of greatly delaying the settlers in entering their land, and also preventing the deputy from receiving his money.

I recommend that the present system be continued. The present incumbent of this office desires when his successor shall arrive to turn over the surveying service of the district in better condition than ever before. So long as he is actuated by that motive, it is believed that no harm can come from giving him this much control over his deputies.

* * * * *

It is an oft-told tale to say that the compensation allowed by law for the survey of any land yet remaining to be surveyed in Montana is entirely too small. The minimum rates are perhaps sufficient to pay for surveying prairie land in Montana; particularly is this statement now correct since the most level agricultural land has long since been surveyed.

The augmented rates do not meet the situation because they are applied too rigidly, in that only the fractional parts of each mile which are "heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth" are paid for at augmented rates. There are no plains or valleys remaining unsurveyed in Montana to prevent the whole from being classified as "mountainous," irrespective of the timber or undergrowth. It would be but a recognition of the facts and simple justice to the surveyors as well to permit all ordinary surveys in Montana to be paid for at augmented rates *as a basis*. It is submitted as a fact that it is far better for a surveyor to take a contract to survey the plains of Kansas at all minimum rates than it would be for the same man to survey the broken ground of Montana at all *augmented* rates.

It is not believed that the law contemplates the fine division of lines run (down to links in many cases) in calculating the augmented rates due a surveyor; rather is it thought that a just and fair interpretation of the law will permit a *whole contract* to be paid for at augmented rates, if it is in a broken, rough, or underbrush country. If that change could be made in Montana, the present rates, with rare exceptions, and also excepting the region in the north and western part of the State, could be made to answer.

The section of country embraced by the Clarke fork of the Columbia and the region north and west of the Flathead lake differs radically in its physical aspect from the rest of the State. An immense forest growth, bedded for the most part in strong underbrush, furnishes the great obstacle to the surveyor. It has only been

possible by using the greatest personal endeavor and paying the maximum rates provided by Congress to let any contracts even at these rates. The country is identical in local features and climatic influences with the Puget Sound country (of which it really forms a part), and whatever rates for surveying are allowed further west should be permitted here. This urgently demands attention and relief of some sort, for there is no portion of the northwest at present filling so rapidly with agricultural settlers, and as usual all are clamoring for surveys.

As illustrative of the insufficiency of the *maximum* rates to get work done in the Flathead region, I may instance the fact that by office-letter E, dated November 14, 1890, I was directed to *resurvey* four townships north of Flathead lake (surveyed in 1872 and discovered to be wholly erroneous). I have repeatedly tried to contract for this work, but have totally failed to get a suitable contractor. Several have investigated with a view to possibly taking it, but all came to the decision that even maximum rates were not sufficient.

NEVADA.

No formal apportionment of the annual appropriation was made to this district for public surveys, although two contracts (liability \$900) were let and charged to the "reserve fund."

In addition to the foregoing a contract was awarded for the survey of the out-boundaries and subdivision lines of the following abandoned military reservations:

Camp Halleck post, timber and hay reservations, and Fort McDermitt hay reservation; estimated liability \$700, payable from the appropriation of March 3, 1885, for the survey of abandoned military reservations.

Also a contract to reestablish the out-boundaries of Fort McDermitt post military reservation, all township and section lines necessary to fully and properly subdivide the same, in accordance with the system of public land surveys; liabilities \$325, chargeable to the appropriation for the survey of abandoned military reservations, act of August 30, 1890.

Referring to the annual instructions confining surveys to agricultural lands, the United States surveyor-general, in his report, states as follows:

In former years most of the valleys of the State were surveyed leaving the intervening mountainous regions unsurveyed. The soil in both valleys and mountains is rich, and needs but irrigation to produce generous crops of all kinds. In the large valleys irrigation is not often practicable for the small farmer, as extensive works are required, demanding large capital. In the smaller valleys and along the streams and ravines in the mountainous sections, however, the land can be irrigated at a comparatively small expense, and it is these most desirable lands to the settler which remain unsurveyed.

Of these lands only a portion of most townships would, in the *narrow* sense of the word, be classed as agricultural, and so come within existing surveying instructions. In most townships the land which, by such strict construction of the term is classed as agricultural, is distributed in different parts of the township with land which is not classed as agricultural intervening. Under existing instructions, and at the rates allowed for surveys, it is almost impossible to survey these lands. The terms of the appropriation and the department instructions should not confine the surveys to

agricultural lands unless mountainous land fit for pasturage be included in the term agricultural.

In my opinion the interests of both the settlers and the public service would be subserved by extending the surveys alike over agricultural, grazing, and mineral land, and fully closing up the work in any given locality upon the existing surveys.

NEW MEXICO.

The sum of \$10,000 out of the annual appropriation for surveys was apportioned to this district, and contracts were awarded during the fiscal year to the full extent of said apportionment.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general states, viz :

I also desire to say at this time that the progress of settlement, as well as the interests of the government in this Territory, demands a speedy settlement as to the location of the eastern boundary of New Mexico. I infer from correspondence had with your office that this matter will not be much longer deferred, and it will be a matter greatly to be deplored if the true position of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, and between New Mexico and the public-land strip, is not determined in the near future.

Settlers do not care to locate upon lands which can not be surveyed, and it is not possible to survey lands which close upon a line the proper position of which is still in doubt.

The boundary is the one hundred and third meridian of west longitude, but the position of that meridian on the ground has never been permanently and satisfactorily determined. In the meantime the inhabitants of a strip miles in width escape taxation. It was hoped that you would be able to have this line surveyed under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, making appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. If this is not considered sufficient authority, it is earnestly requested that further legislation be asked for by the department.

The following extract from his annual report relative to the proposed Pecos park is deemed of interest and hereto appended :

I desire to renew the recommendation made last year that the mountain region northeast of Santa Fé be set aside as a public park, to include townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 11 east; townships 19, 20, 21, and the north half of township 18 north, range 12 east; and townships 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 north, range 13 east.

The proposed park covers the southern extremity of the main chain of the Rocky mountains. Its average altitude is over 8,000 feet. Of the mountains within it Lake Peak is 12,200 feet high, Baldy is 12,600, and the Las Truchas peaks, farther north, rise over 13,000 feet above the sea. It is a most beautiful region, admirably adapted to the purpose of a summer camping ground for the people. The peaks mentioned, and intermediate ones, together with the Las Vegas range on the east, constitute what is known as the Pecos Rim, and to one standing near the center of the park the vast amphitheater surrounded by this rim presents a scene of surpassing loveliness. The country is mainly timbered with pine and other evergreens on the highlands and deciduous trees along the streams, but it is interspersed with beautiful parks and mesas.

Everywhere are clear streams, the home of brook trout, and animal life abounds in the forests, including deer and other large game. Indeed, it is the paradise of the sportsman and the lover of natural beauty. But the extermination of this game is sure to occur within a few years if the present wholesale methods of destruction are allowed to continue.

Within this region are all the sources of the Rio Pecos, which river is now furnished with ditches for the irrigation of a larger area than any other stream in the Territory.

Here rise many tributaries of the Rio Grande, and also, on the east, of the Mora and Canadian, which streams supply the water for great areas of cultivation.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that the destruction of the forests about the sources of these streams be stopped by the setting apart of this tract for public use.

This region is not adapted to settlement, by reason of the deep snows that fall there, but for a summer resort it is cool and delightful, and has every attraction to render it a favorite camping ground.

NORTH DAKOTA.

This surveying district was created by act of Congress approved April 10, 1890, and the President, by executive order dated July 16, 1890, directed that the office of the United States surveyor-general be located at the city of Bismarck.

Nine contracts were entered into, the total liabilities of which aggregated \$40,000, being the apportionment made to this district from the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The following statement from the annual report of the United States surveyor-general is herein embodied:

The office was opened for the transaction of business on August 1, 1890, and the greater portion of the records, archives, plats, field-notes, etc., have been received from the surveyor-general of South Dakota, of which district this was formerly a part. There yet remain, however, to be delivered to this office the plats, field-notes, and other records pertaining to the survey of a number of townships which are in process of construction at the office of the surveyor-general of South Dakota, and which, I am informed, will be complete and ready for delivery in a short time.

OREGON.

There was apportioned to this district from the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$20,000.

Toward the close of the fiscal year it was deemed expedient to make an additional apportionment of \$8,000, which was done, making a total of \$28,000.

Contracts were entered into to the full extent of said sum.

A detailed statement as to the status of contracts awarded is given in the report of the United States surveyor-general for the fiscal year. Said report will be found in its appropriate place.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Twelve contracts were awarded for surveys in this district, liabilities aggregating \$39,992.02, chargeable to the apportionment of \$40,000 made from the annual appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

In addition to the foregoing, and in accordance with departmental direction, a contract was let for the survey of the Fort Sisseton military reservation; liability \$2,200, payable from the appropriation for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations, act approved August 30, 1890.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general states as follows:

By act approved April 10, 1890, the territory heretofore comprising the surveying district of Dakota was divided into two surveying districts, comprising respectively the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. In accordance with instructions of letter E of your office, dated July 18, 1890, the archives heretofore of this office relating to United States surveys in North Dakota were collected and surrendered to the surveyor-general of North Dakota under dates August 25, 1890, and March 11, 1891, excepting that portion of said surveys required in the completion of all the details of the service in this office on surveys under contract in North Dakota. Upon said completion the remaining archives pertaining to North Dakota surveys will be surrendered. To properly execute this transfer much labor was required; and, although kindly assisted therein by the surveyor-general of North Dakota, the pressure of other and imperative work was so great that certified transcripts for North Dakota of a large mass of archives of minor importance, and not required for current work, could not be prepared, and their preparation will have to be postponed.

The following statement relative to mineral surveys is hereto appended:

Referring to the rapidly increasing number of mineral surveys in this surveying district, it seems proper to invite the attention of yourself, and through yourself of Congress, to the necessity for legislative provision for inspection of such surveys, if such provision does not already exist. As the field-notes of mineral surveys furnish descriptions for patents, their accuracy should be well assured. The competition among deputy mineral surveyors, the so-called errors of prior surveys continually reported, the discrepancies between recent deputies—each and all of these call for a scrutiny far more searching than a mere critical examination of field-notes can accord. In addition may be mentioned the increased office work and increased difficulty of maintaining proper official control of the conduct of deputies when inspection is omitted. In fact, whatever argument exists for inspection of agricultural surveys, in which comparatively liberal limits for closing are allowed, the same argument applies with added force to inspection of mineral surveys, in which "closed surveys" only are accepted. The matter is worthy of argument longer than the limit of this report permits; it should have prompt and sufficient attention.

UTAH.

Under the apportionment of \$8,000 made to this district five contracts for public-land surveys were awarded, the total liabilities aggregating said apportionment.

WASHINGTON.

The sum of \$85,000 out of the annual appropriation of \$425,000 for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year was apportioned to this district.

Twenty-six contracts were awarded by the United States surveyor-general, and special instructions were issued in three cases, the total liabilities of which aggregated \$84,990.73.

A contract was entered into for the survey of the Port Angeles townsite, liability \$4,817, chargeable to the appropriation of \$5,000 for the survey of lands for townsite purposes at Port Angeles, act of August 30, 1890.

In addition to the foregoing contracts were let payable from special deposits; total liability of same \$2,360.

WYOMING.

The sum of \$20,000 from the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was apportioned to this district. Contracts were let to the full extent of said apportionment.

In addition to the foregoing surveys, and in compliance with the direction of the department, contracts were entered into for the survey of the Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger military reservations, estimated liability being \$630 and \$500, respectively, chargeable to the appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations, act of August 30, 1890.

EXAMINATIONS OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

The act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$425,000.

There was made available out of this appropriation the sum of \$40,000 for field examinations, in order to test the accuracy of surveys executed by the United States deputy surveyors, and for examination of surveys heretofore made, and reported defective or fraudulent.

Under this appropriation three special agents for the examination of surveys were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and they have been constantly employed during the year in the several surveying districts to which they were ordered from time to time, according to the exigencies of the service.

Owing to the extensive surveys made under contracts chargeable to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and not returned during that year, as well as under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the force of examiners acting under the immediate direction of this office could not inspect the surveys as rapidly as returns thereof were made, and a large number of surveys were therefore inspected by special examiners acting under the supervision of the surveyors-general. The cost of such special inspections was defrayed from assignments made to the surveyors-general out of the examination fund of \$40,000 above mentioned.

During the year surveys were accepted, after examination, either by the special agents of this office or by special examiners, whose appointment by the surveyors-general was sanctioned by this office, as follows:

	Contracts.
Arizona.....	3
California.....	7
Colorado.....	9
Idaho.....	3

	Contracts.
Louisiana.....	1
Minnesota	4
Montana	7
Nevada	3
New Mexico	3
North Dakota	(*)
Oregon	11
South Dakota.....	17
Utah.....	1
Washington	5
Wyoming.....	2

Surveys executed under contracts or special instructions issued in lieu of contracts were accepted without field examination as follows :

Surveying districts.	Con- tracts.	Instruc- tions.	Surveying districts.	Con- tracts.	Instruc- tions.
California	4	8	New Mexico.....	1	1
Colorado		7	North Dakota.....	1	
Florida		1	Oregon	1	
Idaho	1	1	South Dakota	1	
Minnesota		4	Utah	1	
Montana	3	4	Washington.....	3	3
Nevada		1			

In the cases of the surveys accepted without a field examination the liabilities were so small that the cost of examinations would have been disproportionate to the amounts involved, or the surveys were executed by deputy surveyors who were known to be competent and trustworthy, and whose work the surveyors-general recommended for acceptance without an inspection in the field.

Included in the accepted surveys are those of the subdivision of the abandoned Fort Crittenden military reservation in Utah, the out-boundaries and subdivision of the abandoned Camp McDermitt hay reservation, and the Camp Halleck post, hay and timber reservations in Nevada ; also the following Indian reservations, viz :

The west boundary of the White Mountain reservation, in Arizona ; the east boundary of the Blackfoot Agency reservation ; the east, south, and west boundaries of the Fort Belknap Agency reservation, and the north boundary of the Fort Peck Agency reservation, in Montana ; the exteriors and subdivision of the Umatilla reservation ; the west boundary of the Warm Springs reservation and surveys for allotments in two townships in the Siletz Indian reservation, in Oregon ; the exterior boundaries of the Lower Brulé reservation ; parts of the north and east boundaries of Rosebud reservation, in South Dakota, and the west boundary of the Sioux Indian reservation on the meridian 102° west from Greenwich, from the south fork of the Cannon Ball river, in North Dakota, to the Cheyenne river, in South Dakota ; surveys in 12 townships in the Shoshone reservation, in Wyoming.

*Contracts let before division of the old Dakota surveying districts.

REJECTED SURVEYS.

Upon examination in the field of the survey of township 41 north, range 3 east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, alleged to have been made under contract No. 78, it was found that the plat and field-notes returned by the deputy surveyor were fictitious and unsupported by any evidence of actual survey and proper establishment of the lines and corners upon the ground, as required by the contract and Manual of Surveying Instructions, and the said survey was accordingly rejected by this office.

The field examination of the surveys under Oregon contract No. 541 showed that the said surveys had not been well executed, either in alignment, measurement, marking and setting of corners, or in noting of topography. The corner posts, as a rule, were not properly set in the ground, the marking of bearing trees were mere scratches upon the bark, likely to soon disappear, and the trees not in the directions from the corners recorded in the field-notes. In view of the finding of the examiner the surveys were rejected.

The surveys under Oregon contract No. 548 were found to be inaccurate in regard to alignment, measurement, and marking of corners; the corner posts were not firmly set in the ground, the bearing trees were marked upon the bark, and the field-notes did not represent the actual work in the field. The surveys were rejected by this office.

SURVEYS UNDER INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED OR CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

During the past year surveys under contracts entered into or instructions issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office have been accepted as follows :

MONTANA.

The survey of portions of the south and west boundaries of the Crow Indian reservation.

NEBRASKA.

Niobrara island, in the Niobrara river, in township 32 north, range 6 west, sixth principal meridian. This island was granted to the city of Niobrara for a public park by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, and the donation was accepted by an ordinance of the said city dated January 28, 1890.

Two full and two fractional townships, forming part of the old Ponca Indian reservation, were surveyed in order that allotments might be made to the Poncas. The unallotted lands are now subject to disposal under the provisions of the Sioux act of March 2, 1889.

Two full and thirteen fractional townships, forming a part of the Sioux ceded lands in the tract of country transferred from Dakota to Nebraska by the act of March 28, 1882.

The Iowa Indian reservation, embracing portions of townships 1 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 east, in Nebraska, and portions of townships 1 south, ranges 17, 18, and 19 east, in the State of Kansas. This reservation had been surveyed under a previous contract, but the first survey was found to be defective and was rejected in April, 1890.

OKLAHOMA.

In the month of June, 1890, three contracts were let for surveys in that part of the Territory of Oklahoma known as the "public land strip." The surveys under said contracts were completed and, after critical examination in the field, were duly accepted. These surveys embrace townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 north, ranges 15 to 27 east; township 5 and fractional township 6 north, range 24 east; and fractional townships 1 to 6 north, range 28 east, of the Cimarron meridian.

Contracts have been awarded for the survey of the remainder of the "public land strip," and it is expected that the surveys will be completed and returned to this office by the first of April, 1892.

WISCONSIN.

In October, 1889, a contract was let for the survey of Indian claims and allotments within the Oneida Indian reservation in townships 22, 23, and 24 north, range 18 east; townships 22, 23, 24, and 25 north, range 19 east; and townships 23 and 24 north, range 20 east, fourth principal meridian. These surveys were returned in October, 1890, and duly accepted.

SURVEY OF ISLANDS.

This office is occasionally in receipt of applications from individuals, residing in States where the office of surveyor-general has been discontinued, for the survey of islands omitted when the townships in which they are situated were surveyed. These applications, under the rule, are submitted to the department, and, if the surveys are authorized, special instructions are issued for the execution of the work. During the year, the survey of two islands in Missouri, two in Illinois, and one in Michigan have been accepted.

DAKOTA BOUNDARY.

The act of September 25, 1890, appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the survey of the boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota, said boundary being the seventh standard parallel of the public land surveys. After advertisement for proposals for the survey of the line and furnishing suitable stone monuments for the same, several bids were received, and the contract for both survey and monuments was awarded to Mr. Charles H. Bates, of Yankton, S. Dak., who offered to furnish the monuments and execute the survey, according to the specifications, for the sum of \$21,300.

The boundary line is to be marked at intervals of one-half mile by monuments of quartzite, an exceedingly hard and durable stone. Each monument is required to be 7 feet long and 10 inches square, set $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet

in the ground, and suitably inscribed. The marking of this line will be more conspicuous and durable than any State boundary heretofore established under the direction of this office.

ENTRIES PENDING.

It is shown in the last annual report of this office, page 12, that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were 208,064 final entries of all kinds pending, and by the reports from the several divisions of this office it appears that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there were 83,058 final entries pending, a decrease of 125,006 entries as compared with last preceding fiscal year.

RAILROAD SELECTIONS AND WAGON-ROAD SELECTIONS PENDING.

Railroad selections, amounting to 28,846,577.56 acres, were pending at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, a decrease of 930,078.20 acres as compared with the amount pending at the close of the last preceding fiscal year.

There were also Oregon wagon-road selections pending to the amount of 305,246.67 acres, being the same amount that was pending at the close of the last preceding fiscal year.

BOUNTY-LAND BUSINESS.

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty-land warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1891, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Alabama.....	400	Montana.....	120
California.....	9,680	Nebraska.....	520
Colorado.....	7,240	New Mexico.....	600
Florida.....	320	North Dakota.....	280
Idaho.....	160	Oregon.....	600
Iowa.....	120	Oklahoma.....	160
Kansas.....	1,200	South Dakota.....	320
Louisiana.....	160	Washington.....	760
Michigan.....	6,760	Wyoming.....	320
Minnesota.....	320		
Mississippi.....	160	Total.....	30,560
Missouri.....	360		

SUMMARY.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	3			12	2,040
Act of 1850.....	21	12		8	3,080
Act of 1852.....		22	48	112	25,440
Act of 1855.....					
Total.....	24	34	48	132	30,560

MAPS FOR PUBLICATION.

In the drafting division, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the original drawing of the map of the United States was revised and corrected up to date and placed in hand for publication, and an edition of 11,000 copies is now being printed.

Maps of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Missouri, and California (in two sheets) were compiled, and tracings for publication were made of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Missouri, California, Washington, and Idaho, and placed in the hands of the publisher. Maps of the States of Colorado and Montana and the Territories of Arizona and Utah were revised and tracings for publication are now in process of completion.

In this connection I would again favorably refer to the recommendation made by this office that Congress appropriate at least \$25,000 to enable us to continue the reproduction by photo-lithography of the worn, defaced, and needed plats on file in this office. The demand for copies of the official plats of surveys from general government and State officials, from individuals and corporations, and for office use is great and constantly increasing. There are about 24,000 of such plats that need to be reproduced, and unless the appropriation for such service is increased it will be many years before the work can be completed, and this delay is a serious inconvenience to the government and all concerned.

MINERAL LANDS.

One thousand two hundred and forty-eight mineral entries, embracing 35,072.39 acres, were made.

Seventy-two coal entries were made, embracing 9,625.83 acres.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two mineral patents, embracing 2,260 mining claims and 226 coal patents, were issued, the coal patents embracing an area of 31,728.65 acres. This is an increase of over 23 per cent. of mineral and coal patents issued, and an increase of 50+ per cent. of mining claims patented, as compared with last year.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven current mineral and coal entries were examined, an increase over last year of 41+ per cent., and 1,412 suspended mineral and coal entries were reëxamined, as against 1,958 for previous year.

Contests received were 64, a decrease of 11 as compared with last year; and 116 quasi-contests were received, as against 127 for the previous year.

Of contest cases 137 were considered, as against 265 for the previous year, a decrease of 128 cases. Of agricultural and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, 513 were examined.

Of railroad selections examinations were made as to the nonmineral character of 7,003,050 acres.

Ex parte mineral entries are in arrears about 9 months, a gain of 21 months since last report, July 1, 1890.

Coal entries are up to date.

Contest cases and quasi-contests are in arrears about 2 months.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The following are the principal items of work performed by the private land claims division during the last fiscal year:

Indian patents	2,007
Oregon and Washington donation patents.....	218
Claims in Louisiana, Florida, Indiana, Oregon, and Washington patented....	7
Claims in New Mexico reported to Congress.....	2
Claims in Louisiana (act of June 2, 1858) satisfied with scrip, amounting to 7,894.19 acres	14
Entries with certificates of location finally approved.....	164

There were 1,156 letters written during the year, and many copies from the records and files prepared for certification.

The following is a statement of the condition of the work in that division on July 1, 1891:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	15
Cases confirmed in New Mexico and Arizona and not finally adjudicated	27
Imperfect claims reported under acts of June 22, 1860, etc., to be reported to Congress by this office	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc., cases awaiting action	3,006
Claims within the limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado, in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated.....	1
Claims within Las Animas grant in Colorado, act of February 25, 1869, on file exclusive of one disposed of in 1874, and one withdrawn	24
Scrip locations pending.....	881
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donation cases reported and not finally adjudicated	111
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action	55
Indian allotments not patented.....	437

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891.

On March 3, 1891, an act of Congress was approved, entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," the States specified in said act being Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming, and Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. (26 Stats., 854).

The officers provided for in the act have been duly appointed; the court organized, and notice of such organization, the text of the act, etc., published in the English and Spanish languages, as provided by law. The first session of said court will be held according to the notice at Denver, Colo., on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1891.

The claims which the court will be called upon to adjust are of Spanish and Mexican origin, for lands within the cession by Mexico to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the subsequent Gadsden purchase.

Of the known claims which have heretofore been presented and reported to Congress under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved July 22, 1854 (10 Stats., 308), by far the most important are those in New Mexico, the inhabitants of which Territory are vitally interested in the final quieting of the titles.

The lands involved—often in large bodies—are in a state of reservation, as provided by the act of 1854, the lines of demarcation being fixed generally by government surveys, within the limits of which the prospective settler seeking a home under the public land laws can not lawfully enter.

Congress has confirmed none of these claims arising under Spain or Mexico since the year 1879; hence, but little labor connected with this class of cases has devolved upon this office in recent years, and the change of jurisdiction does not, consequently, lessen the work to be performed.

Undoubtedly the work will be largely increased, not only by reason of calls made upon this office for papers and information relating to claims already asserted, but because, by the provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18 of the said act establishing the court of private land claims, recognition is given to a class of small holdings, not to exceed 160 acres in each case, by persons, or their "ancestors, grantors, or their lawful successors in title or possession," who became citizens of the United States by reason of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, etc.

It is estimated that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand claims of this character; and it will devolve upon this office to adjudicate all such claims which are presented and perfected within the time fixed by the statute, and to pass them to patent.

I quote from the last annual report of the surveyor-general for New Mexico, as follows:

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of the private land claims in certain States and Territories," will doubtless result in great benefit to this Territory. Sections 16, 17, and 18 of this act provide for the securing of titles to small holdings of land through the agency of the land officers of the government.

This class of cases is many times more numerous than are those that will come before the land court. As less than twenty months remain of the time within which claims of this class must be filed, it is important that the department as soon as possible pass upon the meaning of the law and explain its provisions to the people.

It is evidently the intention of the law to enable the people to get title to the little irregularly shaped pieces of land which they have occupied and cultivated from time immemorial.

This is accomplished by section 16, where the land is unsurveyed, but the greater part of the settled portions of the Territory is surveyed land.

How can a landholder on surveyed land comply with the law?

As a sample of the manner in which land has become divided up during generations and is now held in the Spanish settlements throughout this Territory, I have prepared the following diagram of a portion of the township lying immediately west of the city of Santa Fé:

The section and quarter-section lines are indicated by dotted lines, and the boundaries of the different owners by full lines.

These little strips of land, the smallest of which is but 20 varas or 55 feet wide, are held only by the title of uninterrupted and peaceable possession, reaching back 60 years or more.

These lands were segregated from the Mexican domain, and are held by the right of prescription under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico.

The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo covers such cases, and obliges the United States to respect them. To disregard them now would be to confiscate their homes and commit a wanton injustice.

How can Casme Carillo, for instance, who owns a strip of 50 varas or 8½ rods wide, amounting to 40 acres, on which is his home and his little cultivation near the river, and running back across three sections over the hills where he gets his fire wood: how can this landholder have a survey of his strip made, connecting his lines with corners of the public survey, and by filing such survey and making proofs of the facts enter this strip at the local land office? If he can do so, full instructions should be issued to the register how to proceed in such cases. If he cannot, under the law, enter his land, it is earnestly requested that the department ask for such an amendment of the law as will enable him to do so.

It is unworthy of the government to tender to this people justice and free titles to their lands, and then couple with this liberal offer conditions that they can not comply with, and further exact that their homes shall be confiscated at the end of 2 years if these impossible conditions are not complied with.

Justice requires that this law be amended as soon as possible, so as to allow the entry of lands in pieces of the shapes in which they are actually held.

Referring to the foregoing statement by the surveyor-general of New Mexico of the difficulties to be met, and which appear to be insurmountable as the law now stands in adjusting that class of small holdings intended to be provided for by sections 16, 17, and 18 of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1891, and especially those claims over which the public surveys have been extended, it being impossible to describe but few if any of them by legal subdivisions, it is respectfully recommended that Congress be asked, at its next session, to enact such further legislation as will, in view of the conditions existing, facilitate the work of carrying out more fully the evident purpose of said act.

Proper provision should be made for surveying such irregularly shaped claims, not exceeding 160 acres, as embrace lands *already surveyed by the United States under the rectangular system*, and for the closing of the lines of the public surveys upon such claims.

Undoubtedly the time within which these original Mexican settlers, or their legal successors in interest, may file their claims under existing law, should be extended.

Provision ought also to be made for the publication by the land department, in Spanish and English, of such portions of the law as affect this large number of small farmers who have prescriptive rights only in the lands they occupy and cultivate in the States and Territories enumerated in the sixteenth section of the act.

CONTESTS.

A comparison of the detailed report from the contest division this year, with the report from the same division which accompanied the last annual report, shows a marked decrease in the amount of work pending therein, and it is gratifying to observe that the work is practically up to date and is being handled as current work, with the exception of the contest cases pending on appeal from local officers' decisions, or docket cases; and in that branch of cases, although there were 1,083 new cases received during the year, comparison shows a reduction of 321 cases in the balance on hand during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. When it is considered that in the neighborhood of 100 of these appeal cases are received per month, many of them accompanied by hundreds of pages of closely written and contradictory testimony, and about one-third of them sooner or later burdened with motions for review, new trial, or to dismiss, the amount of decrease can be better appreciated.

The unappealed contests have been reduced from 4,186 cases pending June 30, 1890, to 874 pending June 30, 1891, of which latter number a large percentage has been examined, and reports or additional evidence called for.

ADJUSTMENT OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The adjustment of the grants for the following companies have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, viz:

Name of railroad.	When submitted.	Name of railroad.	When submitted.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas).....	Aug. 18, 1888	Alabama and Florida.....	Feb. 26, 1890
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River...	Nov. 17, 1888	Florida and Alabama.....	Do.
Dubuque and Pacific.....	Sept. 23, 1889	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.	Do.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.	Oct. 30, 1889	St. Paul and Duluth.....	Do.
Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	Nov. 12, 1889	Southern Minnesota Extension.....	Do.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	Nov. 18, 1889	Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin).	Do.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	Dec. 20, 1889	Alabama and Chattanooga.....	Feb. 27, 1890
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific.	Jan. 25, 1890	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa).	May 19, 1890
		Hastings and Dakota.....	July 22, 1890

An adjustment of the grant for the Coos Bay military wagon road was submitted January 13, 1888.

The adjustments of the grants for the following railroads have been approved, viz:

Name of railroad.	When approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul.....	July 22, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	May 29, 1890
Grand Rapids and Indiana.....	June 20, 1890
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.....	Feb. 12, 1890
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	Aug. 2, 1890

The approval of the adjustment of the grant for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company is given as February 12, 1890, but, in accordance with departmental direction, no action was taken under said approval until December 19, 1890, when directions were given for the disposition of the surplus lands.

The matter of the adjustment of this grant has been pending since 1887, and as early as that date it was apparent that a portion of the lands reserved on account of the grant would not be needed in its satisfaction, but just what lands would be restored was not known until by letters of January 8, 1891, addressed to the officers at Ashland and Eau Claire, Wis., the restoration was ordered after due notice by publication for a period of 90 days.

The restoration as to the lands in the Ashland land district was to have gone into effect April 17, 1891, but owing to the apprehension that certain speculators in pine timber lands would, under the order, secure undue advantage over persons who in good faith desired to settle upon the lands, action under the order of restoration was suspended, and so continues.

In the adjustment of the grant for the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company, reported last year as in course of preparation, it was found that its selection might conflict with the claims of persons under the "armed occupation" acts, and steps are now being taken to protect such persons, as far as possible, by giving them proper notice of the selections made. But for this, adjustment of this grant would have been submitted for departmental approval, together with clear lists of its selections.

In the matter of the adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, the department held, in approving said adjustment, that the lateral limits of the grant, as fixed by the original withdrawals, should not be readjusted with the view of recovering title to lands patented to said company that may thus be shown to lie outside of said limits as readjusted, for (1) the title to said lands has passed out of the company; (2) it must be presumed that, in making the original withdrawals, all matters necessary to a legal determination were duly considered; and (3) the said withdrawals have stood unquestioned for a long term of years, and that titles vested thereunder should not be disturbed. (11 L. D., 130.)

This removes any question as to the readjustment of railroad limits, and the work of the adjustment of railroad grants will proceed upon the limits originally established.

The mileage of land-grant railroads actually constructed up to the close of the last fiscal year was 18,070.71 miles, no part of which was constructed during the year.

The lists of railroad selections awaiting examination at the close of the last fiscal year embrace 28,846,577.56 acres; the selections for wagon-

roads embrace 305,246.67 acres; making an acreage of 29,151,824.23 acres embraced in pending lists of selections for railroad and wagon-road construction.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS.

The whole number of railroad companies claiming right of way over the public lands, under the general right of way-act approved March 3, 1875, or under special acts, is 392, of which the articles of incorporation filed by thirty-two companies were approved during the last year.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

During the last year Congress passed the general land-grant forfeiture bill, forfeiting all lands heretofore granted to any State or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not completed and in operation at the date of the passage of the act, viz, September 29, 1890.

The roads affected by said act are as follows:

Wisconsin Central railroad, between Ashland and Superior city, in the State of Wisconsin.

Northern Pacific railroad, between Wallula, Wash., and Portland, Oregon. Lands restored are in Washington and Oregon.

Tennessee and Coosa railroad, entire grant, extending from Gunter's landing to Gadsden, State of Alabama.

Coosa and Chattooga railroad, entire grant, extending from Gadsden, through Chattooga valley, to Georgia State line.

Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, from Jacksonville to Gadsden, State of Alabama.

Amboy, Lansing, and Traverse Bay railroad, from Jonesville to Amboy, in State of Michigan.

Sioux City and St. Paul railroad, from Le Mars to Sioux city, in State of Iowa.

Mobile and Girard railroad, from Troy to Mobile, State of Alabama.

Gulf and Ship Island railroad, from Hattiesburg to Brandon, State of Mississippi.

South Pacific railroad (main line) from Alcalde to Tres Pinos.

St. Paul and Sioux City railroad, from St. Anthony, via Minneapolis, to Shakopee.

Southern Minnesota railroad, from Houston to Rochester.

In some cases no actual restoration of the lands affected by the act has yet been ordered, for the reason that questions are pending a determination of which may affect the amount to be restored.

In the case of the Tennessee and Coosa railroad a suit in the courts will be necessary before the status of lands heretofore certified on its account can be determined.

The forfeiture act provides for a special manner of adjustment in the

matter of the grant for the Mobile and Girard railroad, and this office is endeavoring to secure the necessary information before proceeding with the same.

Questions affecting the grant for the Southern Pacific railroad are pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and no restoration can be ordered until the same are determined.

In the case of the St. Paul and Sioux City and the Southern Minnesota railroads it is doubtful whether there are any vacant lands opposite the unconstructed portions of said roads, and this office is endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, the companies on whose account the State certified the lands opposite the roads above mentioned.

Following the passage of said act, proper instructions were issued to the local officers of the districts in which such lands lie, ordering the restoration of the lands to the public domain, with the exceptions above mentioned.

The question of railroad forfeiture for breach of condition subsequent being thus apparently disposed of, action can now be taken upon the many suspended cases involving lands in railroad limits, where a portion, or all, of the road was built out of time.

Greater progress can therefore be made with the adjustment of the grants as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1887, and during the coming year the large number of pending claims undetermined should be materially decreased.

Action can now be taken upon the railroad lists of selections, and were it not for the mineral complications, that is, the actual condition of the lands in railroad limits with regard to mineral deposits, considerable headway might be made with the disposition of such lists.

As stated in the report of last year, in some grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of surveys renders an immediate adjustment of those grants impossible.

Railroad patents have issued during the last year embracing about 3,000,000 acres, and clear lists have been prepared and await the approval of the Secretary of the Interior containing about an equal amount.

Attention might also be called to the act of Congress approved August 29, 1890, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands,' approved June 22, 1874."

It appears to be the intention of this amendment to enlarge the class of cases in which relinquishment by the company will be permissible under the act of June 22, 1874, by removing the requirement that an entry or filing should have been allowed, thus aiding the adjustment of claims growing out of settlements made upon railroad lands subsequent to the attachment of the rights of the companies under the grants.

Upon the filing of a relinquishment under this act, it being shown that the person in whose favor it is made is entitled to the right of entry and has resided upon and improved the land for a period of 5 years, entry can be made as in the case of other public lands.

By the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on Northern Pacific indemnity lands," certain persons who were erroneously permitted to make entry for lands within the indemnity limits of the grant for said company subsequent to August 15, 1887, and prior to January 1, 1889, are afforded an opportunity to transfer their claims to other public lands subject to entry under the settlement laws.

This right is personal and can not be transferred to another, nor can the transfer provided for in the act be made through the intervention of an agent or attorney, and the period within which this right must be exercised is limited to one year from the date of the passage of the act.

By sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," the general features of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting the right of way to railroads, are extended, upon certain conditions, to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of irrigation and duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory.

Articles of incorporation have already been filed by 21 companies thereunder, none of which have as yet been approved.

CHANGES BY THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891.

Important changes were made in the system of laws for the disposal of the public lands by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 1095).

By the first section the timber-culture laws were repealed so far as future entries are concerned, but valid rights under such laws that had accrued or were accruing at the passage of the act are not affected thereby. The words, "that not less than 2,700 trees were planted on each acre," occurring in the last clause of section 2 of the act of June 14, 1878, are repealed by said section. It is also provided therein that in computing the period of cultivation the time shall run from the date of entry, if the necessary acts of cultivation were performed within the proper time; that the preparation of the land and the planting of trees shall be construed as acts of cultivation, and that the time so employed shall be considered part of the required 8 years of cultivation; that any person who had entered land under the timber-culture laws, who has for 4 years complied with said laws, and who is a bona fide resident of the State or Territory in which the land is located, may commute the entry by paying \$1.25 per acre therefor. It is further provided that land acquired under the provisions of the act shall not be subject to any debt contracted prior to the issuance of final certificate.

By the second section of the act the desert land law of March 3, 1877 (19 Stats., p. 377), is amended by adding thereto five sections, numbered from 4 to 8, inclusive, which modify its provisions as follows:

(1) Section 4 provides that at the time of filing the declaration re-

quired by law the party must also file a map of the land showing the plan of the proposed irrigation, which plan must be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim the land and prepare it to raise ordinary agricultural crops, and must also show the source of the water used for irrigation and reclamation. It also provides that persons entering separate sections, or parts of sections, may associate together in the construction of canals and ditches and that they may file a joint map or maps showing their plan of improvements.

(2) Section 5 provides that no patent shall issue unless the party entering the land or his assigns shall have expended in permanent improvements, canals, ditches, and the purchase of water rights at least \$3 per acre for the whole tract, or at the rate of \$1 per acre within each year for 3 years; that proof of this yearly expenditure must be filed with the register of the local land office, and at the expiration of the third year a map showing the character and extent of the improvements must be filed; that a failure to file such proof during any year shall cause the land to revert to the government, the advance payment to be forfeited and the entry canceled; that patent may issue in less than 4 years if proof of reclamation to the extent of \$3 per acre, and that one-eighth of the land has been cultivated, is made

(3) Section 6 provides that all prior bona fide claims may be perfected under the act of March 3, 1877, or at the option of the claimant under said act as amended by this act, so far as applicable.

(4) Section 7 provides that at any time within 4 years after the filing of the declaration patent shall issue upon satisfactory proof of reclamation, cultivation of the land, according to legal requirements, and the claimant's citizenship, and upon the additional payment of \$1 per acre; that, except in entries made prior to the act, no person is allowed to hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to the issuance of patent, more than 320 acres; that additional proof may be required at any time within the period prescribed by law, and the entries made under the act shall be subject to contests as in homestead cases, on sufficient grounds, and on proof thereof to cancellation and forfeiture of the money paid therefor.

(5) Section 8 extends the provisions of the desert-land laws to the State of Colorado, and restricts the privilege of making a desert land entry to a resident citizen of the State or Territory in which the land entered is situated.

By the third section of the act section 2283, Revised Statutes, is enlarged so as to permit a settler under any other settlement law, as well as under the preëmption and homestead laws, to transfer any portion of his claim for the right of way for canals, reservoirs, or ditches for irrigation purposes or drainage, in addition to the right previously allowed of transferring a portion of his land for church, cemetery, or school purposes or for the right of way of railroads.

By the fourth section the preëmption laws are repealed, but it is

provided that all claims initiated before the passage of the act may be perfected under the old law.

By the fifth section of the act section 2289, Revised Statutes, is amended so as to prohibit any person who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory from acquiring any right under the homestead law, and section 2290, Revised Statutes, is also amended so as to provide for a different affidavit from that formerly required in original homestead entries.

By the sixth section of the act section 2301, Revised Statutes, is amended so as to allow the commutation of future homestead entries only after proof of residence and cultivation for a period of 14 months after entry, and the provisions of the section are made applicable to lands on the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, without exempting settlers thereon from any payment required by law.

The foregoing six sections were made the subject of instructions in circular of April 27, 1891 (12 L. D., 405). (See Appendix P.)

By the seventh section of the act it is enacted that whenever a clerical error is found in an entry it may be suspended until such error is corrected, proper notice of such error to be given the entryman through the local office; that all entries made under the preëmption, homestead, desert-land or timber-culture laws, on which final proofs have been made and certificates issued, no adverse claim having been initiated prior thereto, and which have been sold or encumbered to a bona fide purchaser prior to March 1, 1888, and after final entry, unless fraud be found on the part of the purchaser, shall be confirmed and patented; to which is attached a proviso that after the lapse of 2 years after the date of final receipt, if no contest or protest against the validity of any such entry is pending, patent shall issue; that, however, a delay of two years in the issuance of patent is not required. The following instructions were issued under this section, viz: April 8, 1891 (12 L. D., p. 308), April 25, 1891 (*ibid.*, 522), May 8, 1891 (*ibid.*, 450), July 1, 1891 (13 L. D., 1). (See Appendix.) In accordance with the provisions of this section entries have been acted upon as confirmed up to June 30, 1891, as follows, viz:

Number of final entries passed to patent where transfer was made prior to March 1, 1888.....	64
Number of final entries passed to patent in other cases under the proviso, where no action had been taken by this office within 2 years from date of entry	524
	588
Subsequent to June 30, 1891, and up to September 1, 1891, there were passed to patent of the first class above mentioned.....	51
Of the second class	1,437
	1,488
Total of both classes passed to patent up to September 1, 1891.....	2,076

By the eighth section of the act it is provided that suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patents issued before the passage

of the act must be brought within 5 years after the passage of the act and suits to vacate and annul patents issued subsequent to the passage of the act must be brought within 6 years after date of the issuance of such patents; that in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, in the district of Alaska, and the gold and silver regions of Nevada, and the Territory of Utah, in any criminal prosecution or civil action of the United States for trespass on timber lands or to recover timber or lumber cut thereon, it shall be a defense if the defendant shall show that the timber was so cut and removed from the timber lands for use in such State or Territory by a resident thereof, for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes, and not removed therefrom; that the rights of railroad companies to cut timber are not enlarged; that the Secretary of the Interior may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

This section is amended by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1093), which provides that the Secretary of the Interior may make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the act; that he may designate the sections or tracts from which timber may be cut, and that it shall not be lawful to cut or remove any timber except as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, and further, that this act shall not operate to repeal the act of June 3, 1878, providing for the cutting of timber on mineral lands. For rules and regulations made under this section (12 L. D., 456). (See Appendix.)

By the ninth section of the act it is provided that no public lands shall be sold at public sale except abandoned military or other reservations and isolated tracts authorized to be sold by section 2455 Revised Statutes, and mineral or other lands the sale of which is authorized by special acts of Congress.

By the tenth section of the act it is provided that this act shall not change, repeal, or modify any agreements made with Indian tribes for the disposal of their lands, and the disposition of such lands shall continue in accordance with the provisions of such agreements except as provided in section 5 of the act. See circular of April 27, 1891 (12 L. D., 405). (See Appendix.)

By the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of the act provision is made for the disposal of public lands in Alaska for manufacturing and commercial purposes and for townsites. The circular of June 3, 1891 (12 L. D., 583), contains full instructions under these sections. (See Appendix.)

By the fifteenth section certain islands in the district of Alaska are reserved for Indians and other native inhabitants.

By the sixteenth section it is provided that townsite entries may be made on mineral lands, but that no title shall be acquired by such towns or cities to any vein of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or lead, or any valid mining claim; that when recognized mineral veins are pos-

essed within an incorporated town or city, and such possession is recognized by local authority or by the laws of the United States, the title to town lots shall be subject to such recognized possession and the necessary use thereof, and when entry has been made or patent issued for the townsite the possessor of such mineral vein may enter and receive patent for such mineral vein and the surface ground appertaining thereto, provided that no entry shall be made by such mineral-vein claimant for surface ground where the owner or occupant of the surface ground shall have had possession prior to the inception of title of the mineral-vein applicant. This section is held by the honorable Secretary of the Interior not to be retroactive. (See 12 L. D., 513, 662, 686.)

By the seventeenth section it is provided that reservoir sites selected under the act of October 2, 1888, shall be restricted to contain only so much land as is actually necessary for such reservoirs excluding, as far as practicable, land occupied by actual settlers at the date of such selections, and it is also provided that the restriction of entries to 320 acres, under the act of August 30, 1890, shall not be construed to extend to mineral lands.

By the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first sections provisions are made for reservoir sites, and the right of way for the construction of canals and ditches for irrigation purposes. The circular of April 17, 1891 (12 L. D., 429), was issued under these sections. (See Appendix.)

Articles of incorporation have already been filed under these sections by twenty-one companies, none of which have as yet been approved.

By the twenty-second section of the act it is provided that lands on the west bank of the Missouri river, at the mouth of the Bad river, reserved by the act of March 2, 1889, for the benefit of the Dakota Central Railroad Company, shall be subject to entry under the townsite law only.

By the twenty-third section provision is made for the perfection of defective titles of settlers on lands in the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas.

By the twenty-fourth section the President is authorized to set apart and reserve lands when, to preserve timber, he shall deem it advisable. The circular of May 15, 1891 (12 L. D., 499), contains instructions under this section (see Appendix), and by President's proclamation of March 30, 1891 (26 Stats., 1565), a reservation was established thereunder in Wyoming.

Investigations are being prosecuted through special agents of this office, with a view to selecting other timbered lands, to be hereafter included in reservations in the vicinity of the headwaters of important streams.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS.

By circular of June 10, 1891, the district officers were directed to report approximately the quantities of lands in the several counties and parishes in their districts not embraced in Indian or military reservations, remaining unappropriated by filing or entry. The records of this office are not kept by counties; but inasmuch as many inquiries have been received as to the quantity of unappropriated lands remaining in particular counties, parishes, or localities, it was concluded to make a statement for this report by counties so far as reports from the district officers in such shape could be obtained, and to make the statement by land districts in other cases.

It has not been practicable for many reasons, such as the magnitude of the work involved, the manner of creating the boundaries of counties and the frequent changes therein, and also the fact that a large part of the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads, to more than obtain approximate estimates of the lands not covered by entries or filings; but the statement will serve the purpose for which it is made, to wit: to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or any public land in the several public-land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and in most instances in particular counties or localities.

Recapitulation of vacant lands in the public land States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	947, 310		947, 310
Arizona.....	11, 342, 214	43, 718, 791	55, 061, 005
Arkansas.....	4, 998, 398		4, 998, 398
California.....	36, 326, 517	15, 972, 982	52, 299, 499
Colorado.....	36, 614, 499	5, 552, 531	42, 167, 030
Florida.....	2, 669, 151	799, 280	3, 468, 381
Idaho.....	4, 740, 786	29, 041, 065	33, 781, 851
Iowa.....	3, 000	3, 000	6, 000
Kansas.....	799, 078		799, 078
Louisiana.....	1, 141, 729	101, 389	1, 243, 118
Michigan.....	781, 816		781, 816
Minnesota.....	2, 910, 455	3, 939, 520	6, 849, 975
Mississippi.....	1, 201, 260		1, 201, 280
Missouri.....	1, 023, 898		1, 023, 898
Montana.....	10, 790, 999	63, 581, 770	74, 372, 769
Nebraska.....	11, 065, 436	395, 000	11, 460, 436
Nevada.....	29, 472, 117	23, 869, 748	53, 341, 865
New Mexico.....	39, 444, 239	15, 449, 440	54, 893, 679
North Dakota.....	5, 811, 910	10, 323, 530	16, 135, 440
Oklahoma.....	1, 230, 917	2, 271, 489	3, 502, 406
Oregon.....	24, 791, 353	14, 428, 799	39, 220, 151
South Dakota.....	5, 024, 202	9, 061, 192	14, 085, 394
Utah.....	6, 917, 840	28, 511, 147	35, 428, 987
Washington.....	5, 432, 891	14, 968, 800	20, 401, 691
Wisconsin.....	1, 003, 133		1, 003, 133
Wyoming.....	38, 794, 084	12, 048, 350	50, 842, 434
Total.....	285, 280, 251	294, 027, 773	579, 308, 024

α This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts; it is exclusive of the Cherokee Strip, containing 8,044,044 acres, and all other lands owned or claimed by the Indians in the Indian Territory west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, contemplated to be made a part of the public domain by the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 U. S. Stats., 1005), and it is also exclusive of Alaska, containing 377,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered under the mineral laws, and includes 356,659 acres of mineral land in Nevada, in addition to the quantities given under the head surveyed land and unsurveyed land in the foregoing table.

THE IRRIGATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

From the remotest times of which there is any record down to the present, and in all quarters of the world, irrigation has been found necessary as a means for increasing the productiveness of the soil, or of imparting fertility where that quality was wanting.

It was not a thing to be expected that the States of this republic, with their diversity of climate and of soil, would be exempt from the same necessity. The following, taken from Tomlinson's *Cyclopedia of Useful Arts* (vol. 1, p. 512), illustrates the fact stated, viz :

The importance and value attached to supplies of water in eastern countries are illustrated in many beautiful passages of Scripture, showing that water springs, rains, and dew were the most esteemed among earthly gifts, and therefore the most appropriate to be the figures of spiritual blessings. Other passages show that the art of irrigation was known to the earliest husbandmen. It has been supposed that the annual overflowing of the Nile, and the benefits derived to Egypt by that means, first suggested the idea of artificial irrigation to the Egyptians, and that other nations learned the art from them. The Egyptians practiced the art on a large scale, as the remains of their canals and vast artificial lakes testify. Various hydraulic machines were also used, some of which appear to have resembled the water wheels of the fen districts of England, and to have been worked by the feet of men, after the manner of the treadmill. This laborious method of watering the ground seems to have been common in Egypt during the sojourn of the children of Israel in that land, for Moses draws the following remarkable contrast between the climate and customs of Egypt, where rain seldom falls, and the more genial clime of the promised land. "For the land whither thou goest in to possess it is not as the land of Egypt, from whence ye came out, where thou sowest thy seed, and *waterest it with thy foot*, as a garden of herbs; but the land whither ye go to possess it is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven." (Deut. xi: 10, 11.)

The method of raising and distributing water in Egypt at the present time is thus described: Water from the Nile is collected at certain times in large cisterns on the banks of the river. For this purpose the screw of Archimedes was formerly used, but now leathern buckets or Persian wheels, are employed; these machines are placed all along the banks of the Nile, from the sea to the cataracts. When the grain crops, or the saffron, melons, sugar-canes, etc., require watering, a plug is taken out from the bottom of the cistern, and the water which gushes out is guided from one rill to another by persons whose office it is to manage the flooding of the ground.

Sometimes the water is merely raised by wicker baskets, lined with leather. Each basket is managed by two men, and is held by cords between them. Lowering and filling the basket at the river, they swing it over the banks into the canal, which conveys it at once to the land requiring water.

In Bengal the fields are diligently watered or they would yield little produce. Wells are dug in the highest parts, and by means of bullocks and a rope over a pulley water is raised in buckets, and carried in small channels to every part of the field. Without this diligent watering of the soil in hot countries rice, which furnishes food to the greater part of the human race, could not be cultivated. Accordingly over the vast region of southern Africa, the irrigation of the land by means of rivers, brooks, lakes, and wells is a labor essential to human life. A machine similar to the Persian wheel is used in China for raising water.

In southern Europe, also, irrigation is extensively carried on. In Italy, especially on the banks of the Po, it was practiced long before the time of Virgil, and is zealously continued to this day. The waters of all the chief rivers of northern Italy, as

well as of numerous minor streams, are thus employed. From Venice to Turin the entire country is said to be one great water meadow, for the watering is by no means confined to grass lands, but is conveyed into the hollows between the ridges in corn lands, is distributed over the low lands, where rice is cultivated, and is carried round the roots of vines. It was from Italy that the practice gradually spread throughout the south of France, and from thence to Spain and Britain.

The conducting of water from rivers and canals, and measuring it out in certain quantities, is consequently an important business of southern Europe, and also forms a nice part of the science of engineering. In Lombardy the water of all the rivers belongs to the State. In the Venetian territories the government not only claims the rivers, but also the smallest springs, and even collections of rain water. In renting the water of rivers from government, contracts are made to pay so much for the use of the water for an hour or half an hour at a time, or for so many days at certain periods of the year. A person desiring to irrigate his lands has the right of making a canal through another estate, which may lie between him and the river, being bound, however, to pay the owner the value of the land, and to avoid bringing the canal close by the mansion or through the garden of the proprietor. The rent of land having the means of irrigation is one-third higher in northern Italy than that of lands not so provided. As may be supposed, the utmost care is bestowed in economizing the precious fluid.

Until recently the subject of irrigating the public lands of the United States has received but little attention. For many years the vast public domain was held by the government open to settlement, and the portions favored by nature with a plentiful rainfall and consequent moisture and fertility of the soil, as the most desirable, were first appropriated by settlers, leaving the arid regions vacant and unoccupied.

In some sections of deficient rainfall but of comparatively easy irrigation, settlers have gone on the land, and by such means as were at their command have succeeded in conveying thereto the water necessary for fertilization. By these examples it has been demonstrated that vast tracts of land now classed as desert and practically valueless may be rendered exceedingly productive and valuable if water can be procured and conducted upon them.

What quantity of the remaining public lands is of this character has never been definitely ascertained, but it is understood to comprehend many millions of acres. In the "Public Domain," a work prepared and published in 1883 by commissioners acting under Congressional authority, the quantity of arid public land classed as irrigable from the water supply then available, was estimated at 30,000,000 of acres, while the quantity suitable only for pasturage or grazing, and desert, useless for agriculture by reason of altitude or lack of water or soil, is in the same work put down at over 300,000,000 of acres.

Knowledge acquired since 1883 concerning the arid region and its available water supply, justifies me in estimating the area of good soil which may be reclaimed, through a system of storage reservoirs, at more than 120,000,000 acres.

Congress has heretofore legislated for the encouragement of irrigation by individual effort. Examples of this legislation are to be found in the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 497), having reference to desert

lands in Lassen county, Cal., and the more general provisions of the desert-land act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stats., 377), as amended by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095).

Experiments have also been tried for the same end by the sinking of artesian wells in certain localities under Congressional provisions. It appears that, under the desert-land law of 1877, reclamation has been made and final proof produced in 5,366 entries, with an estimated area of 1,717,120 acres.

It is apparent that the public interests involved call for much more efficient measures than any yet put in operation for the reclamation of the arid lands now practically worthless, but capable, by proper efforts, of being rendered a source of almost incalculable wealth.

In the progress of the settlement of the public domain, it has become a question of the greatest practicable importance how the thousands of people now yearly seeking homes on the public lands from all quarters of the republic, and who may be expected to do so hereafter, are to be provided with the homes for which they seek. Very little desirable public land remains unappropriated outside of the boundaries of what may be termed the arid region. That the demand for homes on the public domain is greater than ever before in the country's history may reasonably be inferred from recent experience in the opening of Oklahoma Territory for settlement. On an average there appeared upon the ground, within 24 hours after the land was thrown open for settlement by the President's proclamation, at least two qualified entrymen for every desirable quarter section of land in the Territory. In consequence of the abnormal demand and the limited acreage, conflicting claims arose which have resulted in long, vexatious, and expensive contests. This unusual demand for land in Oklahoma did not arise because of any special preference for the climate or soil, but because of the very limited area of public land remaining upon which a settler can raise crops without artificial irrigation. There are millions of acres of land in the arid region with soil equal if not superior to that found in Oklahoma, in sections of the country where the climate is equally desirable, upon which no one attempts to settle, for the reason that a water supply for irrigating purposes can not be secured at such expense as the settlers are able to undergo.

It has been demonstrated that these arid lands, when reclaimed by a sufficient water supply proper for irrigation, produce abundant crops for an indefinite period of time and with unfailing regularity. Water conducted from streams or reservoirs to the land and distributed over its surface in the process of irrigation, seems to act as a powerful fertilizing agent.

Generally speaking, the water supply in the flowing streams is inadequate during the irrigating season, which usually covers the months of June, July, and August, to irrigate any great extent of country. The supply thus available has been to a very great extent appropriated

by early settlers on what is termed the first or creek bottom lands. In consequence it is manifestly necessary, in order to secure a water supply for the extensive plateaus which stretch many miles on either side of nearly every stream, that the flow of water through the entire year should be stored and conducted from the reservoirs in canals during the irrigating season to the lands to be cultivated.

Owing to the elevation of these plateaus above the level of the streams, it is frequently necessary to construct canals many miles in length on a slight grade in order to conduct the water of the stream to the highest point on the land to be reclaimed. Again, in order to store the water supply of the entire year for use during the season when it is needed, reservoirs of great capacity must be constructed, and of such strength as will insure the safety of persons residing in the valley below. Until such reservoirs and canals shall have been constructed the reclamation of the great body of arid lands can not be accomplished, and until this is accomplished settlement and cultivation can not take place.

While an individual settler might reclaim a small tract of land situated on the first bottom and a little above the level of the stream, he can not with his limited means successfully accomplish the same result on the bench or uplands. It is therefore clear that persons contemplating settlement can not cope with the situation. It is equally clear to my mind that Congress can never be induced to appropriate money from the public Treasury to construct necessary reservoirs and canals. Congress will not pass any law likely to result in transferring title to such large bodies of these arid lands to corporations as would induce private capital to embark in this stupendous undertaking as an investment.

The genius of our institutions and the universal desire of our people to own homes stand alike in stubborn opposition to the acquisition of title to extensive tracts of land by corporations. Landlordism, as known in other countries, can never expect sympathy or support in this country.

The government should see to it that every honest man devoted to the flag, who is willing to make an industrious effort to secure a home of his own, should have every encouragement, and as few impediments as possible left in his way. But we have reached a point where settlement on the public domain has been checked by a great natural difficulty, with which the individual settler can not successfully grapple, and the general government may not appropriate money to overcome.

The tables given in this report show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there was a falling off in original homestead entries made, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, of 2,642 in the number of entries, and 491,284.38 acres in the quantity of land taken up thereby. In final entries of the same class the decrease was 394 in the number of entries, and 106,005 acres in the quantity of land,

while the total net decrease in the number of final entries of all kinds during the same period, as compared with the last preceding fiscal year, was 7,736, and in the quantity of land, 1,252,966.39 acres.

Is it sound policy for the government to remain inactive, while home-seeking citizens are exhausting each other's strength and substance in a fierce struggle to obtain title to the small remaining area on which the rainfall is sufficient, while it may be possible, through a wise policy, to enable every one seeking a home to secure it on the face of the reclaimed desert? There can be but one answer. The problem is a serious one, and its prompt solution is quite as important as its wise solution.

Preliminary steps have been taken, pursuant to act of Congress, for the selection and withdrawal from disposal, for such use as may hereafter be decided upon, of proper sites for reservoirs for irrigation purposes. Under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved October 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 527), August 30, 1890 (26 Stats., 391), and March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1101), the Director of the Geological Survey has selected 181 sites for irrigating reservoirs, containing an estimated area of 547,012.12 acres, of which 161,768.36 acres appear to have been previously appropriated under the homestead, preemption, timber, and desert land laws of the United States, or as falling within prior Congressional grants, leaving 385,243.76 acres not otherwise appropriated.

The selections are distributed as follows :

Public lands selected for reservoir sites in the United States.

Location.	No. of sites.	Acres.	Location.	No. of sites.	Acres.
Utah	1	105,392.04	Montana	38	34,436.70
Nevada	3	2,717.87	California	44	19,739.36
New Mexico	39	40,170.20			
Colorado	55	32,787.79	Total	181	385,243.76
Idaho (probably)	1	150,000.00			

While these reservoir selections as made are of doubtful utility for practical purposes, conceding their value, the question is still open as to the proper method of attaining the purpose in view. There are two ways eligible: First, to pursue a policy indicated in a recent act of Congress, encouraging private capital to engage in the enterprise. This policy must necessarily result in passing the ownership of water, and consequently the control of the land, to corporations. A wiser plan, it seems to me, would be the transfer of the land and water to the direct control of the States, subject to such limitations and restrictions as would insure the reclamation of the land by the States, and the transfer of title from the State in the first instance to actual settlers in quantity not exceeding, say 160 acres of land to each settler. When the title becomes securely vested in actual settlers on the land there need not be any apprehension of danger from the action of the settlers in disposing of their homes. On the reclaimed desert, as elsewhere, the

homestead will in general be more valuable to the family owning and living upon it than to any one else. Hence, the general government will have carried into effect its ancient and wise policy in providing as a condition of the grant that no State shall convey more than a limited area of the land to any one person, and further that such person shall be an actual settler on the land conveyed to him or her, and shall be possessed of such other qualifications as in the wisdom of Congress may seem proper.

The conditions suggested might be made effective by providing that any violation thereof should operate as a forfeiture of the land to the government of the United States.

The unsatisfactory experience following the granting of swamp lands to the States may be suggested as an objection of some potency against a similar policy with reference to the arid portion of our public domain. The experience mentioned should not be overlooked, nor should it be accorded an importance in its application to the pending question to which it is not entitled. .

The total area of swamp land was estimated at the time of the grant at from 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres. This was but an insignificant fraction of the surface of the States in which the land was located. The remainder of the surface of those States was valuable productive soil. Hence, the so-called swamp lands were of little consequence to the great body of the people. The disposition made of the swamp land was a matter of slight concern to the States, and therefore the attention given the subject was mainly given by claim agents and speculators whose success in driving bargains was largely attributable to the fact that the quantity of land involved was comparatively small and the public interest smaller still. We are now dealing with a subject of vital importance to the States whose entire arable surface is involved. The future prosperity of every desert land State depends on the wisdom and practical character of the legislation enacted to facilitate and encourage the reclamation of our arid lands. Every man in the country who desires or may desire to secure a home on the public domain is interested.

While the swamp-land-grant States may have been indifferent and unwise in dealing with a grant which was but a merely incidental matter, the desert-land-grant States could not afford to thus deal with and consider a question of vital importance. Indifference would court adversity and recklessness would bring ruin.

When a proposition of this gravity is submitted to any organized body of American citizens directly interested in its wise consideration and solution, they will consider wisely and act well.

The magnitude of the interests involved and the far-reaching effects for good or ill of the action which may be taken constrain me to be content with suggesting the necessity, from my point of view, of calling the attention of Congress to conditions which seem to demand prompt

and thoughtful consideration. In connection with the subject I have ventured to briefly outline my views as to the course I think may be safely followed to reach the desired result.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year 55 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, the aggregate length of service being 468 months, equivalent to the employment of 39 agents for the entire year.

The number of reports received from the special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows :

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1890	515
Agents' reports received during the year	2, 871
Total.....	3, 386
Agents' reports acted upon during the year	2, 931
Agents' reports pending June 30, 1891.....	455

One thousand seven hundred and fourteen cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 238 cases, 694 cases were held for cancellation, 444 canceled, and 1,846 examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 3,401 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1891) 5,525 land cases.

There are 347 records of hearings pending action and 901 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters awaiting answer.

During the year 13 reports of unlawful inclosures of public land were received, involving, so far as ascertained, 34,358 acres. Suits were recommended in 2 cases and fences were reported as having been removed in 7 cases.

The following table shows the cases pending in the special service division (P), June 30, 1891 :

Cases pending in division P, June 30, 1891.

	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Homesteads.....	75	3	8	213	23	17	4		10	39	12	26	100
Final homesteads	29	5	6	85	34	3	3	1	5	2	1	5	14
Commuted homesteads.....	23			28	6	1	1		5	3	2	34	
Preemption—cash	7	15	2	314	227		9		46		6	88	
Preemption—declaratory statements		4		10	17		30		6	1	2	12	
Final timber culture entries		4		23	95		18		5	2		2	
Final timber-culture entries									1			2	
Timber land				1,594									
Desert		10		6			48						
Final desert		7		12			8						
Private—cash			31										
Mineral				18	19								
Coal					8								
Coal—declaratory statements					50								
Total	134	48	47	2,303	479	21	121	1	78	47	23	170	114

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Cases pending in decision P, June 30, 1891—Continued.

	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Homesteads	10	7	29		38	12	3	7	6	4	11	8	25	690
Final homesteads	1	8	30		91	1		4	4	6	4	3		347
Commuted homesteads		1	10		27	3	1	4	11		10	12	1	183
Preemption—cash		28	51		152	12		81	38	3	36	20	10	1,145
Preemption—declaratory statements		7	8		34	7		6	3		3	1		152
Timber-culture entries		3	13		32	7		12	12	3			40	283
Final timber-culture entries								77			546			3
Timber land														2,217
Desert		34			36			1						145
Final desert		7			8			3		5	1		115	169
Private—cash					8									39
Mineral		5			2								3	47
Coal		4			3						25		15	55
Coal—declaratory statements														50
Total	11	104	147		437	42	4	195	74	29	636	44	216	5,525

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Forty six timber agents have been employed during the year for an aggregate length of service of 398 months and 10 days, equivalent to the employment of thirty-three agents for the entire year and one agent for 2 months and 10 days.

Four hundred and eighty-eight cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of \$2,347,473.11 recoverable to the government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is \$53,863.03, the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is \$439.07, and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for various districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$62,402.47, making a total amount of depredations upon the public timber of \$116,704.57 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

In addition to the above result of work accomplished by the special timber agents, they have during the year investigated and reported upon a large number of fraudulent land entries.

On the 1st of July, 1891, as far as reported, there were shown to be pending in the United States courts 203 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$4,451,305.07 for the value of timber reported to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 361 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

THE FORESTS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Under the above title my predecessor in office in the last annual report called attention to the fact that the most valuable timber on the

public lands is being rapidly exhausted; and that the several land laws at that time in force were inadequate to properly protect either the public forests from unlawful appropriation, or the interests of the settlers engaged in developing the country, to whom the use of public timber to a certain extent is essential.

During the past year Congress has legislated on the subject of public timber. Section 24 of the act passed on the 3d of March last, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," and the additional act passed on the same date to amend section 8 of said act, will, I apprehend, as regards certain portions of the country, go far towards remedying existing evils.

The recent date of this legislation has not permitted the practical operation of these laws, and admits of no definite forecasting as to ultimate results, yet it would seem that the provision made thereby for the establishment of reservations will do much in the way of caring for portions of the public lands bearing forests which it is needful to preserve from spoliation; and in like manner the amendatory act appears to allow in certain portions of the country full room for utilizing public timber to supply the present and pressing necessities of farmers, miners, and others engaged in developing the resources of the country.

Such being the anticipated results of this action of Congress, it is to be regretted that it did not extend to the enactment of a general law which should insure equal rights in the matter to all throughout the public land States by according uniform privileges without discrimination in respect to localities or industries.

A glance at the situation as presented by the statutes now in force is sufficient to show that the charge heretofore made of undue discrimination in this matter, resulting in working great hardship in certain sections, is still a matter of complaint throughout those portions of the public land States and Territories not affected by the amendatory act of March 3, 1891. It needs no argument to show that great injustice is involved in according special privileges to industries in certain localities, while other portions of the country are left under a severely restrictive enactment (section 2461, U. S. Rev. Stats.), the operation of which is to make the taking of public timber for any purpose whatever a crime.

It still remains, therefore, for this office to urge, as heretofore, that a general law in respect to public timber be enacted, repealing statutes found to be objectionable or inoperative, and which, while absolutely prohibiting public timber or its products from exportation from our shores and providing for the protection and preservation of trees and undergrowth in localities where the same is necessary for climatic, economic, or other reasons, will, at the same time, permit the free, legitimate, and judicious use of public timber in other localities for all purposes required in building up and settling the country and developing its natural resources.

My experience thus far in administering the public land laws has convinced me that the necessity still remaining for a general law of this nature can not be too strongly urged upon the attention of Congress.

The provisions of such law I am of opinion should be in line with those suggested in the report by this office to the department on Senate bill 1394, which was made March 10, 1890. (See Land Office Report for 1890, page 85).

The conditions and requirements to be met in different localities are so varied, that it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to prepare a general law which will apply justly and effectively to all of such various conditions and requirements. Only general safeguards can be provided by Congress for the preservation of our forests. The general law might, with wisdom, delegate to the legislatures of the several States and Territories authority to enact laws, not in conflict with the act of Congress, to govern, regulate, and control the cutting, sale, and disposition of timber on the public domain.

This would bring the local governments to the aid of the general government, and, in my judgment, the result would prove satisfactory. The citizens of each State and Territory are directly interested in the preservation of the timber therein, and, in obedience to the demands of such interests, the authority delegated would undoubtedly be employed to prevent waste and unnecessary destruction.

The general law would undoubtedly subserve the purpose of forest preservation if it were so framed as to facilitate the acquisition of title by each actual settler on agricultural land in the vicinity of a limited area of timber land. Each individual would jealously guard his own timber, and through such individual effort, stimulated by direct interest, the public good would be most effectively promoted.

I desire, in this connection, to call attention to the disadvantage incident to the execution of the laws through special agents, in consequence of the form in which appropriations have been made by Congress for this service.

For the current fiscal year the appropriation in this behalf reads as follows:

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, one hundred thousand dollars.

PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS: For the protection of public lands from the illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP LAND AND SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY: For salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp lands and for indemnity for swamp lands, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for "Depredations on the public timber," and "Protecting public lands," while traveling on duty, shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation.

Now, the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that the per diem and expense account of an agent appointed to investigate public-timber

trespasses can not be allowed when it appears that the agent was employed during the time stated in the work of investigating fraudulent entries of public land, or in reporting on swamp land selections. The same rule is applied to each of the three classes of agents.

It not infrequently occurs that swamp land selections, fraudulent land entries, and timber depredations are to be investigated in the same locality. Under the law, as heretofore framed in such case, it is absolutely necessary, regardless of expense or loss of time, to send three agents to the locality referred to, when one agent could investigate and report all the cases in a particular neighborhood, taking them up in proper order. By adopting this method of procedure the expenses of transporting additional men would be avoided and the time lost in unnecessary travel could be profitably employed. In other words, the efficiency of the service would be promoted and the expenses reduced.

Actuated by these considerations I have, in submitting estimates for the coming fiscal year, consolidated the three items for this special service in the following language, to wit:

DEPREDACTIONS OF PUBLIC TIMBER, PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS, AND SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP LANDS AND SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY; to meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation; three hundred thousand dollars.

Under this form of appropriation agents may with freedom be assigned to duty in either branch of the service.

The estimate for the next fiscal year is placed at \$300,000, being an increase of \$60,000 over the appropriation for the current year for three reasons;

First. Examinations and investigations connected with the administration of the law approved March 3, 1891, sec. 8 (26 Stat., 1095) as amended by act of same date (26 Stat., 1093) will be necessary, and will add greatly to the existing demands for the services of special agents, in order to admit of the proper exercise of the authority given to the head of the department to designate the sections or tracts of the public domain on which the cutting of timber should be permitted, and to enforce needful rules and regulations governing the matter. The same is true with reference to the exercise of discretion in the selection of public lands bearing forests, which should be reserved by proclamation of the President under the 24th section of said act, in order to give the effect intended to the provisions thereof.

Second. The seventh section of the same act confirms entries of public land under specified conditions, which will relieve this office of much of the accumulated arrears of work left over from former years, but there will still remain a large accumulation of cases which must be dis-

posed of by the necessary investigations and adjudications before the clerical force of the office can be devoted to disposing of current cases with reasonable promptness as they arise. An increased force of special agents is deemed necessary to aid in the disposal of these accumulated cases.

Third. The said seventh section allows the period of 2 years from the date of final certificate and receipt during which entries under the preëmption, homestead, desert-land, or timber-culture laws may be subject to investigation and their validity passed upon by this department, and enacts that at the expiration of that period, when there shall be no contest or protest pending against the validity of any such entry, the entrymen shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him. The purpose to be attained therefore is, after disposing of the accumulated cases referred to, so to employ the available force that all cases arising in the current business may be disposed of, or the sufficiency of the proof adduced to show the bona fide character of the claims passed upon by this office within the legally prescribed period of 2 years from final entry. It is thought that the increased force of special agents proposed to be provided for would be a material aid in accomplishing the purpose indicated.

SWAMP-LAND GRANTS.

Special attention is called to the matter of unadjusted claims arising under the swamp-land grant of September 28, 1850 (U. S. Stats., vol. 9, p. 519); extended to Oregon and Minnesota by the act of March 12, 1860 (U. S. Stats., vol. 12, p. 3). This grant, after the lapse of 40 years, still remains unadjusted, chiefly for the reason that no definite method of ascertaining what were swamp lands and what were not, at the time of the grant, was ever established. Different methods have been adopted at different times looking to the final settlement of claims arising under the grant, but no method adopted has proved satisfactory.

It has frequently occurred that several claims for swamp lands or cash indemnity have been presented by the county or State for lands in a particular township; as soon as one adjustment is made another claim is presented, and thus the ground has been traversed repeatedly in the vain effort to reach a final settlement.

At first the lands were selected by the United States surveyor-general; later the States claimed the right, and were permitted to send selecting agents to view the lands and to offer proof of their swampy character. Having exhausted the benefits of this second method a third was tried—that of selecting lands from the field-notes of survey. Some States have passed through all of these stages or methods of obtaining swamp lands, and one of them at least, after obtaining large quantities of land under the last-named method, now disputes the sufficiency of the same field-notes to justify the rejection of the State's claim to those tracts which the field-notes show conclusively were not swamp lands.

Among the expedients employed to put a term to the work of determining the character of the land claimed to be swampy, and to expedite the adjustment of the grant, was that of confirming all the lands claimed at a given time. This was done on March 3, 1857, by an act of Congress of that date, confirming to the several States the lands selected and reported up to that date. (See 11 Stat., page 25) act there was confirmed to the several States, as swamp expense, immense quantity of fine agricultural land erroneously ~~swamp~~ indicated land, but instead of aiding in closing out the claims ~~swamp~~ indemnity has land grant it produced the effect of inviting ~~addense~~ incurred, it does number.

When the original swamp land act was ~~undent~~ is without authority gress the amount of swamp land in the ~~theroy~~ limitation. As long as timated at from 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 ~~incentive~~ of a very large Commissioner of the General Land Office will continue to be presented, mittees on Public Lands of the two, date beyond which such claims ber 14, 1848, the Commissioner ~~sa~~ ~~ernment~~. Unless such an act is

In answer to your inquiry of the 12th ~~is in the field~~ and the clerical force following table, showing the area of the ~~swamp~~ lands in each ~~indemnity~~ must this office by the several surveyors-general, to wit:

State.	Area of swamp lands.	State.	ing swamp
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Am satis-</i>
Ohio	303,320	Michigan	<i>ion with</i>
Indiana	981,682	Arkansas	
Illinois	1,833,412.94	Wisconsin	4
Missouri	1,517,287.81	Iowa	1; which
Alabama	436,450	Florida	ted, it
Mississippi	2,239,987	Total	20,785
Louisiana	2,266,075		within
			arge

Thus it will be seen that at the time that Congress had the matter under consideration the best opinion obtainable was that the passage of the swamp-land grant involved less than 21,000,000 acres. In this connection I invite attention to the statements in the appendix to this report showing that there has been already claimed by the States mentioned in the above table more than 73,000,000 acres. The States of California, Minnesota, and Oregon, not mentioned in the above table, have selected 6,703,493.31 acres, which make up the whole amount of 80,241,586.21 reported in the "statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected" in the appendix. Inclusive of lands patented under the swamp-land indemnity act the whole amount of swamp lands patented up to June 30, 1891, was 57,617,451.95 acres. The quantity remaining unadjusted has not been ascertained with precision, but it amounts to several million acres.

But the branch of the subject which deserves the greatest attention is the matter of the claims of the States and counties for cash and land indemnity on account of alleged swamp land sold by the government between September 28, 1850, and March 3, 1857. In order to expl

the matter I have caused a series of tabulated statements to be prepared, and these show such an extraordinary condition of affairs that I have, notwithstanding their great volume, appended them to this report in order that they may be accessible to all interested.

Reference to the second table of the series it will be seen that Third. Government has already paid cash indemnity to the amount of the date of ~~the~~ and has issued land indemnity certificates aggregating preemption, homestead, and the third table of the series reveals the fact that subject to investigation land indemnity are still pending on 2,312,949.22 and enacts that at the time have been swamp lands, and to have been sold contest or protest pending of the United States between the dates of entrymen shall be entitled March 3, 1857. These figures represent formal tender, and the same shall land land indemnity only, that is, they do not therefore is, after disposing of and heretofore selected as swamp land in employ the available force that a selection list of cash and land indemnity may be disposed of, or the sufficient. States claim large quantities of land bona fide character of the claims passed which they have not as yet pre-legally prescribed period of 2 years of the series will show that there that the increase of these claims being presented, as during the past would be a mere amount to 14 in number and aggregated 221,960.82

On this matter of granting cash and land indemnity was under Specification in Congress a letter from the Commissioner of the General under the office was read, in the Senate, estimating that the amount in p. 519), was about 840,000 acres.

(U. S. following is an extract from the letter:

My answer to your inquiry, further, I have to state that as near as can be estimated, there are about 840,000 acres of sales and locations made by the United States, conflicting with swamp-land selections, as follows:

	Acres.
Illinois	180,000
Missouri	125,000
Mississippi	50,000
Iowa	100,000
Louisiana	40,000
Michigan	50,000
Arkansas	125,000
Florida	36,000
Wisconsin	134,000
Total	840,000

More than the amount estimated in the above letter has already been allowed in land indemnity alone, to say nothing of the large cash indemnity already paid. Then, there are formal cash and land indemnity claims on 2,312,949.22 acres additional remaining unadjusted.

Some of the States have, by legislative action, transferred their rights to cash and land indemnity to the several counties; and the counties in many instances authorize energetic agents to prosecute their claims without expense to the counties. The compensation of the agent is

contingent upon success, as appears from copies of agreements on file in this office. The rate of about 25 per cent. on the value of all lands and 25 per cent. on all cash indemnity allowed by the United States is usually stipulated. The same person often acts as the agent of a large number of counties. This general agent in turn employs sub-agents to work each county on the contingent fee plan.

For more than a decade the government has, at great expense, employed special agents to examine lands selected in the manner indicated by the States and counties, upon which land or cash indemnity has been claimed. Notwithstanding the great expense incurred, it does not appear that the task is nearing completion. Under the law as it is the work seems interminable. The department is without authority to prescribe any rule barring these claims by limitation. As long as agents can be secured with the powerful incentive of a very large contingent fee to stimulate their efforts claims will continue to be presented, unless Congress passes a law fixing a date beyond which such claims shall not be recognized by the government. Unless such an act is passed, the present force of examiners in the field and the clerical force in the General Land Office employed on swamp land indemnity must be continued from year to year for an indefinite period of time.

While a statute of limitation, as to the time for selecting swamp land in place might not stand the test of judicial scrutiny, I am satisfied that Congress has the power to pass a statute of limitation with reference to indemnity, whether in land or in cash.

Considering the fact that about 35 years have passed during which these cash and land indemnity claims might have been presented, it appears that the period of 3 years more would be ample time within which all legitimate claims could be filed. I therefore earnestly urge that this matter be presented to Congress, with the recommendation that an act be passed forever barring all claims for cash, lands, or other indemnity under the swamp-land laws, after 3 years from the passage of the act.

THE INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

I desire in this report to call attention to the inadequacy of the accommodations now afforded to the General Land Office for its great and extending business, and for the care and preservation of its important records.

My immediate predecessor, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior on this subject, of the date of January 9, 1891, employed the following language, viz :

I am in receipt by your reference for report of a communication from a subcommittee of the United States Senate, under the provisions of a resolution of that body of June 17, 1890, as follows :

"Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be directed

inquire and report what additional public buildings in the city of Washington are needed for the general government to carry on properly its necessary business and preserve and protect the public records, the estimated cost thereof, and, in connection therewith, report the sums annually expended by the several departments of the government for rented buildings in the city of Washington. * * *

In response thereto I have the honor to state that the area of floor space occupied by this office and its files and records in the year 1888 amounted to 32,423 square feet; but measurement just completed shows the present area to be 32,633 feet.

The number of officials, clerks, and employes of all kinds now employed in the General Land Office is 434, as against 388 in 1888, and the proper conduct of official business is seriously inconvenienced and obstructed by the lack of adequate space for the accommodation of the force, and the proper care and preservation of the voluminous archives, records, and papers pertaining to this office.

All the available space has already been occupied, and is crowded with the accumulated papers and records, and the yearly accretions require additional file room to the extent of at least 700 square feet of floor space, filing cases averaging 9½ feet in height.

The present and prospective needs of this office require for its proper accommodation an area of not less than 50,000 square feet, and it is earnestly hoped that legislation may speedily be had to furnish the same by the erection of a public building in which this office may be provided with adequate accommodations, or by an assignment of additional rooms in the present building.

One of the most important divisions of this office, consisting of forty clerks, is compelled to occupy a separate building under rental of \$2,000 per annum, and the extreme danger and hazard to which the valuable records are thus exposed in a building of faulty construction, and liable to complete destruction by fire, can not be too forcibly presented.

It is a matter of regret that the importance and exceeding value of the records of this office, constituting as they do the foundation of title to millions of homes of our citizens, are not more generally understood, and the responsibility for their care and protection recognized.

Since the foregoing communication the rooms allowed for the use of this office in the building, now occupied by it, far from being added to, have been still further diminished, and an additional important division, and a large portion of another, have been compelled to remove to a separate building, in private ownership, at some distance from where the office proper is located, at a cost to the government for rent of about \$2,800 per annum, and necessarily involving great inconvenience and loss of time in the transaction of the public business.

It is true that by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 941), there was an appropriation made of \$16,000 for the rent of buildings for the use of the General Land Office, but on examination it was found that sufficient space could not be secured in any available building, and that the action contemplated could not be taken without scattering the different portions or divisions over the city and exposing the records to loss, injury, or destruction.

In order that the subject may be better understood, I may here state that the General Land Office for the convenience of business is organized with a certain number of divisions designated as follows, viz: A, chief clerk's division; B, recorder's division; C, public lands division; D, private land claims division; E, surveying division; F, railroad

division; G, preëmption division; H, contest division; K, Division of State and Territorial grants; L, drafting division; M, division of accounts; N, mineral division, and P, special service division.

These divisions have different kinds of work to perform, all having reference directly or indirectly to the survey and disposal of the public lands or the issuing of patents therefor. For example, the surveying division E, has in charge the supervision of the operation of the surveyors-general in their respective districts, the consideration for approval or rejection of proposed contracts for surveys, the reception and inspection of returns of surveys executed, with the proper field-notes and plats, and the preservation thereof among the records of proceedings had. The work of the other divisions, in so far as it contemplates the sale, disposal, or patenting of the tracts of public land laid out and ascertained by lines marked on the ground in the prescribed legal subdivisions of the surveys, necessarily depends on the records of the surveys in the surveying division, inasmuch as the sale, disposal, or patenting of the lands can not be properly gone through with unless the tracts affected thereby are first properly surveyed according to the rules therefor prescribed in the statutes. Hence, there must be constantly recurring recourse to and examination of the records to be found in the surveying division on the part of the employés engaged in the other divisions as often as questions present themselves with regard to the proper survey of the tracts, the proper terms of description employed to designate them, and true areas thereof as involved in the matter affecting the sale, disposal, or patenting thereof with which they have to do. In the surveying division, on the other hand, the work to be done requires frequently a consideration of the sales, entries, or other disposals previously allowed, the surveying accounts adjusted and other proceedings had and of record in other divisions bearing directly or indirectly on the subject of surveys, in order that the action on surveying contracts and the correspondence with the surveyors-general, deputy surveyors, and others, with which the division is charged, may be properly performed. This requires constant passing of the employés from the surveying division to other divisions for examination of the records.

In division C are kept the tract books in which are recorded the entries and filings returned by the district land officers in their monthly returns, and all final action taken thereon, as well as all selections of land under Congressional grants for various public purposes. All the proceedings of the office in all its parts or divisions have reference directly or indirectly to the disposal or patenting of the lands as their ultimate result, and in passing upon any proposition for such official action resort must be had to the tract books in division C to determine the existing status of the tract or tracts to be affected with reference to any possible conflict or complication to arise from the proposed action. The precise status of the tracts can not be ascertained in any other manner. Hence the employés of the other divisions are con-

stantly called upon to pass from their own rooms to the rooms of division C, to inspect the records or otherwise obtain the needed information.

The Commissioner and the chief clerk have a steady supervision over the proceedings of the employes in their respective divisions, and they are constantly being called upon for special consideration and action upon matters pending therein, and requiring for their decision information from one or more of the divisions.

As a matter of fact the same intimate relationship and interdependence exists between all the divisions which I have endeavored to describe with reference to some of them, constituting the office in all its transactions substantially a unit.

It must be obvious, therefore, that the several parts of the official organization can not be separated and scattered apart in different portions of the city without the greatest inconvenience, disadvantage, and loss of time and labor, which is equivalent to loss of the money paid heretofore, to say nothing of the consequent insecurity of the records, which are of incalculable value.

From the foregoing facts and considerations it was not found expedient to make use of the full sum appropriated for office rent, but it was used to the extent of \$2,800, as before stated.

I respectfully renew the recommendation of my predecessor, as above expressed, that legislation be speedily had for the erection of a suitable public building owned by the government, in which this office may be provided with adequate accommodations, and that proper provision be made therein for the greater security of its records.

A suitable building for this purpose might also be utilized for the preservation and holding open to proper inspection of the records of the several district land offices and offices of the surveyors-general when their districts have accomplished the purposes of their establishment and been discontinued. The advantage of such a concentration of the records in one place to the millions of persons interested in one way or another in land titles derived from the federal government must strike every mind, and in the way suggested it may be accomplished with comparatively little additional expense.

In connection with this subject I will reproduce here statements made in my communication to the official head of the department under date of 17th June last, as follows, viz:

A continuous necessity exists in this office for the construction of additional file and record cases, which have heretofore been made of wood and are combustible and greatly imperil the security of most valuable and important records.

I desire to invite your attention to the fact that metal cases are now largely superseding those constructed of inflammable material in public and private buildings, and it appears to me of the gravest importance that whatever fund may be hereafter available for office furniture, and especially for cases containing the records of the General Land Office, perhaps the most important and valuable of public archives, should be expended only for such as are noncombustible and fire-proof; also, that

suitable effort should be made to secure such future appropriations as will enable this office to replace its wooden cases now in use with the more approved metal ones as rapidly as may be.

In this connection it may be stated that the metal cases are understood to be much more economical in space, containing about double the filing capacity of those now in use for the same floor space.

I again referred to the subject in a letter of the 20th of June, 1891, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in which it is said :

Referring to our conversation of yesterday, regarding the insecurity of records of this office on account of the great amount of inflammable material in the building, I desire again to invite your attention to my requisition of the 16th instant for certain metal cases. I find from a cursory examination that there are in the land office several hundred thousand feet of lumber in the form of file cases, about 150,000 feet in the recorder's division alone. This lumber is mostly pine, painted and very dry and consequently combustible to a high degree, constituting an incessant menace to records, the loss or destruction of which, even if but partial, would be irreparable and immeasurable.

I find, also, that there are stored in these wooden cases hundreds of tons of paper, the records of the government's land transactions from the beginning.

In view of these startling facts I am loath to assume the responsibility of making further requisition for wooden cases and furniture by which to increase the imminent peril now menacing these valuable records.

In your letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, dated January 28 last, you made the following forcible presentation of the case :

"I have to further state that, from my own observation, there is entirely too great an amount of wood and paper extended throughout this building, the accumulation of many years, to be at all safe against fire, and that the means and appliances for extinguishing fire are inadequate. It will be remembered that this building has once caught fire and a very considerable portion was consumed. It is probable that another fire will occur if the condition of the building remains as it is. It is overcrowded with employes and the most combustible matter that could possibly be brought together, and, aside from the danger to human life, is the possible destruction of the most valuable records of the government. With our country growing as it has been and with the greatly increased business of the different bureaus of this department, it becomes my bounden duty to call your attention to the present condition of affairs and give you warning that, unless the government sees fit to make the places for its operatives to work in more commodious and the storehouses more secure, in my judgment, it will soon meet with a calamity alike discreditable to its humanity and dangerous to its most valuable documents."

There now seems to be a practical remedy for the evil in the metal file cases such as those proposed in my requisitions of the 16th instant.

I beg leave, also, to suggest the special desirability of providing metal cases for those divisions of the Land Office about to be removed to a building necessarily less fire-proof than this. In view of the urgency of the situation, I have conferred with representatives of two different manufactories of such furniture as to the approximate cost of these cases and find it will approach the sum of \$10,000.

I have the honor to request that you make preliminary arrangements with one of these, or some similar house, to authorize the speedy construction of these cases for such portions of the Land Office as are required to vacate on the 1st proximo the rooms now occupied by them. It will probably be impossible to remove the old cases to the new quarters or detach them from their present positions without breaking them up, and many of them, it is hoped, may be utilized by the portion of the Patent Office to be assigned to the rooms where the cases are now located, thus partially offsetting the increased expense of the new cases.

I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, and that the views above given with regard to the need of a suitable building to be erected for the accommodation of this office and its records in a safe and suitable manner may be presented in the proper quarter in such way as to bring about, if practicable, a speedy realization of the object sought.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following heads:

1. B. Recorder's division.
2. C. Public lands division.
3. D. Private land claims division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Preëemption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Drafting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. Report of surveyor-general of Arizona.
14. Report of surveyor-general of California.
15. Report of surveyor-general of Colorado.
16. Report of surveyor-general of Florida.
17. Report of surveyor-general of Idaho.
18. Report of surveyor-general of Louisiana.
19. Report of surveyor-general of Minnesota.
20. Report of surveyor-general of Montana.
21. Report of surveyor-general of North Dakota.
22. Report of surveyor-general of Nevada.
23. Report of surveyor-general of New Mexico.
24. Report of surveyor-general of Oregon.
25. Report of surveyor-general of South Dakota.
26. Report of surveyor-general of Utah.
27. Report of surveyor-general of Washington.
28. Report of surveyor-general of Wyoming.

B.—RECORDER.

Work performed in division B during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Letters pending July 1, 1890.....	182	
Letters received.....	19,055	
		19,237
Letters answered.....	10,243	
Letters requiring no answer.....	7,980	
Letters referred.....	847	
Letters pending June 30, 1891.....	167	
		19,237
Letters written.....	16,295	
Pages of record covered by letters written.....	6,038	
Circulars sent out.....	742	
Certified copies from patent records.....	427	
Attorney's cards received and answered.....	8,550	

Agricultural patents.

Cases pending July 1, 1890.....	6,240	
Cases received.....	116,391	
		122,631
Cases patented as follows:		
Cash patents.....	72,169	
Homestead patents.....	38,617	
Timber-culture patents.....	3,080	
Military patents.....	327	
Agricultural college scrip.....	12	
Supreme Court scrip.....	20	
Surveyor-generals' scrip.....	98	
Valentine scrip.....	14	
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	2	
Porterfield scrip.....	2	
Dodge scrip.....	6	
Arredonda scrip.....	1	
Red Lake and Pembina scrip.....	3	
Special act of Congress.....	9	
Total.....		114,360

Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1891 (approximating acres).....	8,271
Patents transmitted.....	117,381

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

Two warrants of 40 acres each have been patented during the past year. The original number of warrants issued under this act, and aggregating 6,133 acres, was subdivided into 153 warrants. There appears to be still outstanding and unsatisfied 34 warrants of this class, each calling for 40 acres.

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty-land warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1891, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of

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\$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants :

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Alabama.....	400	Montana.....	120
California.....	9,680	Nebraska.....	520
Colorado.....	7,240	New Mexico.....	600
Florida.....	520	North Dakota.....	280
Idaho.....	100	Oregon.....	600
Iowa.....	120	Oklahoma.....	100
Kansas.....	1,200	South Dakota.....	320
Louisiana.....	100	Washington.....	780
Michigan.....	6,760	Wyoming.....	320
Minnesota.....	520	Total.....	30,560
Mississippi.....	160		
Missouri.....	860		

SUMMARY.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	3			12	2,040
Act of 1850.....	21	12		8	3,080
Act of 1852.....		22	48	112	25,440
Act of 1855.....					
Total.....	24	34	48	132	30,560

Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1891.

Grade of warrants.	Issues.		Locations.		Outstanding.	
	No. issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. located.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act 1847—						
160 acres.....	80,680	12,908,800	79,117	12,658,720	1,563	250,080
40 acres.....	7,583	303,320	7,085	283,400	498	19,920
Total.....	88,263	13,212,120	86,202	12,942,120	2,061	270,000
Act 1850—						
160 acres.....	27,443	4,390,880	26,876	4,300,160	567	90,720
80 acres.....	87,714	4,617,120	56,361	4,508,880	1,353	108,240
40 acres.....	103,976	4,159,040	100,790	4,031,600	3,186	127,440
Total.....	189,133	13,167,040	184,027	12,840,640	5,106	326,400
Act 1852—						
160 acres.....	1,222	195,520	1,194	191,040	28	4,480
80 acres.....	1,689	135,920	1,666	133,280	33	2,640
40 acres.....	9,070	362,800	8,884	355,360	186	7,440
Total.....	11,981	694,240	11,744	679,680	247	14,560
Act 1855—						
160 acres.....	115,239	18,438,240	110,069	17,611,040	5,170	827,200
120 acres.....	97,083	11,643,960	90,918	10,910,160	6,115	783,800
100 acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres.....	49,463	3,957,040	48,203	3,856,240	1,260	100,800
60 acres.....	359	21,540	315	18,900	44	2,640
40 acres.....	541	21,640	466	18,640	75	3,000
10 acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total.....	262,646	34,083,070	249,979	32,415,510	12,667	1,667,560

SUMMARY.

Act 1847.....	88,263	13,212,120	86,202	12,942,120	2,061	270,000
Act 1850.....	189,133	13,167,040	184,027	12,840,640	5,106	326,400
Act 1852.....	11,981	694,240	11,744	679,680	247	14,560
Act 1855.....	262,646	34,083,070	249,979	32,415,510	12,667	1,667,560
Total.....	552,033	61,156,470	531,952	58,877,950	20,081	2,278,520

C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

It devolves upon this division, as fast as the public surveys are made, to open tract books, noting therein in pencil the areas by the smallest legal subdivision established by the survey; to enter in ink for permanent record all the entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and restorations of public lands, as well as the cancellation of any entries by relinquishment or by the action of this office; to examine the greater portion of the entries made with regard to the regularity of the papers and the sufficiency of the proof submitted where proof is required; to see that errors are corrected, preparing and sending out the necessary correspondence for that purpose, and when they are brought to the proper condition for final action to approve the same or hold them for cancellation, as the case may be; to submit appeals to the appellate authority, communicate results to the proper officers and the parties interested, and give the necessary instructions; to transcribe into tract books for any new land-office districts which may be established all the entries, filings, etc., upon lands included in such districts; and to correspond with individuals relative to their claims to public lands or in regard to the land laws, rules, and regulations.

In addition, there is much business of a miscellaneous character not falling under any of the classes referred to, such as the work necessary for disposing of abandoned reservations under special acts of Congress and reports to the Secretary of the Interior in regard to Congressional action affecting public lands.

The following statement shows the number of entries for which returns were received in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, received for record during the year ending June 30, 1891.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres, approximate.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Final homesteads	30,451	3,654,120
Coal cash	98	15,680
Commuted cash	5,067	680,040
Soldiers' additional homesteads	115	9,200
Timber culture	3,865	618,400
Desert land	2,741	877,120
Indian homesteads	11	1,700
Timber and stone	1,734	277,440
Warrant and scrip locations	573	91,680
Private cash	694	111,040
Graduation cash	3	480
June 15, 1880	40	6,400
Indian cash	1,482	237,120
Preemption cash	9,914	1,189,680
Townsites	5	800
Mineral entries	567	11,340
Miscellaneous	1,964	235,680
Total	59,924	8,017,980

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, etc.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres, approximate.
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homesteads	36,398	4,367,760
Desert land	4,426	1,062,240
Timber culture	9,202	1,472,320
Total	50,026	6,902,320
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries	59,924	8,017,980
Original entries	50,026	6,902,320
Aggregate	109,950	14,920,300

In addition to the above, filings of different kinds have been received to the number of 21,773 with an aggregate area of 2,612,760 acres.

The following table shows the number of entries pending, by classes, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 :

FINAL ENTRIES.

Homesteads	20,328
Coal cash	103
Commuted cash	5,790
Soldiers' additional homestead	347
Timber culture	3,466
Desert land	1,507
Indian homesteads	43
Timber and stone	2,054
Warrant and scrip locations	573
Private cash	2,046
Graduation cash	6,061
June 15, 1880	294
Indian cash	1,247
Preemption cash	5,059
Townsites	3
Mineral entries	227
Miscellaneous	1,774
Total	50,922

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

Homesteads	193,535
Desert land	7,468
Timber culture	118,748
Total	319,751

Work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Letters pending June 30, 1890	3,815
Letters received during the year	44,013
Total	47,828
Letters disposed of:	
By answer	14,972
By filing (no answer required)	20,634
By reference to other divisions	9,277
Total	44,883
Balance pending June 30, 1891	2,945

Letters and decisions written	30,038
Appeals transmitted to Secretary	355
Secretary's decisions promulgated	245
Certified copies made	185
Fees for the same	\$563.25
Pages of typewriting	3,719
Pages of copying	4,536
Pages of recording	311
Repayments noted	332
Cancellations and relinquishments noted	36,998
Entries and filings posted	170,721
Final entries examined and approved	49,877
Final entries examined and suspended	8,024
Of which there have been amended and approved	3,377

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were pending in this division 64,184 unexamined final entries, 3,815 letters, and 40,791 filings and entries which had not been posted in the tract books. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there were pending 50,922 unexamined final entries, 2,945 letters, and 22,487 filings and entries not posted, thus showing a gain on the pending work during the fiscal year of 13,262 final entries, 870 letters, and 18,304 unposted filings and entries. In other words, this division has performed that much work in excess of the amount received during the past year. It must also be considered that at the close of the year ending June 30, 1890, this division had a force of 73 clerks and 24 copyists, while at the close of the past year the force had been reduced to 70 clerks and 16 copyists, a net decrease of over 11 per cent. in the working force, and of such force at least 3 clerks on an average have been constantly engaged during the year in furnishing other divisions with the status of given tracts from the records of this division.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

During the year ending June 30, 1891, Congress has passed the following acts, making provision for the disposal of abandoned military reservations:

CHAP. 666.—AN ACT to provide for the disposal of certain abandoned military reservations in Wyoming Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all public lands now remaining undisposed of within the abandoned military reservations in the Territory of Wyoming, known as Forts Fetterman (post), Laramie, Sanders, and Steele (post) military reservations, and that portion of the Fort Bridger reservation heretofore abandoned for military purposes, and which are not otherwise occupied or used for any public purpose, are hereby made subject to disposal under the homestead law only: *Provided*, That actual occupants thereon upon the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, if otherwise qualified, shall have the preference right to make one entry not exceeding one quarter section under either of the existing land laws, which shall include their respective improvements: *Provided further*, That any of such lands as are occupied for townsite purposes, and any of the lands that may be shown to be valuable for coal or minerals; such lands so occupied for townsite purposes or valuable for coal or minerals, shall be disposed of as now provided for lands subject to entry and sale under the townsite, coal, or mineral land laws, respectively: *Provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any subdivision of land, which subdivision may include adjoining lands to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres, on which any buildings or improvements of the United States are situated, until the Secretary of the Interior shall so direct: *Provided further*, That the passage of this act shall not be construed to amend or repeal the act approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act granting certain lands in the Territory of Wyoming for public purposes."

Approved July 10, 1890.

The following instructions have been issued under this act :

[Acting Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Evanston, Wyo., October 22, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the act of Congress approved July 10, 1890 (copy inclosed), which provided for the disposal under the homestead laws only of "that portion of the Fort Bridger reservation heretofore abandoned for military purposes," and other reservations in Wyoming.

You will notice that provision is made "that actual occupants thereon upon the 1st day of January, 1890, if otherwise qualified, shall have the preference right to make one entry, not exceeding one quarter section, under either of the existing land laws, which shall include their respective improvements." Any party applying to make entry under this provision must set forth, by affidavit, all the facts in relation to his settlement upon the tract he desires to enter prior to January 1, 1890, and describe the improvements made thereon. Such parties will be allowed to make entry under any of the existing land laws, *if otherwise qualified*, but parties who were not settlers prior to January 1, 1890, may not make entry under any other than the homestead law, and no entry will be allowed for more than one quarter-section.

Provision is also made for the disposal of lands occupied for townsite purposes, and of lands valuable for minerals, under the townsite and mineral laws, respectively.

Provision is also made excepting any of the lands that may contain improvements from the provisions of the act. It is believed that there are no improvements belonging to the government upon that portion of the Fort Bridger reservation named in the act.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Cheyenne, Wyo., October 22, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the act of Congress approved July 10, 1890 (copy inclosed) providing for the disposal of Fort Fetterman (post), Laramie, Sanders, and Steele (post) military reservations under the homestead law only.

You will notice that provision is made "that actual occupants thereon upon the 1st day of January, 1890, if otherwise qualified, shall have the preference right to make one entry, not exceeding one quarter-section, under either of the existing land laws, which shall include their respective improvements." Any party applying to make entry under this provision will be required to set forth, by affidavit, all the facts in relation to his settlement upon the tract he desires to enter prior to January 1, 1890, and describe the improvements made thereon. Such parties will be allowed to make entry under any of the existing land laws, *if otherwise qualified*, but parties who were not settlers prior to January 1, 1890, may not make entry under any other than the homestead law, and in no case will any party be allowed to enter more than one quarter-section.

Provision is also made for the disposal of lands occupied for townsite purposes and of lands valuable for coal or minerals, under the townsite, coal, and mineral laws, respectively.

Provision is also made "that this act shall not apply to any subdivision of land, which subdivision may include adjoining lands to the amount of 160 acres, on which any buildings or improvements of the United States are situated, until the Secretary of the Interior shall so direct." Under date of February 7, 1890, the War Department reported improvements transferred with Forts Fetterman and Fred Steele, and no improvements transferred with Fort Sanders. No report has been received relative to improvements on Fort Laramie, but it is believed that there are improvements thereon. You will at once take steps to ascertain upon what subdivisions the improvements upon Forts Fetterman and Fred Steele are situated, and what adjacent subdivisions should be reserved from disposal, and report to this office. If necessary you may call upon Special Agent N. J. O'Brien for assistance in this matter. In the meantime you will reserve from entry each subdivision containing improvements and all adjacent subdivisions. When your report is received you will be further advised in regard to the matter.

By act approved May 28, 1888 (25 Stats., 158), the governor of the Territory of Wyoming was empowered to select and enter not to exceed 640 acres within the Fort Sanders reservation. You will observe that the act under consideration respects said grant.

Under date of November 9, 1886, the honorable Secretary of War requested that the cemetery lot, shown on the official plat of survey in lot 5, section 23, T. 21 N., R. 85 W., containing 0.50 acre, be excepted from sale or transfer, and on November 20, 1886, Hon. Assistant Secretary Hawkins directed that said request be respected. You will therefore reserve said cemetery lot from entry.

When the Fort Laramie reservation is surveyed you will be further advised in relation thereto.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Douglas, Wyo., November 17, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the act of Congress approved July 10, 1890 (copy inclosed), which makes provision for the disposal of the Fort Fetterman (post) military reservation, with others, under the homestead law only.

Said reservation is located in Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 71, 72, and 73 W. The act does not apply to the Fort Fetterman, Hay, Old Wood, or New Wood reservations, which remain subject to disposal under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 U. S. Stats., p. 103).

You will notice that provision is made "that actual occupants thereon upon the 1st day of January, 1890, if otherwise qualified, shall have the preference right to make one entry, not exceeding one quarter section, under either of the existing land laws, which shall include their respective improvements." Any party applying to make entry under this provision will be required to set forth, by affidavit, all the facts in relation to his settlement upon the tract he desires to enter prior to January 1, 1890, and describe the improvements made thereon. Such parties will be allowed to make entry under any of the existing land laws, if otherwise qualified; but parties who were not settlers prior to January 1, 1890, may not make entry under any other than the homestead law, and in no case will any party be allowed to enter more than one quarter-section.

Provision is also made for the disposal of lands occupied for townsite purposes, and of lands valuable for coal or minerals, under the townsite, coal and mineral laws, respectively.

Provision is also made "that this act shall not apply to any subdivision of land, which subdivision may include adjoining lands to the amount of 160 acres, on which any buildings or improvements of the United States are situated, until the Secretary of the Interior shall so direct." Under date of February 7, 1890, the War Department reported that there were transferred with the Fort Fetterman post reserve "a double set of officers' quarters, with outhouses, stables, fences, and hay corral."

Steps have been taken to ascertain which subdivision or subdivisions adjacent to those containing improvements should be reserved from entry, and you will be further advised in regard thereto when a report has been received in the matter. In the meantime you will reserve from entry each subdivision containing improvements belonging to the government, and *all adjacent subdivisions*.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Douglas, Wyo., December 11, 1890.]

I am in receipt of a report from the Cheyenne office, under date of November 29, 1890, relative to the improvements belonging to the government upon the Fort Fetterman military reservation.

Accompanying the report is a plat prepared by the surveyor general which shows that the improvements belonging to the government are situated wholly upon the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 8, section 10, T. 33 N., R. 72 W., embracing an area of 156.59 acres, and said subdivisions are therefore reserved from entry and sale as provided by the act approved July 10, 1890 (pamphlet statutes, p. 227). You will so note upon your records.

CHAP. 951.—AN ACT to grant school district numbered seven of the township of Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, certain lots of land for school purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following described lands, situate in the township of Dearborn, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, to wit: Lots sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, are hereby granted to school district numbered seven of said township, to be used for school purposes, the said lands being bounded by Center street, Mason street, Morley avenue, and Garrison street, according to the plat of the United States military reservation in said township.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the unsold portion of the grounds and the buildings thereon known as the Dearborn arsenal, in the State of Michigan, except the lots named in section one of this act, to be reappraised and sold for cash, at not less than the appraised value, to the highest bidder, after giving not less than ninety days' notice of such sale in three of the most prominent newspapers published in said State: *Provided*, That each subdivision, together with any buildings, building materials, or other property thereon, shall be appraised and offered separately at public outcry to the highest bidder, after which any unsold subdivision or subdivisions, together with any buildings, building materials, or other property thereon, shall be subject to sale at private entry for the appraised value at the proper land office.

SEC. 3. That the sum of five hundred dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved September 26, 1890.

The appraisal has been made and the sale ordered under this act.

CHAP. 1239.—AN ACT to open abandoned military reservations in the State of Nevada to homestead entry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the agricultural lands embraced within the military reservations in the State of Nevada which have been placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition be disposed of under the homestead laws, and not otherwise.

Approved October 1, 1890.

The following instructions have been issued under this act:

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Eureka, Nev., December 5, 1890.]

Your attention is directed to the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to open abandoned military reservations in the State of Nevada to homestead entry," which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the agricultural lands embraced within the military reservations in the State of Nevada which have been placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition be disposed of under the homestead laws, and not otherwise."

The records of this office show that there are two reservations lying within your district which have been placed under the control of the department for disposition, Carlin and Fort Halleck. Of these reservations Carlin is surveyed and ready for disposal under the act. When the Fort Halleck reservation shall have been surveyed you will be further instructed in regard thereto.

The Carlin reservation embraces parts of sections 22 and 26, T. 33 N., R. 52 E. The War Department reported that no improvements belonging to the government were transferred to this department with said reservation. In allowing entries for said lands you will be governed by the rules and regulations governing ordinary homestead entries.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Carson city, Nev., December 20, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (pamphlet statutes, page 561), which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the agricultural lands embraced within the military reservations in the State of Nevada which have been placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition be disposed of under the homestead laws, and not otherwise."

The records of this office show that three military reservations in your district have been abandoned and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal, viz: Camp McGarry, Camp McDermitt post reserve, and Camp McDermitt hay reserve. Of these reservations Camp McGarry has been surveyed, except portions which are noted on the plat as barren land unfit for cultivation, and the surveyed portions are ready for disposal under the act. When the Camp McDermitt post and hay reservations shall have been surveyed you will be further instructed in regard thereto.

The Camp McGarry reservation is situated in Ts. 41, 42, and 43 N., Rs. 24, 25, 26, and 27 E. Under date of December 11, 1890, the War Department reported that the only record they have in relation to improvements belonging to the government upon the Camp McGarry reservation is a report from the commanding general, Department of California, made August 1, 1868, just previous to the withdrawal of troops from that camp, in which he states that "the men's quarters are miserable, unshed, and dark; storehouses simple sheds with canvas roofs; and stables only sheds, badly roofed and entirely open on all sides; snow fell in them 4 feet last winter."

From the foregoing it can not be doubted that at the present time there are no improvements on said reservation belonging to the government.

In allowing entries for the lands within the Camp McGarry reservation you will be guided by the instructions governing ordinary homestead entries.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Eureka, Nev., May 19, 1891.]

The Fort Halleck military reservation, pursuant to the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, was relinquished by the War Department October 11, 1886, the area being placed at 10,900.68 acres; improvements, 20 structures in all, "value not known."

On November 29, 1886, the Secretary of War transmitted to the Interior Department a copy of a letter from Capt. R. C. Armstrong, commanding at the post Fort Halleck, in which he gives the improvements as follows:

"One large double frame building, two stories, officers' quarters; three adobe buildings, one story, four rooms each and small addition, officer's quarters; one frame hospital in good condition; one large adobe barrack in fair condition; one small adobe barrack, dilapidated; two large stables requiring repairs to roofs; two storehouses in poor condition; one subsistence storehouse in good condition; one office building in fair condition; one small adobe building (one room) dilapidated; one bakery, nearly burned out; one guard-house in fair condition; one stone magazine in good condition; one carpenter's shop in poor condition; one blacksmith's shop in poor condition; one rough board wagon house in good condition.

"It is impossible for me to give, even approximately, the value of the buildings.

"In my opinion the whole reservation, with everything upon it, could be sold to better advantage in bulk than in parcels, its value consisting mainly in the quantity of hay land which it contains, and the advantage of the buildings in making a kind of headquarters for the raising of thoroughbred cattle.

"A great deal of wire fence has been built along the line of the reservation, with a view, I believe, of controlling it in case the government decided to abandon it."

On January 8, 1890, through the Secretary of the Interior, the War Department was called on in regard to the subdivisions upon which the improvements in this and other abandoned military reservations were situated, and the value thereof.

In reply, on February 7, 1890, said department reported, reiterating the statement as to the number of buildings, but not giving their value.

On September 26, 1890, this office made to the Secretary of the Interior a report on enrolled Senate bill No. 160, entitled "An act to open abandoned military reservations in the State of Nevada to homestead entry," as follows:

"This office has no knowledge that said improvements have been disposed of, and I am therefore of the opinion that the lands in said reservations, containing improvements belonging to the government, should be excepted from the provisions of the bill, at least for a time sufficient to permit of the appraisal and sale of the buildings with a view to their removal, as provided in the said act of July 5, 1884.

"No provision is made whereby actual settlers upon any of the lands within said reservations, who may have exhausted their right to make homestead entry, may make entry of the lands so settled upon and improved by them.

"For these reasons I would recommend that the bill be not approved."

Notwithstanding this report the bill was approved October 1, 1890. (See Statutes at Large, first session, Fifty-first Congress, page 561.)

A survey of this reservation has been made and accepted. In the field-notes the surveyor speaks of running a line between sections 28 and 29, in township 34, range 59, and mentions "colonel's quarters," "house on line," "post quadrangle," concluding with this statement: "The buildings are generally in a state near ruin, but a few, including the colonel's house and some of the officers' quarters, are in good repair and occupied by various families."

From the papers now in this office it is impossible to determine the location of any of these buildings, and it can only be surmised that some lie in section 28 and others in section 29. But such structures as there are, and in whatever sections located, must be disposed of before the lands upon which they are situated can be entered, as only unoccupied public lands are subject to entry.

You are therefore directed not to accept and place on record any application for land having such buildings thereon.

Mr. W. H. Cotant, custodian of said reservation of Halleck station, Nevada, has been instructed to ascertain upon what legal subdivision each building is situated, and to estimate, as accurately as possible, the value thereof, and to report to you and to this office as early as practicable his conclusions.

You will from time to time correspond with Mr. Cotant for such information as he may be able to give concerning this matter.

The surveyor-general was instructed April 25, 1891, to file in your office duplicate plats of the reservation. In allowing entries for these lands, in accordance with the act of October 1, 1890, and upon which there are no government buildings, you will be guided by the rules and regulations governing ordinary homestead entries.

CHAP. 1240.—AN ACT to provide for the disposal of the Old Fort Lyon and Fort Lyon and Pagosa Springs military reservations, in the State of Colorado, to actual settlers, under the provisions of the homestead laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands embraced in the former military reservation known as Fort Lyon and the former military reservation known as Old Fort Lyon, in the State of Colorado, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be subject to disposal to actual settlers thereon as lands held at the minimum price according to the provisions of the homestead laws only: *Provided*, That section numbered four, in township numbered twenty-three, range numbered fifty-one, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act, and it is hereby exempted from the same.

SEC. 2. That the lands embraced in the former military reservation known as Pagosa Springs military reservation, lying partly in townships thirty-five and thirty-six, ranges one and two west of the New Mexico meridian, containing twenty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one and seventy-seven one-hundredths acres, in the State of Colorado, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be subject to disposal to actual settlers thereon, according to the provisions of the homestead laws only, with the exception of the land reserved by Executive order of May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one mile square, for townsite purposes, which shall not be affected by this act.

Approved October 1, 1890.

The following instructions have been issued under this act:

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Del Norte, Colo., October 31, 1890.]

Your attention is called to section 2 of the act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of the Old Fort Lyon and Fort Lyon and Pagosa Springs military reservations, in the State of Colorado, to actual settlers, under the provisions of the homestead laws," which reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the lands embraced in the former military reservation known as Pagosa Springs military reservation, lying partly in townships thirty-five and thirty-six, ranges one and two west of the New Mexico meridian, containing twenty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one and seventy-seven one-hundredths acres, in the State of Colorado, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be subject to disposal, to actual settlers thereon, according to the provisions of the homestead laws only, with the exception of the land reserved by Executive order of May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one mile square, for townsite purposes, which shall not be affected by this act."

Under date of February 7, 1890, the War Department reported to this office that no improvements belonging to the government appear to have been transferred with the Pagosa Springs reservation. The lands within said reservation having been surveyed are now subject to entry, but, as you will observe, to homestead entry only. In allowing entries for said lands you will be guided by the instructions governing homestead entry in ordinary cases.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Lamar, Colo., October 31, 1890.]

Your attention is called to section 1 of the act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of the Old Fort Lyon and Fort Lyon and Pagosa Springs military reservations, in the State of Colorado, to actual settlers, under the provisions of the homestead laws," which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands embraced in the former military reservation known as Fort Lyon and the former military reservation known as Old Fort Lyon, in the State of Colorado, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be subject to disposal to actual settlers thereon as lands held at the minimum price according to the provisions of the homestead laws only: *Provided*, That section numbered four, in township numbered twenty-three, range numbered fifty-one, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act, and it is hereby exempted from the same."

Section 2 of said act relates only to Pagosa Springs military reservation, which is not within your jurisdiction, and it need not be quoted here.

The "Fort Lyon" reservation is not yet surveyed, and you will be instructed in regard thereto when the survey thereof shall have been made.

Under date of February 7, 1890, the War Department reported to this office that no improvements belonging to the government appear to have been transferred with the Old Fort Lyon reservation. The lands within said reservation having been surveyed are now subject to entry, but, as you will observe, to homestead entry only. In allowing entries for said lands you will be guided by the instructions governing homestead entry in ordinary cases.

CHAP. 1257.—AN ACT opening to settlement a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation, in South Dakota, and to dispose of the Sisseton military reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in South Dakota lying east and north of the Missouri river, in said State, is hereby opened to settlement under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided,* That all bona fide settlers otherwise duly qualified upon said lands who made settlement thereon prior to the approval of this act shall have preference over later entries.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause the lands embraced within the abandoned Fort Sisseton reservation, in South Dakota, to be regularly surveyed by an extension of the public surveys over the unsurveyed portions thereof.

SEC. 3. That there is hereby granted to the State of South Dakota one section of land of the Fort Sisseton military reservation, upon which the buildings used in connection with said fort are situated, to be used by said State as a permanent camp and parade ground, and for such other purposes in connection with the training and education of the militia of the State as the legislature may direct. Said section of land shall be selected by said State so as to conform as near as possible to the public survey: *Provided, however,* That whenever the State of South Dakota shall cease to use said lands for the purpose herein named, said lands shall revert to and become the property of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the remaining portion of the Fort Sisseton military reservation may be selected at any time within one year after the approval of the survey of said reservation by the State of South Dakota as a part of the lands granted to said State under the provision of "An act to provide for the admission of the State of South Dakota into the Union," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. And when said lands are selected, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents for the same to be issued to the State of South Dakota: *Provided,* That no existing lawful rights, under any of the land laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public lands, shall be invalidated by this act.

Approved October 1, 1890.

The following instructions have been prepared by this division and issued under this act:

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Yankton, S. Dak., November 12, 1890.]

Your attention is directed to the first section of the act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act opening to settlement a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in South Dakota, and to dispose of the Sisseton military reservation," which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation in South Dakota lying east and north of the Missouri river, in said State, is hereby opened to settlement under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided,* That all the bona fide settlers otherwise duly qualified upon said lands who made settlement thereon prior to the approval of this act shall have preference over later entries."

Also to the provision in section 4 of said act which reads as follows:

"Provided, That no existing lawful rights under any of the land laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public lands shall be invalidated by this act."

The remainder of said act refers to Fort Sisseton, which is not within your jurisdiction.

Under date of February 15, 1886, the War Department reported that there were no improvements belonging to the government on that portion of the Fort Randall reservation mentioned in the act.

Said lands are located in Ts. 96 and 97 N., Rs. 66, 67, and 68 W., and having been surveyed are now subject to homestead entry. In allowing entries for said lands you will be guided by the instructions governing homestead entry in ordinary cases, with due regard for the provisos found in sections 1 and 4 of the act.

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CHAP. 103.—AN ACT to provide for the disposal of the abandoned Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana under the homestead law, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause the lands embraced within the abandoned Fort Ellis military reservation in Montana to be regularly surveyed by an extension of the public surveys over the unsurveyed portions thereof.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby granted to the State of Montana one section of said reservation, to be selected according to legal subdivisions so as to embrace the buildings and improvements thereon, to be used by said State as a permanent militia campground, or for other public purpose, in the discretion of the State legislature: *Provided*, That whenever the State shall cease to use said lands for public purposes the same shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 3. That the remainder of said reservation, or any portion thereof, may be selected by the State of Montana at any time within one year after the approval of the survey thereof, in tracts of not less than one section, in square form and according to legal subdivisions, as a part of the lands granted to said State under the provisions of "An act to provide for the admission of the State of Montana into the Union," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. And the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents for the lands so selected to be issued to the said State: *Provided*, That no existing lawful rights to any of said lands initiated under any of the laws of the United States shall be invalidated by this act: *Provided*, That if any portion of said reservation shall remain unselected by said State for a period of one year after the approval of the survey, that portion remaining unselected shall be subject to entry under the general land and mining laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That if within said period of one year the governor of said State shall officially notify the Secretary of the Interior that the State has completed its selections, then the Secretary shall at once proclaim the remaining lands open to entry as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to waive or release in any way any right of the United States to have the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company forfeited for any failure, past or future, to comply with the conditions of the grant.

Approved February 13, 1891.

During the year a second offering of the lots remaining unsold upon the Bois Blanc abandoned military reservation, Michigan, was ordered by the department under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884 (23 U. S. Stats., p. 103). The reoffering was made on June 9 and 10, 1891, but no bids were received and therefore no lots were sold.

The department, also, under date of January 23, 1891, ordered the appraisal of the improvements belonging to the government on the Fort Fred Steele abandoned military reservation, Wyoming, but a satisfactory appraisal has not at this date been submitted by the appraisers.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars of instructions have also been prepared by this division and issued to the local officers to make effective the following described acts and resolutions:

"An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes"; approved May 2, 1890. (For instructions to local officers see 11 Land Decisions, page 79.)

"An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain subject to entry under the homestead law, with certain restrictions"; approved June 20, 1890. (For instructions see 11 Land Decisions, page 212.)

"An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands of the United States and to authorize the taking and filing of final proofs in certain cases"; approved October 1, 1890. (For instructions see 11 Land Decisions, page 402.)

"Joint resolution to extend the time of payment to settlers on the

public lands in certain cases"; approved September 30, 1890. (For instructions see 11 Land Decisions, page 417.)

A supplemental circular of instructions was issued under the above resolution on January 14, 1891. As it is not published in the Land Decisions the text is here given.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, United States district land offices, January 14, 1891.]

In reference to the joint resolution of Congress to extend the time of payment to settlers on the public lands in certain cases, which forms the subject of departmental circular of October 27, 1890 (11 L. D., 417), I have now to communicate the following as additional rules to be observed in giving effect thereto, viz:

1. You will not accept any application for extension under said resolution until the party shall have in due course submitted final proof on his claim, and the same shall have been found satisfactory by you, and should any such application be made prior to the submission of the proof and your favorable finding thereon you will reject the application, so advise the applicant, and inform him that he acquired no right thereby under said joint resolution.

2. After application received according to the foregoing rule you will note upon your records in pencil that the same has been filed, and transmit it, together with the testimony filed in support thereof, and the final proof submitted and found satisfactory by you, as above, accompanied by your report, and await further instructions.

3. Thereafter you will allow no filing or entry for the land covered by the claim sought to be perfected until decision of this office on the pending application.

4. You will be careful to distinguish between an application under said joint resolution for an extension of time for payment and an application for leave of absence under the act of March 2, 1889, the subject of circulars of 8th March, 1889 (8 L. D., 314), and September 19, 1889 (9 L. D., 433), which are still in force.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

"An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes." Approved March 3, 1891.

Instructions under this act applicable to cases coming within the jurisdiction of this division will be found published in 12 Land Decisions, pages 405 and 450, and hereto attached.

In addition to the foregoing two circulars have been issued in relation to arid lands: The first issued under date of August 9, 1890, is published in 11 Land Decisions, page 220; the second, rescinding the circulars of August 5, 1889, and August 9, 1890, which action was made necessary by the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, is published in 11 Land Decisions, page 296.

There has also been a circular issued in relation to making final proof on desert-land entries, made necessary by the departmental decision of October 31, 1890 (11 L. D., page 414), in the case of C. B. Mendenhall. Said circular will be found published in 12 Land Decisions, page 376.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1891.

Registers and Receivers, United States district land offices:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, a copy of which is hereto attached.

It will be observed that by the first section the laws providing for the entry of public lands for timber-culture purposes are repealed so far as regards future entries, but continued, with certain prescribed modifications, as regards the adjustment of existing claims initiated prior to such repealing act. Hence, no further entries of this class will be allowed unless the right to make such entry had accrued or was accruing at the date of said act. In dealing with existing entries the provision

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the first section of the repealing act will be observed. It will be seen that by the fifth proviso of that section the right is extended to persons having certain qualifications to commute their entries in certain cases at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. For this purpose it will be necessary—

(1) That the person shall have in good faith complied with the provisions of the timber-culture laws for four years.

(2) That he shall be an actual bona fide resident of the State or Territory in which said land is located.

Final proof for the commutation of timber-culture entries under this provision shall be made as other final timber-culture proof is made (see forms 4-385 and 4-386), and shall satisfactorily exhibit the facts necessary to entitle the applicant to make purchase thereunder. Returns will be made as in commuted homestead entries under existing practices, but with proper annotations on the returns to indicate the character of the transaction as a commutation of timber-culture entry under said act. For final proof in timber-culture entries the registers and receivers shall be allowed the same fees and compensation as are allowed under previously existing laws in homestead entries.

The second section amends the desert-land law of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 377), by adding thereto five sections, numbered from 4 to 8, inclusive, modifying its provisions in the manner following, viz:

(1) The party making entry thereunder is required at the time of filing the declaration to file also a map of the land which shall exhibit a plan showing the mode of contemplated irrigation, and which plan shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim said land and prepare it to raise ordinary agricultural crops, and shall also show the source of the water to be used for irrigation and reclamation. Provision is made that persons may associate together for purposes defined.

(2) Entrymen shall expend, for purposes stated, at least \$3 per acre (\$1 per acre during each year for 3 years), and shall file proof thereof during each year, such proof to consist of the affidavits of two or more witnesses, showing that the full sum of \$1 per acre has been expended during such year, and the manner in which expended, and at the expiration of the third year a map or plan showing the character and extent of improvements.

(3) A failure to file the required proof during any year shall cause the land to revert to the United States, the money paid to be forfeited, and the entry to be cancelled.

(4) The limit for making proof is changed from 3 years to 4 years from date of filing the declaration. This proof must in all cases show the citizenship of the party offering it, and the cultivation of one-eighth of the land in addition to the reclamation to the extent and cost and in the manner hereinbefore noted.

(5) The party may make his final entry and receive his patent at any time prior to the expiration of 4 years, on making the required proof of reclamation of expenditure to the aggregate extent of \$3 per acre and of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land.

(6) Entries made prior to the date of said act may, however, be perfected under the old law, or at the option of the claimant may be perfected under the law as amended as far as applicable.

(7) Assignments are recognized, but the amount of land that may be held by assignment or otherwise, prior to issue of patent, is restricted to 320 acres by the seventh section, which section it is provided, however, shall not apply to entries made prior to the act. Assignees must properly prove their assignments by filing in the local office an affidavit and certified copy of the instrument under which they claim, and must make affidavit of the amount of land held.

(8) By the eighth section the provisions of the original act and the amendments are extended to Colorado.

(9) By the same section the right to make desert-land entry is restricted to resident citizens of the State or Territory in which the land sought is located, whose citizenship and residence must be duly shown.

The third section of the new act amends section 2288, Revised Statutes, so as to extend its provisions to settlers under other settlement laws in addition to the preemption and homestead laws, and so as to admit of transfers for right of way for canals or ditches for irrigation or drainage, as well as for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads, as in the old statute.

The fourth section of the new act repeals all the laws allowing preemption of the public lands by individuals, but provides for perfecting claims previously initiated according to the provisions of the laws under which they were initiated; therefore, no filings or entries will be allowed thereunder, except when necessary to perfect claims of inception prior to the approval of the repealing act, and claims to Indian lands covered by its tenth section.

The fifth section thereof amends section 2289, Revised Statutes, so as to prevent any person who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory

from acquiring any right under the homestead law, and also section 2290, Revised Statutes, so as to require a different affidavit from that now required to be made by applicants, as preliminary to homestead entries.

In future a preliminary affidavit will be required to conform to these amendments, proper blank forms for which will be prepared and transmitted as soon as practicable. (Form of affidavit attached.)

The sixth section of the new act amends section 2301, Revised Statutes, so as to require that parties proposing to commute their homestead entries to cash shall make proof of settlement and of residence and cultivation of the land for a period of 14 months from the date of the entry, and the provisions of the section as amended are made to apply to lands on the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation, in South Dakota, without, however, relieving the settlers thereon from any payments now required by law.

This provision must be enforced in all cases of commutation in which the commuted entry was made after the date of said act, but the right to commute in cases in which the entry was made prior to that date is not affected thereby.

It will be necessary to prepare and transmit a number of blank forms for proofs and affidavits under this act, which will be done without unnecessary delay. (See attached forms Nos. 1 to 6.)

The remainder of the said act is not considered to call for remark in this circular, but will be the subject of future instructions.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully,

T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved:
GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 162.]

AN ACT to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies,'" approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and all laws supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That this repeal shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued or accruing under said laws, but all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of this act may be perfected upon due compliance with law, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures, and contests as if this act had not been passed: And provided further, That the following words of the last clause of section two of said act, namely, "That not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted on each acre," are hereby repealed: And provided further, That in computing the period of cultivation the time shall run from the date of the entry, if the necessary acts of cultivation were performed within the proper time: And provided further, That the preparation of the land and the planting of trees shall be construed as acts of cultivation, and the time authorized to be so employed and actually employed shall be computed as a part of the eight years of cultivation required by statute: Provided, That any person who has made entry of any public lands of the United States under the timber-culture laws, and who has for a period of four years in good faith complied with the provisions of said laws, and who is an actual bona fide resident of the State or Territory in which said land is located, shall be entitled to make final proof thereto, and acquire title to the same by the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for such tract, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and registers and receivers shall be allowed the same fees and compensation for final proofs in timber-culture entries as is now allowed by law in homestead entries: And provided further, That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the final certificate therefor.

SEC. 2. That an act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"SEC. 4. That at the time of filing the declaration hereinbefore required the party shall also file a map of said land, which shall exhibit a plan showing the mode of contemplated irrigation, and which plan shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim said land, and prepare it to raise ordinary agricultural crops, and shall also

show the source of the water to be used for irrigation and reclamation. Persons entering or proposing to enter separate sections, or fractional parts of sections, of desert lands may associate together in the construction of canals and ditches for irrigating and reclaiming all of said tracts, and may file a joint map or maps showing their plan of internal improvements.

"SEC. 5. That no land shall be patented to any person under this act unless he or his assignors shall have expended in the necessary irrigation, reclamation, and cultivation thereof, by means of main canals and branch ditches, and in permanent improvements upon the land, and in the purchase of water rights for the irrigation of the same, at least three dollars per acre of whole tract reclaimed and patented in the manner following: Within one year after making entry for such tract of desert land as aforesaid the party so entering shall expend not less than one dollar per acre for the purposes aforesaid: and he shall in like manner expend the sum of one dollar per acre during the second and also during the third year thereafter, until the full sum of three dollars per acre is so expended. Said party shall file during each year with the register proof, by the affidavits of two or more credible witnesses, that the full sum of one dollar per acre has been expended in such necessary improvements during such year, and the manner in which expended, and at the expiration of the third year a map or plan showing the character and extent of such improvements. If any party who has made such application shall fail during any year to file the testimony aforesaid the lands shall revert to the United States, and the twenty-five cents advanced payment shall be forfeited to the United States, and the entry shall be canceled. Nothing herein contained shall prevent a claimant from making his final entry and receiving his patent at an earlier date than hereinbefore prescribed, provided that he then makes the required proof of reclamation to the aggregate extent of three dollars per acre: *Provided*, That proof be further required of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land.

"SEC. 6. That this act shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued under said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, but all bona fide claims heretofore lawfully initiated may be perfected, upon due compliance with the provisions of said act, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures, and contests as if this act had not been passed; or said claims, at the option of the claimant, may be perfected and patented under the provisions of said act, as amended by this act, so far as applicable; and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 7. That at any time after filing the declaration, and within the period of four years thereafter, upon making satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the reclamation and cultivation of said land to the extent and cost and in the manner aforesaid, and substantially in accordance with the plans herein provided for, and that he or she is a citizen of the United States, and upon payment to the receiver of the additional sum of one dollar per acre for said land, a patent shall issue therefor to the applicant or his assigns; but no person or association of persons shall hold by assignment or otherwise prior to the issue of patent, more than three hundred and twenty acres of such arid or desert lands but this section shall not apply to entries made or initiated prior to the approval of this act. *Provided, however*, That additional proofs may be required at any time within the period prescribed by law, and that the claims or entries made under this or any preceding act shall be subject to contest, as provided by the law, relating to homestead cases, for illegal inception, abandonment, or failure to comply with the requirements of law, and upon satisfactory proof thereof shall be canceled, and the lands, and moneys paid therefor, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"SEC. 8. That the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and the amendments thereto, shall apply to and be in force in the State of Colorado, as well as the States named in the original act; and no person shall be entitled to make entry of desert land except he be a resident citizen of the State or Territory in which the land sought to be entered is located."

SEC. 3. That section twenty-two hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2283. Any bona fide settler under the pre-emption, homestead, or other settlement law shall have the right to transfer, by warranty against his own acts, any portion of his claim for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads, canals, reservoirs, or ditches for irrigation or drainage across it; and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right to complete and perfect the title to his claim."

SEC. 4. That chapter four of title thirty-two, excepting sections twenty-two hundred and seventy-five, twenty-two hundred and seventy-six, twenty-two hundred and eighty-six, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all other laws allowing preemption of the public lands of the United States, are hereby repealed, but all bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of this act, under any of said provisions of law so repealed, may be perfected upon due compliance with law, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures, and contests, as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 5. That sections twenty-two hundred and eighty-nine and twenty-two hundred and ninety, in said chapter numbered five of the Revised Statutes, be, and the same are hereby, amended, so that they shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2289. Every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter one quarter-section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands; but no person who is the proprietor of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory shall acquire any right under the homestead law. And every person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this section, enter other land lying contiguous to his land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

"SEC. 2290. That any person applying to enter land under the preceding section shall first make and subscribe before the proper officer and file in the proper land office an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, or is over twenty-one years of age, and that such application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons or corporation, and that he or she will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that he or she is not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that he or she does not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for himself, or herself, and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person, except himself, or herself, and upon filing such affidavit with the register or receiver on payment of five dollars when the entry is of not more than eighty acres, and on payment of ten dollars when the entry is for more than eighty acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified."

SEC. 6. That section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2301. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any person who shall hereafter avail himself of the benefits of section twenty-two hundred and eighty-nine from paying the minimum price for the quantity of land so entered at any time after the expiration of fourteen calendar months from the date of such entry and obtaining a patent therefor, upon making proof of settlement and of residence and cultivation for such period of fourteen months," and the provisions of this section shall apply to lands on the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation by act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in South Dakota, but shall not relieve said settlers from any payments now required by law.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that a clerical error has been committed in the entry of any of the public lands such entry may be suspended, upon proper notification to the claimant, through the local land office, until the error has been corrected; and all entries made under the preëmption, homestead, desert-land, or timber-culture laws, in which final proof and payment may have been made and certificates issued, and to which there are no adverse claims originating prior to final entry and which have been sold or incumbered prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and after final entry, to bona fide purchasers, or incumbrancers, for a valuable consideration, shall, unless upon an investigation by a government agent, fraud on the part of the purchaser has been found, be confirmed and patented upon presentation of satisfactory proof to the Land Department of such sale or incumbrance: *Provided*, That after the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the homestead, timber-culture, desert-land, or preëmption laws, or under this act, and when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him; but this proviso shall not be construed to require the delay of two years from the date of said entry before the issuing of a patent therefor.

SEC. 8. That suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent heretofore issued shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act, and suits to vacate and annul patents hereafter issued shall only be brought within six years after the date of the issuance of such patents. And in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota and South Dakota, Wyoming, and in the District of Alaska and the gold and silver regions of Nevada, and the Territory of Utah, in any criminal prosecution or civil action by the United States for a trespass on such public

timber lands or to recover timber or lumber cut thereon, it shall be a defence if the defendant shall show that the said timber was so cut or removed from the timber lands for use in such State or Territory by a resident thereof for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes, and has not been transported out of the same; but nothing herein contained shall apply to operate to enlarge the rights of any railway company to cut timber on the public domain: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That hereafter no public lands of the United States, except abandoned military or other reservations, isolated and disconnected fractional tracts authorized to be sold by section twenty-four hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes, and mineral and other lands the sale of which at public auction has been authorized by acts of Congress of a special nature having local application, shall be sold at public sale.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall change, repeal, or modify any agreements or treaties made with any Indian tribes for the disposal of their lands, or of land ceded to the United States to be disposed of for the benefit of such tribes, and the proceeds thereof to be placed in the Treasury of the United States; and the disposition of such lands shall continue in accordance with the provisions of such treaties or agreements, except as provided in section 5 of this act.

SEC. 11. That until otherwise ordered by Congress lands in Alaska may be entered for townsite purposes, for the several use and benefit of the occupants of such townsites, by such trustee or trustees as may be named by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, such entries to be made under the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes as near as may be; and when such entries shall have been made the Secretary of the Interior shall provide by regulation for the proper execution of the trust in favor of the inhabitants of the townsite, including the survey of the land into lots, according to the spirit and intent of said section twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes, whereby the same results would be reached as though the entry had been made by a county judge and the disposal of the lots in such townsite and the proceeds of the sale thereof had been prescribed by the legislative authority of a State or Territory: *Provided*, That no more than six hundred and forty acres shall be embraced in one townsite entry.

SEC. 12. That any citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, and any association of such citizens, and any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory of the United States now authorized by law to hold lands in the Territories now or hereafter in possession of and occupying public lands in Alaska for the purpose of trade or manufactures, may purchase not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to be taken as near as practicable in a square form, of such land at two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided*, That in case more than one person, association, or corporation shall claim the same tract of land the person, association, or corporation having the prior claim by reason of possession and continued occupation shall be entitled to purchase the same; but the entry of no person, association, or corporation shall include improvements made by or in possession of another prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of any person, association, or corporation entitled to purchase land under this act to make an application to the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general of Alaska, for an estimate of the cost of making a survey of the lands occupied by such person, association, or corporation, and the cost of the clerical work necessary to be done in the office of the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general; and on receipt of such estimate from the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, the said person, association, or corporation shall deposit the amount in a United States depository, as is required by section numbered twenty-four hundred and one, Revised Statutes, relating to deposits for surveys.

That on the receipt by the United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, of the said certificates of deposit, he shall employ a competent person to make such survey, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make his return of his field-notes and maps to the office of the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general; and the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, shall cause the said field-notes and plats of such survey to be examined, and, if correct, approve the same, and shall transmit certified copies of such maps and plats to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

That when the said field-notes and plats of said survey shall have been approved by the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, he shall notify such person, association, or corporation, who shall then within six months after such notice, pay to the said United States marshal, ex officio surveyor-general, for such land, and patent shall issue for the same.

SEC. 14. That none of the provisions of the last two preceding sections of this act shall be so construed as to warrant the sale of any lands belonging to the United States which shall contain coal or the precious metals, or any townsite, or which shall

be occupied by the United States for public purposes, or which shall be reserved for such purposes, or to which the natives of Alaska have prior rights by virtue of actual occupation, or which shall be selected by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries on the islands of Kadiak and Afognak for the purpose of establishing fish culture stations. And all tracts of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in any one tract now occupied as missionary stations in said district of Alaska are hereby excepted from the operation of the last three preceding sections of this act. No portion of the islands of the Pribylov Group or the Seal islands of Alaska shall be subject to sale under this act, and the United States reserves, and there shall be reserved in all patents issued under the provisions of the last two preceding sections the right of the United States to regulate the taking of salmon and to do all things necessary to protect and prevent the destruction of salmon in all the waters of the lands granted frequented by salmon.

SEC. 15. That until otherwise provided by law the body of lands known as Annette islands, situated in Alexander archipelago in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakatla Indians, and those people known as Metlakatlans who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 16. That townsite entries may be made by incorporated towns and cities on the mineral lands of the United States, but no title shall be acquired by such towns or cities to any vein of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or lead, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing law. When mineral veins are possessed within the limits of an incorporated town or city, and such possession is recognized by local authority or by the laws of the United States, the title to town lots shall be subject to such recognized possession and the necessary use thereof and when entry has been made or patent issued for such townsites to such incorporated town or city, the possessor of such mineral vein may enter and receive patent for such mineral vein, and the surface ground appertaining thereto: *Provided*, That no entry shall be made by such mineral vein claimant for surface ground where the owner or occupier of the surface ground shall have had possession of the same before the inception of the title of the mineral-vein applicant.

SEC. 17. That reservoir sites located or selected and to be located and selected under the provisions of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," and amendments thereto, shall be restricted to and shall contain only so much land as is actually necessary for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs; excluding so far as practicable lands occupied by actual settlers at the date of the location of said reservoirs, and that the provisions of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes," which reads as follows, viz: "No person who shall after the passage of this act enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws shall be permitted to acquire title to more than three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate under all said laws," shall be construed to include in the maximum amount of lands the title to which is permitted to be acquired by one person only agricultural lands and not to include lands entered or sought to be entered under mineral land laws.

SEC. 18. That the right of way through the public lands and reservations of the United States is hereby granted to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of irrigation and duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, which shall have filed, or may hereafter file, with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the reservoir and of the canal and its laterals, and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof; also the right to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of the canal or ditch, material, earth, and stone necessary for the construction of such canal or ditch: *Provided*, That no such right of way shall be so located as to interfere with the proper occupation by the government of any such reservation, and all maps of location shall be subject to the approval of the department of the government having jurisdiction of such reservation, and the privilege herein granted shall not be construed to interfere with the control of water for irrigation and other purposes under authority of the respective States or Territories.

SEC. 19. That any canal or ditch company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after the location of ten miles of its canal, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands, within twelve months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a map of its canal or ditch and reservoir.

and upon the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office, and thereafter all such lauds over which such rights of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way. Whenever any person or corporation, in the construction of any canal, ditch, or reservoir, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 20. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all canals, ditches, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter constructed, whether constructed by corporations, individuals, or association of individuals, on the filing of the certificates and maps herein provided for. If such ditch, canal, or reservoir has been or shall be constructed by an individual, or association of individuals, it shall be sufficient for such individual, or association of individuals, to file with the Secretary of the Interior, and with the register of the land office where said land is located, a map of the line of such canal, ditch, or reservoir, as in case of a corporation, with the name of the individual owner or owners thereof, together with the articles of association, if any there be. Plats heretofore filed shall have the benefits of this act from the date of their filing, as though filed under it: *Provided* That if any section of said canal or ditch shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any uncompleted section of said canal, ditch, or reservoir, to the extent that the same is not completed at the date of the forfeiture.

SEC. 21. That nothing in this act shall authorize such canal or ditch company to occupy such right of way except for the purpose of said canal or ditch, and then only so far as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and care of said canal or ditch.

SEC. 22. That the section of land reserved for the benefit of the Dakota Central Railroad Company on the west bank of the Missouri river, at the mouth of Bad river, as provided by section sixteen of "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be subject to entry under the townsite law only.

SEC. 23. That in all cases where second entries of land on the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, to which at the time there were no adverse claims, have been made and the law complied with as to residence and improvement, said entries be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, and in all cases where persons were actual settlers and residing upon their claims upon said Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas on the ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and who have made subsequent preëmption entries either upon public or upon said Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands, upon which there were no legal prior adverse claims at the time, and the law complied with as to settlement, said subsequent entries be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

SEC. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof.

Approved March 3, 1891.

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

AN ACT to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety one, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent heretofore issued shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act, and suits to vacate and annul patents hereafter issued shall only be brought within six years after the date of the issuance of such patents. And in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, and South Dakota, Wyoming, and the District of Alaska, and the gold and silver regions of Nevada and the Territory of Utah in any criminal prosecution or civil action by the United States for a trespass on such public timber lands or to recover timber or lumber cut thereon it shall be a defense if the defendant shall show that the said timber was so cut or removed from the timber lands for use in such State or Territory by a resident thereof for agricultural, mining, manu-

facturing, or domestic purposes under rules and regulations made and prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and has not been transported out of the same, but nothing herein contained shall operate to enlarge the rights of any railway company to cut timber on the public domain, provided that the Secretary of the Interior may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, and he may designate the sections or tracts of land where timber may be cut, and it shall not be lawful to cut or remove any timber except as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, but this act shall not operate to repeal the act of June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, providing for the cutting of timber on mineral lands.

Approved March 3, 1891.

(1)

HOMESTEAD AFFIDAVIT.

LAND OFFICE AT ———, ———, 189—.

I, ———, of ———, having filed my application No. ——— for an entry under section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, do solemnly swear that I am not the proprietor of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory; that I am (here insert statement that affiant is a citizen of the United States or that he has filed his declaration of intention to become such, and that he is the head of a family, or is over twenty-one years of age, as the case may be); that my said application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, and that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that I do not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for myself; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself; and further, that since August 30, 1890, I have not entered under the land laws of the United States, or filed upon, a quantity of land, agricultural in character and not mineral, which, with the tracts now applied for, would make more than three hundred and twenty acres. (Here add an exception, if any, of land settled upon prior to August 30, 1890, giving date of settlement commenced, and describing improvements.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ——— day of ———, 189—.

(2)

Affidavit required of parties appearing as assignees of original entrymen.

DESERT-LAND ENTRY.

(Acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891.)

I, ———, of ———, claiming to be assignee of ———, who made entry No. ——— of section ———, in township ———, of range ———, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, at the district land office at ———, under the desert-land laws of the United States, do solemnly swear that the said ———, who made said entry did on the ——— day of ———, 18—, transfer his right thereunder to me, by virtue of deed or instrument of writing of which a certified copy is herewith attached; and further that I do not hold by assignment or otherwise more than three hundred and twenty acres of land entered under said acts, the only lands so held by me being described as follows, and being embraced in entries indicated as follows, viz:

92 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

(Here insert statement of land and of entries in form following:)

— of section —, township —, of range —, entered by —, on the — day of —, 18 —, entry No. —, — series.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 18 —.

(3)

[Yearly proof required.]

DESERT-LAND ENTRY.

(Acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891.)

CLAIMANT'S TESTIMONY.

I, —, having on the — day of —, 18 —, made entry No. — of the — of section —, in township —, of range —, containing — acres, at the district land office at —, under the desert-land laws of the United States, do solemnly swear that during the — year after making said entry, that is, after the — day of —, 18 —, and before the — day of —, 18 —, I expended in the necessary irrigation, reclamation, and cultivation of said land the sum of —, being not less than one dollar per acre of the area thereof, and that the said sum was expended in manner following, viz:

(Here insert in detail the extent and character of the improvements made on the land.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 18 —.

(4)

[Depositions of two witnesses, in this form, required to be taken separately.]

DESERT-LAND ENTRY.

(Acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891.)

I, —, of —, being well acquainted with the tract of land embraced in the entry No. —, of the — of section —, in township —, of range —, containing — acres, made by —, on the — day of —, 18 —, at the district land office at —, under the desert-land laws, being duly sworn, declare upon oath that there was expended by him during the — year after the date of said entry, that is after the — day of —, 18 —, and before the — day of —, 18 —, the sum of —, being not less than one dollar per acre of the area thereof, and that the said sum was expended in the following manner, viz:

(Here state the extent and character of the improvements made on the land.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this — day of —, 18 —.

At the expiration of the third year the proof required as above must be accompanied with a map or plan showing the character and extent of the improvements made on the land, verified under oath of the entryman.

(5)

[4-372.]

FINAL PROOF UNDER THE DESERT-LAND ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1877, AND
MARCH 3, 1891.

DEPOSITION OF APPLICANT.

1. Question. State your name, age, occupation, residence, and post-office address.—
Answer. _____.

2. Q. Are you a *native-born* citizen of the United States, and if so, in what State or Territory were you born, and where do you now reside?—A. _____.

3. Q. Give the number and date of the desert-land entry heretofore made by you, and describe the land embraced therein.—A. _____.

4. Q. State its situation, the character of the soil, its proximity to water, and what natural streams, springs, or bodies of water are upon, or pass through or adjoin it. And if any, do the streams or springs afford natural irrigation?—A. _____.

5. Q. Do you own and control, or have you a clear right to, the use of water, sufficient to irrigate the whole of the land and for keeping the same permanently irrigated?—A. _____.

6. Q. State the source and volume of the water supply, how acquired by you, and how maintained, and at what cost.—A. _____.

7. Q. State from personal knowledge whether such water has been conducted during any one season upon all the land embraced in your entry, and if the same has been irrigated and reclaimed from its desert condition to such an extent that it will now produce an agricultural crop or a paying crop of hay.—A. _____.

8. Q. State also the number, dimensions, and carrying capacity of the main ditch or ditches, and also of all the ditches on each legal subdivision of the land which are used in irrigating the same; also the cost of the dams and ditches and the amount expended in the aggregate, in compliance with the legal requirements, whether it equals \$3 per acre of the entire area or not.—A. _____.

9. Q. State whether you have seen water distributed through and by means of said ditches over all the land in each legal subdivision of your entry with a view to the proper reclamation thereof, and if so, state the dates when each distribution was made and the quantity of water per acre used, and the time occupied in making the same, in each and every year.—A. _____.

10. Q. If there are any high points or uneven surfaces which are practically not susceptible of irrigation, state definitely the nature, situation, extent, and area of the same.—A. _____.

11. Q. Has an agricultural crop of any kind, including a marked increase in the growth of grass, been raised on the land as the result of such irrigation? If so, state the kind of crop and the quantity per acre, and describe the portion of the entry on which the same was raised, showing the aggregate area in actual cultivation, whether it equals one-eighth of the entire area or not.—A. _____.

12. Q. If any lands adjacent to or in the vicinity of the land embraced in this entry are settled upon or occupied, and paying crops of any kind are or have been raised thereon without artificial irrigation, describe the same, and state year or years of cultivation, the kind of crop, and quantity raised per acre. If so, state whether the lands producing the same were naturally irrigated.—A. _____.

13. Q. Has any coal or other minerals been discovered on said land, or is any coal or mineral known to be contained therein?—A. _____.

14. Q. Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on this land? If so, describe what they are.—A. _____.

15. Q. Have you the sole and entire interest in said entry, and in the tract covered thereby, and in the right to the water sufficient to continuously irrigate the same?—A. _____.

16. Q. Has any other person, individual, company, or corporation any interest whatever in said entry, tract, or water appropriation? If so, give the name, residence, and occupation of each such person, the name, business, and locality of any such corporation or company, and the nature, amount, and extent of such interest.—A. _____.

17. Q. Have you made any other desert-land entry, or have you any interest, direct or indirect, in any other entry under the desert-land act?—A. _____.

LAND OFFICE AT _____,
_____, 189—.

I hereby certify that the foregoing testimony was read to the claimant before being subscribed; that I believe him to be the person he represents himself to be, and that said testimony was subscribed and sworn to before me at my office in _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18—.

_____, *Register.*
_____, *Receiver.*

NOTE.—In case the party is of foreign birth, a certified transcript from the court records of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, or naturalization, or a copy thereof certified by the officer taking this proof, must be filed with the case.

NOTE.—A correct diagram, showing the location of all ditches and improvements, must be furnished by claimant.

NOTE.—The officer before whom the deposition is taken should call the attention of the witness to the following section of the Revised Statutes, and state to him that it is the purpose of the government, if it be ascertained that he testifies falsely, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law:

TITLE LXX—CRIMES—CHAP. 4.

SEC. 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed. [See § 1750.]

(6)

[4—373.]

[The depositions of two witnesses, in this form, taken separately, required in each case.]

FINAL PROOF UNDER THE DESERT-LAND ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1877, AND
MARCH 3, 1891.

DEPOSITION OF WITNESS.

1. Question. State your name, age, residence, occupation, and post-office address.—
Answer. _____.

2. Q. Are you acquainted with _____, who made desert-land entry No. _____ on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, upon the _____, how long you have known him, and where does he now reside?—A. _____.

3. Q. Have you personal knowledge of this land? State its situation, the character of the soil, its proximity to water, and what natural streams, springs, or bodies of water are upon or pass through or adjoin it; and if any, is any part of the claim naturally irrigated by such stream or spring?—A. _____.

4. Q. Does the entryman own and control or have a clear right to water sufficient to properly and permanently irrigate all the land embraced in this entry?—A. _____.

5. Q. State the source and volume of the water supply, how acquired, and how maintained.—A. _____.

6. Q. Has water been conducted upon the land embraced in said entry so as to irrigate and reclaim the same from its former condition to such extent that it will produce an agricultural crop? If so, give the number, dimensions, and capacity of the main ditch or ditches, and also of all the ditches on each legal subdivision of the land which are used in irrigating the same, and the amount expended in complying with the legal requirements, whether it equals \$3 per acre of the entire area or not?—A. _____.

7. Q. Have you seen water distributed through and by means of said ditches over all the land in each legal subdivision of said entry? State the dates when such distribution took place, the duration thereof, and the quantity of water per acre used.—A. _____.

8. Q. If there are any high points or uneven surfaces which are practically not susceptible of irrigation, state definitely the nature, situation, and area thereof.—A. _____.

9. Q. Has an agricultural crop of any kind, including an increased growth of grass, been raised on the land as the result of such irrigation? If so, state the year when raised, the kind of crop, the quantity per acre, and the portion of entry on which the same was raised, showing the aggregate area in actual cultivation, whether it equals one-eighth of the entire area or not.—A. _____.

10. Q. If any lands adjacent to or in the vicinity of the land embraced are settled upon or occupied, and paying crops of any kind are or have thereon without artificial irrigation, describe the same, and state year of cultivation, kind of crop, and quantity raised per acre, and if paying crops raised, were the lands naturally irrigated?—A. —.

11. Q. Has any coal or other minerals been discovered on said land, or any coal or mineral known to be contained therein? Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on this land? If so, describe what they are.—A. —.

12. Q. Have you any interest, direct or indirect, in this entry or in the land covered thereby, or in the water supply used in its irrigation?—A. —.

LAND OFFICE AT —, —, 189—.

I hereby certify that the above testimony was taken and subscribed before me this day, and that the same was read to the witness in my presence before he signed his name thereto; that I believe the witness to be the person he represents himself to be, and that the land described is properly subject to entry under the desert-land act.

—, Register.
—, Receiver.

NOTE.—The officer before whom the deposition is taken should call the attention of the witness to the following section of the Revised Statutes, and state to him that it is the purpose of the government, if it be ascertained that he testifies falsely, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law:

TITLE LXX—CRIMES—CHAPTER 4.

SEC. 5392. Every person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him is reversed. [See § 1750.]

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1891.

TO CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS:

GENTLEMEN: The seventh section of the act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, reads as follows:

"That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that a clerical error has been committed in the entry of the public lands such entry may be suspended upon proper notification to the claimant through the local land office until the error has been corrected; and all entries made under the preemption, homestead, desert-land, or timber-culture laws, in which final proof and payment may have been made and certificates issued, and to which there are no adverse claims originating prior to final entry, and which have been sold or incumbered prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and after final entry, to bona fide purchasers or incumbrancers for a valuable consideration, shall, unless upon an investigation by a government agent fraud on the part of the purchaser has been found, be confirmed and patented upon presentation of satisfactory proof to the land department of such sale or incumbrance: *Provided*, That after the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the homestead, timber-culture, desert-land, or preemption laws, or under this act, and when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him; but this proviso shall not be construed to require the delay of two years from the date of said entry before the issuing of a patent therefor."

In the administration of the law under this section you are directed to recognize, when applicable, the following constructions and rules:

First. Whenever a clerical error is discovered in the entry of public lands which can not be accurately corrected by reference to the files, plats, and records of the

General Land Office, such entry shall be suspended upon notice to the claimant through the local land office until the error shall have been corrected.

Second. After final proof has been made, and certificate issued, on an entry made under the preëmption, homestead, desert-land, or timber-culture laws, and where there has been a sale or incumbrance prior to March 1, 1888, patent shall be issued on the following conditions:

(1) Satisfactory proof to the land department that the land was sold or incumbered prior to the 1st day of March, 1888, and after final entry.

(2) That no adverse claims are shown which originated prior to the date of final entry.

(3) The purchaser or incumbrancer must have paid a valuable consideration for the land and be a bona fide and not a pretended purchaser or incumbrancer.

(4) Unless, upon an investigation by a government agent, fraud has been found.

The proof of sale or incumbrance prior to March 1, 1888, should be clear and satisfactory, and to that end should consist of the original deed or mortgage from the entryman, and also all deeds showing title in the present claimant, or certified copies of such instruments, or a certified abstract of the proper records showing the chain of title back to the entryman, together with satisfactory proof that the incumbrance has not been discharged or that the land has not been reconveyed to the entryman. Affidavits or secondary evidence showing such sale or incumbrance will be accepted only in cases where the original deed or mortgage and the record thereof (if any) have been lost or destroyed so as to render it impossible to furnish either.

An "adverse claim" within the meaning of the statute is one that had its origin in some act on the part of the adverse claimant done prior to final entry, such as entry, settlement with claim of right, or filing on the land. The material question is, did the adverse claim originate prior to final entry?

A bona fide purchaser or incumbrancer within the meaning of said section is one who, relying in good faith upon the receiver's final receipt, has, by way of purchase or incumbrance, acquired an equitable interest in land, and being, at the date of such purchase or incumbrance, without actual notice of fraud or violation of the law on the part of the entryman. If the proof should show that the entry was procured by the entryman through fraud, but fails to show any participation in such fraud or actual notice thereof by the purchaser or incumbrancer, the case will pass to patent notwithstanding the fraud on the part of the entryman.

Under this clause where it is satisfactorily shown that a sale or incumbrance was made prior to March 1, 1888, such sale or incumbrance will be presumed to have been made in good faith, and unless such presumption be overcome by facts presented by the record or in connection with the sale such entry should pass to patent. Any facts appearing in the record which indicate bad faith on the part of the purchaser or incumbrancer or collusion between him and the entryman should justify an investigation by the proper agents of the government, and this statute will not be construed as prohibiting such investigation for the purpose of determining as to the good faith of the purchaser or incumbrancer.

The evident intent of Congress, in this clause, was to protect bona fide purchasers or incumbrancers who became such prior to March 1, 1888, and where they, their transferees or assigns, or parties holding by purchase under a decree of a court in proper proceedings of foreclosure and sale still claim an interest in the land; hence, where it shall be found that a sale or incumbrance was effected prior to March 1, 1888, and by any means the lien has been satisfied, or a reconveyance has been made, so that the entryman now holds such title as the government has parted with, such case will not be held to fall within this clause of said act, but will be disposed of as if no sale or incumbrance had been shown.

Under the proviso to said section 7, after the lapse of 2 years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the laws mentioned, when there are no proceedings initiated within that time by the government or individuals, the entrymen shall be entitled to patent; but all "contests" and "protests" against any entries of the classes mentioned which were pending at the date of the passage of said act are excepted from this rule, and will be considered and disposed of as if said section had not been passed.

The word "contest," as here used, shall be construed to be any adverse proceeding initiated under the Rules of Practice by a claimant for the purpose of securing the cancellation or defeating the consummation of an entry on the ground of fraud, a failure to comply with the law or a prior claim, with the intent to secure title in the contestant, or any proceeding by any person under the provisions of the act of May 14, 1880.

And the word "protest," as here used, shall be interpreted as meaning any proceeding by any person who, under the Rules of Practice, seeks to defeat an entry on the ground that the entryman is guilty of fraud, either actual or constructive, in connection therewith, or has failed to comply with the law or rules of the department governing the same, or that there was, at the time he claims that his rights attached,

a claimant for the tract desired to be entered having prior rights or superior equities thereto.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent the government from completing proceedings initiated by it within the 2 years after the issuance of the receiver's receipt.

T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved:
JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

RULINGS.

The following are among the important rulings made during the past year:

HOMESTEADS.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Montgomery, Ala., October 31, 1890.]

Section 2292, Revised Statutes.—Sale for benefit of orphans. The proof necessary to be made under section 2292, Revised Statutes, in a case where the land embraced in a homestead entry has been sold for the benefit of the minor orphan children, is that the requirements of the homestead law have been complied with from the date of entry to that of the death of the surviving parent, and there must be furnished therewith a transcript from the records of the probate court showing that the sale was ordered for the benefit of the minor orphan child or children of the deceased homestead party, and for no other purpose; also that the sale was ordered and made within 2 years from the death of the surviving parent, and that the sale was approved by order of the probate court.

[Commissioner Groff to register and receiver, Spokane Falls, Wash., December 29, 1890.]

Only the evidence of witnesses in final homestead entries should be received who can swear to the entire 5 years period of time embraced therein.

[Commissioner Groff to register and receiver, San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1891.]

A party who makes an additional homestead entry under section 5 of the act of March 2, 1889, can not make an entry under section 6 of said act, although the area embraced in his original and additional entries aggregates less than 160 acres.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Dardanelle, Ark., January 26, 1891.]

Additional homestead entry.—A party who, prior to March 2, 1889, made an adjoining farm entry of 80 acres for the benefit of an original farm of 80 acres, and who still owns both the tract covered by his homestead entry and the tract covered by his original farm, and resides upon the latter, is entitled to make an additional homestead entry under the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1889, for 80 acres contiguous to his original (adjoining farm) homestead entry.

[Commissioner Carter to Messrs. Thayer & Sharp, Duluth, Minn., April 9, 1891.]

In my opinion the proof required by section 2301, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891, must show the continuance of the residence for 14 months, counting from the actual establishment of the residence and not from the date of entry.

Settlers who made homestead entries prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, "can make commutation proof by showing 6 months' residence and cultivation as heretofore," that is, unaffected by the provisions of the amendatory act.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Valentine, Neb., May 23, 1891.]

A timber-culture entryman who has not made final proof is not a "proprietor" of the tract covered by his timber-culture entry within the meaning of section 2289, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 5 of the act of March 3, 1891.

In construing section 2301, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891, you are instructed to follow the wording of the statute, requiring 14 months' residence on and cultivation of the land after the date of (homestead) entry, in all cases where the entry was made after March 2, 1891. The residence must be actual or constructive, and as to what constitutes good faith and constructive residence you are referred to the numerous decisions published, in which the principle involved may be passed upon directly or indirectly.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to the receiver at Sundance, Wyo., June 4, 1891.]

A party who has made a homestead entry and complied with the law in regard thereto for 5 years prior to his appointment as receiver of the local land office having jurisdiction over the land so entered, may, after his appointment, make the ordinary final homestead proof before the register or other officer qualified under the law, after proper notice of intention to do so. The proof must be submitted without action by the local officers for the consideration of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as provided in section 2287, Revised Statutes, when, if found satisfactory, the payment usually required under the homestead law may be made and final entry papers issued.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Spokane Falls, Wash., June 4, 1891.]

A homestead right is initiated by settlement as well as by entry, and if the land is unsurveyed at time of widow's remarriage does not in general prevent her completing her deceased husband's claim.

TIMBER CULTURE.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to Mr. J. U. Brown, Tribune, Kans., March 30, 1891.]

The act of March 3, 1891, providing for the allowing of a purchase of the land covered by a timber-culture entry, does so with the express condition that the party seeking to make the purchase shall be "an actual bona fide resident of the State or Territory in which said land is located," which, in my opinion, requires that he should be such resident at the time of the purchase, and not at any previous time, as the time when the entry is made.

[Commissioner Carter to register and receiver, McCook, Nebraska, April 23, 1891.]

In timber-culture final proof for entries made prior to September 15, 1887, advertisement is not required. (Circular, December 3, 1889, 9 L. D., 672.) This rule will be applied in final four-year commutation proof under first section, act March 3, 1891, for entries made prior to September 15, 1887.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to Henry N. Copp, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1891.]

The right to commute existing timber-culture entries is given by the first section of the act of March 3, 1891. It will be observed that the title is to be acquired in such cases by the payment of "\$1.25 per acre for such tract." There appears to be no provision of law by which military bounty-land warrants may be surrendered in lieu of the money payment prescribed.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Huron, S. Dak., May 22, 1891.]

I am in receipt of the register's letter of March 17, 1891, in which he states that a number of parties to timber-culture entries in your district, who have complied with the law each year from the date of entry, are prepared to submit proof as to 80 acres (each entry embraces 160 acres), 5 acres having the required number of trees growing thereon; but that there are but few or no trees growing on the 5 acres belonging to the remaining 80 acres, and he wishes to know whether or not the parties can submit regular timber-culture proof as to the former and commutation proof as to the latter 80 acres.

In reply, I have to inform you that in my opinion they can not, but that they must elect which kind of proof they will offer, and then submit the same for the entire tract.

DESERT LAND.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Helena, Mont., January 15, 1891.]

Act of August 30, 1890.—Desert-land entries made since August 30, 1890, can not embrace more than 320 acres of land. The entry in this case was made September 1, 1890.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Assistant Commissioner Stone to register and receiver, Helena, Mont., October 17, 1890.]

As the language of restriction used in the act of August 30, 1890, is the same as that contained in sections 2299, 2304, and 2306, United States Revised Statutes, and sections 6 and 7, act of March 2, 1889, and as in these cases the rule of approximation has been applied, I am of the opinion that the same rule should apply under the provisions of the act of August 30, 1890, referred to. The rule of approximation is that where the excess above the amount authorized by law is less than the deficiency would be should the smallest legal subdivision be excluded from the entry, the excess may be included, and the contrary when the excess is greater than the deficiency.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to Mr. W. E. Dunbar, Goldendale, Wash., March 25, 1891.]

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant I have to state that, while the law admits of the affidavits for homesteads and other entries of public land being made before the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land to be entered is situated, I am not aware of any statute or official regulation which contemplates the making of such an affidavit before a deputy of such clerk who is appointed to hold office, and who actually holds it, some 50 miles away from the place where the clerk of the court has his office, the place where the court is held, and where the court seal is kept.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to Mr. John W. Rohrer, Welch, La., April 18, 1891.]

I find no legal provision or departmental regulation which requires that the commissioner of the United States circuit court, authorized to take oaths in land matters in certain cases by the act of May 26, 1890, shall have an office or a residence within the limits of the county in which the land is situated, or that final proofs shall be made at such office or residence. So far as I can find the point presented does not appear to have been made the subject of statutory or departmental regulation.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to Hon. Sidney Clarke, Oklahoma city, Okla., May 23, 1891.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, presenting questions as follows, viz:

In anticipation of the opening of the lands included in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Pottawatomie, and Shawnee Absentee agreements, ratified in the Indian appropriation bill, there is a great diversity of opinion here as to whether the commutation clause of the homestead law will apply to said lands; and also whether a person, otherwise qualified, who has attempted, but for any cause failed, to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, can make a homestead entry on said lands.

In reply I have to state that the matter appears to be governed by section 16 of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891 (pamphlet statutes, page 1026).

Said section appears to contain no provision for commutation; on the contrary, it is provided that section 2301, which is the portion of the homestead laws which allows of commutation, shall not apply to these lands.

In regard to your second question I would state that under the act of Congress of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 854), a party who had, prior to the passage of that act, made a homestead entry, but did not perfect title thereto, is not disqualified by such prior entry from making another entry under the homestead law, and parties desiring to enter under the section (16) above referred to would in my opinion be entitled to the benefit of such provision in the act of March 2, 1889.

The foregoing is to be understood as my opinion in advance of any formal construction of the section referred to by the department, and as subject to any such construction to be hereafter given.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to Henry N. Copp, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1891.]

Section 9 of the act of March 3, 1891, directing the discontinuance of *public sales* of government land, with certain exceptions, does not affect the law in regard to *private* cash entries in the State of Missouri.

100 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

RULE REGARDING CASES CONFIRMED BY THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1891.

All *ex parte* cases, or cases in which the United States is a party, in which the entries are confirmed by the act of March 3, 1891, will be disposed of on written motion, without regard to their places on the docket.

All other cases in which the entries are confirmed by said act will be disposed of on motion when it appears that a copy of the motion has been served on the opposing counsel.

Parties will be allowed 5 days from service within which to file objections to the motion if served in the city of Washington, D. C., and 15 days when served elsewhere.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT—ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891, SECTION 7.

INSTRUCTIONS.

In all cases where proceedings by the government have been or shall be begun against an entry within two years from the date of the final certificate, said entry will be held to have been taken out of the confirmatory operation of section 7, act of March 3, 1891. The word "proceedings," as used herein, and in the circular of May 8, 1891, will be construed to include any action, order, or judgment, had or made in the General Land Office, canceling an entry, holding it for cancellation, or which requires something more to be done by the entryman to duly complete and perfect his entry, without which the entry would necessarily be canceled. The case of *Stella G. Robinson* (12 L. D. 448), overruled.

[Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, July 1, 1891.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting "proposed decisions in two cases" (not signed) and requesting instructions "how to proceed."

In one of the cases, that of Benjamin Crawford, involving land in the Huron district, South Dakota, it appears that claimant, on April 6, 1885, commuted his homestead, made December 11, 1883, to cash entry; that on July 9, 1886, your office held the certificate for cancellation on the ground that claimant had failed to show compliance with law; that appeal was taken, and on August 7, 1888, the department modified said decision and allowed claimant to submit new proof within the lifetime of the entry; that notice thereof was sent to claimant, who has failed in any manner to respond. You propose to pass the entry to patent under section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095).

In the other case, that of Cora B. Vineyard, involving land in the Huron district, North Dakota, it appears that claimant commuted her homestead to cash entry on February 21, 1885; that on November 7, 1885, your office held the same for cancellation, for the reason that the proof did not show good faith in the matter of residence and cultivation; that by letter of June 8, 1887, your office "adhered to the former decision, except that the cash certificate and original entry were suspended instead of being held for cancellation;" that appeal was taken, and on October 16, 1888, the department affirmed the latter decision and required new proof, and on June 7, 1890, denied a motion for review, and that claimant has failed to comply with the requirements of your office. You propose to pass this entry also to patent under said act.

You desire to know, in view of the decisions requiring further proof and of the passage of said act of March 3, whether such cases shall be passed to patent thereunder without further showing by the claimants as to their compliance with law.

I do not deem it advisable to indicate what action should be taken in the cases submitted, but will embody in this paper my views of the general question, leaving to you the application of the law in particular cases.

The proviso to said section provides:

"That after the lapse of 2 years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the homestead, timber-culture, desert-land, or preemption laws, or under this act, and when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him; but this proviso shall not be construed to require the delay of 2 years from the date of said entry before the issuing of a patent therefor."

In considering the instructions to the chiefs of divisions of your office, under said section 7, I had occasion to consider the scope of the proviso thereto, and the con-

clusions I then reached are expressed in the instructions as finally issued, in the following words:

"Under the proviso to said section 7, after the lapse of 2 years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the laws mentioned, when there are no proceedings initiated within that time by the government or individuals, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent; but all 'contests' and 'protests' against any entries of the classes mentioned which were pending at the date of the passage of said act are excepted from this rule, and will be considered and disposed of as if said section had not been passed. * * * Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the government from completing proceedings initiated by it within 2 years after the issuance of the receiver's receipt."

The question presented is, what action on the part of the government will amount to the initiation of such proceedings?

Owing to the great number of cases awaiting adjudication, a case on appeal from your office can not be reached in regular order by the department for decision within 2 years from the date of certificate. This state of affairs has existed for many years and appears plainly from the published reports of the department. If, then, all such final certificates that have stood for 2 years before they are reached for decision by the department are confirmed by said proviso, notwithstanding adverse action by your office, it follows that your office is ousted of its ordinary jurisdiction to determine whether claimants have complied with the law. For if entries on appeal are confirmed because of necessary delay, the action of your office will go for naught, notwithstanding you have found fraud on the part of claimants or a failure to comply with the law. It will only be necessary to take an appeal and await the lapse of time. And this evil will be a continuing one and, in the present state of the working force, insurmountable.

From 1812 the Commissioner of the General Land Office has been specially charged with the administration of the land laws (2 Stats., 716; 4 Stats., 107). Section 453 of the Revised Statutes provides that—

"The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, and also such as relate to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the government."

In my judgment, it was not the intention of the act to oust the Commissioner of all practical jurisdiction of those matters which, from the beginning, he was specially authorized by the statute to superintend, and to confirm all entries after 2 years from final receipt, without regard to their status, nor to confirm entries made without authority of law and which could not have been allowed under the law as it existed at the passage of the act of 1891; and certainly not to confirm former entries standing under judgment of cancellation, unappealed from. (James Ross, 12 L. D., 446). It simply declares that after the lapse of 2 years the government can not begin proceedings to set aside the action of the register and receiver in allowing an entry.

You will therefore approve for patent all entries against which no proceedings were begun within the period of 2 years from the date of the final certificate; but, where proceedings have been or shall be begun within the specified period, the entry will be held to have been taken out of the operation of this statute, and such cases will proceed to final judgment as heretofore.

The word "proceedings," as used herein and in the circular of May 8, 1891 (12 L. D., 450), will be construed as including any action, order, or judgment had or made in your office canceling an entry, holding it for cancellation, or which requires something more to be done by the entryman to duly complete and perfect his entry, and without which the entry would necessarily be canceled.

Every suspended entry, where the entryman has not been duly notified thereof and required to furnish proof necessary to complete the entry within 2 years from the date of the final receipt, will be released from suspension and adjudicated under the foregoing rules.

The case of *Stella G. Robinson* (12 L. D., 443) and all other cases in conflict with the views herein expressed are hereby overruled.

NEW LAND DISTRICTS, CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

No. 941.—*Notice of the establishment of a land district in the Public Land Strip, Oklahoma Territory, and location of the land office for the same at Beaver.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, "that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip is hereby declared a public land district, and the President of the United States is hereby em-

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powered to locate a land office in said district at such place as he shall select, and to appoint, in conformity with existing law, a register and receiver of said land office."

And by executive order dated September 1, 1890, in conformity with the law, the President has designated the town of Beaver, in said Territory, as the place of location of the land office of the district, revoking his order of June 3, 1890, locating said office at Buffalo.

Further notice of the precise date when the land office at Beaver will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 11th day of September, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 942.—*Notice of the transfer of Sully county, South Dakota, from the Huron to the Pierre land district.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States has, by executive order dated October 14, 1890, directed that Sully county, in the State of South Dakota, be detached from the Huron land district and added to the Pierre land district in said State.

Further notice of the precise date when all business relating to the lands transferred will cease at the Huron land office and resume at the Pierre land office will be given by the register and receiver of the latter district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 18th day of October, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 943.—*Notice of the establishment of the Minot land district, in the State of North Dakota.*

Notice is hereby given that, by an act of Congress approved September 26, 1890, "all that portion of the State of North Dakota bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the State of North Dakota; thence east along the north boundary of said State to a point at the intersection of said line with the eleventh guide meridian; thence south along said meridian to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west along said parallel, when produced, to the western boundary line of said State of North Dakota; thence north along the western boundary line of said State to the place of beginning, be and is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Minot land district.

"SEC. 2. That the President shall designate the place in the district at which the land office shall be located."

And by executive order dated the 31st day of October, 1890, pursuant to the second section of said act, the President has designated the town of Minot as the place where the land office for said Minot district shall be located.

Further notice of the precise time when the officers at Minot will be in readiness to receive applications for the lands forming their district will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 10th day of November, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 945.—*Notice of change of boundaries of the St. Cloud and Duluth land districts, in the State of Minnesota.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, in pursuance to law, has, by executive order dated February 27, 1891, directed that the following-described lands be transferred from the St. Cloud land district to the Duluth land district, in the State of Minnesota: Commencing at a point where the line between ranges 23 and 24 west of the fourth principal meridian intersects the northern boundary of the State; thence south along said range line to the southeast corner of township 53 north of range 24 west; thence west following the course of the Mississippi

river to a point where it intersects the line between ranges 29 and 30 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along the line between the counties of Itasca and Beltrami to the northern boundary of the State; thence east along said northern boundary to the place of beginning.

Further notice of the precise time when the land officers at Duluth will be in readiness to receive applications for the lands hereby transferred will be given by the register and receiver at Duluth by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 3d day of March, A. D. 1891.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 947.—*Notice of a change of boundaries of the Black Hills, Pierre, and Chamberlain land districts, in South Dakota.*

Notice is hereby given that, by executive order dated May 23, 1891, the President of the United States has directed the following changes in the boundaries of the Black Hills, Pierre, and Chamberlain land districts, in the State of South Dakota:

Let the eastern boundary of the Black Hills land district from the White river to the Big Cheyenne river be changed from one hundred and second meridian west from Greenwich to the range line between ranges 17 and 18 east of the Black Hills meridian, which line shall also form the western boundary of the Pierre and Chamberlain land districts between the White and Big Cheyenne rivers; and the boundary between the Chamberlain and Pierre land districts shall be as follows: Beginning at the corner to townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 17 and 18 east, Black Hills meridian; thence east on the line between townships 1 and 2 north to the corner to townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 26 and 27 east; thence north on the line between 26 and 27 east to the corner to townships 2 and 3 north, ranges 26 and 27 east; thence east on the line between townships 2 and 3 north to the range line between ranges 79 and 80 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north on the line between said ranges 79 and 80 west to the second standard parallel of the fifth principal meridian surveys; thence east on said second standard parallel to the east bank of the Missouri river; thence with the east bank of the Missouri river to the point where said east bank is intersected by the line between ranges 73 and 74 west of the fifth principal meridian.

The registers and receivers of the districts will give notice hereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 25th day of May, A. D. 1891.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1891.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^a
Huntsville	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1867	July 27, 1810
Montgomery	do	July 10, 1832	Jan. 1, 1834
Sitka	Alaska	May 17, 1884	Feb. 1, 1885
Prescott	Arizona	Nov. 3, 1868	Oct. 1, 1870
Tucson	do	Apr. 22, 1881	July 1, 1881
Camden	Arkansas	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle	do	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison	do	July 14, 1870	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock	do	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
Humboldt	California	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence	do	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles	do	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1866
Marysville	do	Mar. 3, 1853	Apr. 27, 1858
Redding	do	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1897
Sacramento	do	July 26, 1866	Nov. 4, 1860
San Francisco	do	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Stockton	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 1, 1858
Susanville	do	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Akron	Colorado	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Central City	do	July 26, 1866	Mar. 24, 1868
Del Norte	do	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver	do	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864

^a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry at that office is given.

^b About.

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List of existing local land offices June 30, 1891—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^c
Durango	Colorado	Apr. 20, 1883	Oct. 21, 1883
Glenwood Springs	do	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Gunnison	do	Oct. 20, 1882	Apr. 2, 1883
Hugo	do	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890
Lamar	do	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville	do	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose	do	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo	do	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Sterling	do	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Gainesville	Florida	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Blackfoot	Idaho	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boise City	do	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Coeur d'Alene	do	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Halley	do	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston	do	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Des Moines	Iowa	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Beaver	Oklahoma Territory	May 2, 1890	Apr. 2, 1891
Guthrie	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 23, 1889
Oklahoma City	do	May 2, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Garden City	Kansas	Mar. 3, 1881	Oct. 1, 1883
Kirwin	do	Nov. 5, 1874	Jan. 4, 1875
Larned	do	June 20, 1874	Feb. 20, 1875
Oberlin	do	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1881
Salina	do	Mar. 20, 1871	May 1, 1871
Topeka	do	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Wa Keeney	do	July 8, 1879	Oct. 20, 1879
Natchitoches	Louisiana	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	do	Mar. 3, 1811	Jan. 1, 1812
Grayling	Michigan	Feb. 7, 1888	Apr. 16, 1888
Marquette	do	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Crookston	Minnesota	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	do	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Marshall	do	Feb. 21, 1839	Mar. 1, 1839
St. Cloud	do	Feb. 23, 1858	Apr. 29, 1858
Taylor's Falls	do	Aug. 21, 1861	Oct. 1, 1861
Jackson	Mississippi	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville	Missouri	May 18, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton	do	May 20, 1861	July 8, 1861
Springfield	do	June 23, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Bozeman	Montana	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Helena	do	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Lewistown (Judith district)	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Miles City	do	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Missoula	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Alliance	Nebraska	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Bloomington	do	July 1, 1874	Sept. 10, 1874
Broken Bow	do	Apr. 16, 1890	July 7, 1890
Chadron	do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Grand Island	do	Aug. 12, 1869	Dec. 6, 1869
Lincoln	do	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook	do	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
Neligh	do	June 28, 1881	July 17, 1882
North Platte	do	Apr. 22, 1872	April 17, 1873
O'Neill	do	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Sidney	do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Valentine	do	June 19, 1882	July 2, 1883
Carson City	Nevada	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Eureka	do	Mar. 31, 1878	May 6, 1878
Folsom	New Mexico	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces	do	Mar. 10, 1883	Apr. 25, 1888
Roswell	do	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fé	do	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck	North Dakota	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devils Lake	do	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Fargo	do	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks	do	Jan. 21, 1880	Apr. 20, 1880
Minot	do	Sept. 26, 1890	(c)
La Grande	Oregon	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview	do	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City	do	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns	do	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburg	do	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	do	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Aberdeen	South Dakota	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882

^a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at that office is given.

^b About.

^c Not yet opened.

List of existing local land offices, June 30, 1891—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. <i>a</i>
Chamberlain	South Dakota	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron	do	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1881
Mitchell	do	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Pierre	do	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	do	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Watertown	do	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Yankton	do	May 21, 1872	July 24, 1872
Salt Lake City	Utah	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima	Washington	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	do	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	do	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane Falls	do	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	do	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla	do	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	do	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Ashland	Wisconsin	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire	do	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Menasha	do	July 14, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852
Wausau	do	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Buffalo	Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	do	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Evanston	do	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Sundance	do	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at that office is given.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished; and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public land in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

By circular of June 10, 1891, the district officers were directed to report approximately the quantities of lands in the several counties and parishes in their districts not embraced in Indian or military reservations remaining unappropriated by filing or entry. The records of this office are not kept by counties; but inasmuch as many inquiries have been received as to the quantity of unappropriated lands remaining in particular counties, parishes, or localities, it was concluded to make a statement for this report by counties so far as reports from the district officers in such shape could be obtained, and to make the statement by land districts in other cases.

It has not been practicable for many reasons, such as the magnitude of the work involved, the manner of creating the boundaries of counties and the frequent changes therein, and also the fact that a large part of the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads, to more than obtain approximate estimates of the lands not covered by entries or filings; but the statement will serve the purpose for which it is made, to wit, to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or any public land in the several public-land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and, in most instances, in particular counties or localities.

The statement, it is believed, shows an aggregate of vacant lands somewhat in excess of the exact quantity now subject to settlement or entry, for reasons which will appear by reference to certain of the footnotes, but it is highly probable that this excess will be offset fully by restoration to the public domain through declarations by Congress of forfeitures of railroad grants, the opening of lands in the Indian Territory to entry, and abandonment and cancellation of the claims of settlers.

It must be borne in mind that quite a considerable portion of the vacant land is embraced in the heavily timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, and the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far West, and that the portion of land cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, seconded, as undoubtedly they will be, by private enterprise, and that as a consequence the rain areas of the West will be considerably enlarged.

In naming the land districts in the following statement the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts; for the reason that districts are thus named and known by the settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also by counties where practicable, of lands not granted or reserved and subject to settlement or entry on July 1, 1891.

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Huntsville.....	Blount.....	7,640		
	Cherokee.....	27,780		
	Colbert.....	4,000		
	Cullman.....	3,040		
	De Kalb.....	2,408		
	Etowah.....	5,160		
	Fayette.....	611,200		
	Franklin.....	24,160		
	Jackson.....	36,220		
	Jefferson.....	6540		
	Lauderdale.....	20,600		
	Limestone.....	2,360		
	Lawrence.....	35,688		
	Lamar.....	43,680		
	Marion.....	58,560		
	Marshall.....	8,200		
	Madison.....	9,300		
	Morgan.....	4,000		
	St. Clair.....	61,120		
	Walker.....	112,040		
	Winston.....	92,880		
	Cherokee school land.....			355,540 99,000
Total.....				364,540
Montgomery.....	Autauga.....	640		
	Bibb.....	2,880		
	Butler.....	640		
	Bullock.....	40		
	Barbour.....	480		
	Baldwin.....	72,800		
	Crenshaw.....	2,400		
	Conecuh.....	3,240		
	Covington.....	30,000		
	Coffee.....	2,560		
	Clarke.....	18,680		
	Choctaw.....	48,920		
	Coosa.....	12,080		
	Chilton.....	3,320		
	Cleburne.....	21,740		

a Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 9,200 acres.

b Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 23,400 acres.

c Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 10,460 acres.

d Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 4,040 acres.

e Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 4,120 acres.

f Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 24,280 acres.

g These lands are sold for cash at private entry for the benefit of the Cherokee school fund.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Montgomery.....	Calhoun.....	7,880		
	Cherokee.....	a1,440		
	Clay.....	3,120		
	Dale.....	3,680		
	Elmore.....	120		
	Escambia.....	30,880		
	Fayette.....	a18,200		
	Geneva.....	17,040		
	Hale.....	760		
	Henry.....	6,620		
	Jefferson.....	a9,920		
	Lamar.....	a360		
	Monroe.....	16,880		
	Macon.....	40		
	Mobile.....	67,640		
	Marengo.....	2,400		
	Pickens.....	6,240		
	Pike.....	1,040		
	Perry.....	520		
	Russell.....	1,120		
	Randolph.....	3,920		
	Sumter.....	680		
	St. Clair.....	a3,000		
	Shelby.....	3,520		
	Talladega.....	10,800		
	Tallapoosa.....	560		
	Tuscaloosa.....	60,240		
	Washington.....	70,560		
	Walker.....	a12,240		
	Wilcox.....	1,000		
Total.....				582,770
Total in Alabama.....				947,310

ARIZONA.

Prescott.....	Apache.....	3,800,000	1,133,120	b4,933,120
	Gila.....	100,000	50,000	c150,000
Maricopa.....	Maricopa.....	23,000	1,813,280	d1,836,280
	Mohave.....	22,980	6,181,000	e,174,580
	Yavapai.....	2,522,984	14,849,016	17,372,000
Total.....		6,468,964	23,497,016	29,965,980
Tucson.....	Apache.....	13,440	27,760	a41,200
	Cochise.....	1,827,416	2,561,280	3,828,696
	Gila.....	40,780	410,020	a450,800
	Graham.....	620,680	2,230,440	2,851,070
	Maricopa.....	377,680	3,000,900	a3,378,580
	Pima.....	1,204,000	3,065,119	4,269,119
	Pinal.....	762,494	2,220,466	2,982,960
	Yuma.....	526,810	4,166,790	4,692,600
Total.....		4,873,250	20,221,775	25,095,025
Total in Arizona.....		11,342,214	43,718,791	55,061,005

a See Huntsville district.

b Total in Apache County in Prescott and Tucson districts, 4,974,320 acres.

c Total in Gila County in Prescott and Tucson districts, 600,800 acres.

d Total in Maricopa County in Prescott and Tucson districts, 5,314,860 acres.

e See Prescott district.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Camden.....	Ashley.....	a26,260		
	Bradley.....	34,800		
	Clark.....	23,540		
	Columbia.....	8,040		
	Calhoun.....	36,540		
	Cleveland.....	65,200		
	Drew.....	c2,920		
	Garland.....	d89,820		
	Howard.....	108,360		
	Hot Springs.....	e87,720		
	Hempstead.....	3,400		
	Lafayette.....	11,160		
	Little River.....	13,760		
	Miller.....	8,780		
	Montgomery.....	202,180		
	Nevada.....	2,000		
	Onachita.....	9,760		
	Pike.....	118,440		
	Polk.....	f329,120		
	Sevier.....	58,280		
	Union.....	41,110		
Total.....				1,168,120
Dardanelle.....	Conway (west part).....	g14,800		
	Crawford.....	48,020		
	Franklin.....	h41,200		
	Garland (north part).....	d70,520		
	Johnson.....	112,800		
	Logan.....	59,700		
	Perry.....	i137,480		
	Polk (northwest part).....	j35,000		
	Pope.....	151,220		
	Saline (northwest part).....	k60,000		
	Yell.....	179,460		
	Scott.....	309,060		
	Sebastian.....	29,000		
Total.....				1,248,260
Harrison.....	Baxter.....	184,840		
	Benton.....	82,040		
	Boone.....	81,020		
	Carroll.....	88,960		
	Franklin.....	12,800		
	Fulton.....	m54,000		
	Independence.....	n7,360		
	Izard.....	o57,620		
	Madison.....	137,880		
	Marion.....	171,100		
	Newton.....	323,920		
	Searcy.....	247,460		
	Stone.....	212,780		
	Van Buren.....	p30,640		
	Washington.....	46,040		
Total.....				1,728,460
Little Rock.....	Arkansas.....	1,240		
	Ashley.....	j2,520		
	Chicot.....	40		
	Clay.....	4,120		
	Cleburne.....	184,680		
	Cleveland.....	75,408		

a Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 28,780 acres.

b Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 10,608 acres.

c Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 5,160 acres.

d Total in Camden, Dardanelle, and Little Rock districts, 165,800 acres.

e Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 42,000 acres.

f Total in Camden and Dardanelle districts, 364,120 acres.

g Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 24,040 acres.

h Total in Dardanelle and Harrison districts, 44,000 acres.

i Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 157,120 acres.

j See Camden district.

k Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 114,840 acres.

l See Dardanelle district.

m Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 117,280 acres.

n Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 47,120 acres.

o Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 67,860 acres.

p Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 284,480 acres.

• *Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.*

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Little Rock.....	Conway.....	a 9,240		
	Craighead.....	480		
	Cross.....	1,240		
	Dallas.....	8,400		
	Deaha.....	1,160		
	Drew.....	b 2,240		
	Faulkner.....	7,920		
	Fulton.....	c 63,280		
	Garland.....	d 4,960		
	Grant.....	1,120		
	Greene.....	3,160		
	Hot Springs.....	b 4,280		
	Independence.....	e 39,760		
	Isard.....	c 10,240		
	Jackson.....	840		
	Jefferson.....	920		
	Lawrence.....	7,800		
	Lee.....	160		
	Lincoln.....	9,620		
	Lonoke.....	40		
	Mississippi.....	4,160		
	Monroe.....	240		
	Perry.....	a 19,640		
	Phillips.....	40		
	Poinsett.....	4,860		
	Prairie.....	280		
	Pulaski.....	19,000		
	Randolph.....	58,080		
	Saline.....	a 54,840		
	Sharp.....	107,280		
	St. Francis.....	320		
	Van Buren.....	c 253,840		
	White.....	8,040		
Total.....				855,488
Total in Arkansas.....				4,998,396

CALIFORNIA.

Humboldt.....	Del Norte.....	5,000	500,000	505,000
	Humboldt.....	600,000	500,000	1,100,000
	Mendocino.....	10,000	2,500	e 12,500
	Shasta.....	2,000		f 2,000
	Siskiyou.....	500,000	640,000	g 1,140,000
	Trinity.....	790,000	576,000	h 1,366,000
Total.....		1,877,000	2,218,500	4,095,500
Independence.....	Alpine.....	10,560	5,090	i 15,650
	Fresno.....	492,664	128,240	j 620,904
	Inyo.....	3,268,789	3,276,385	k 6,545,174
	Kern.....	1,122,881	211,008	l 1,333,889
	Mariposa.....	23,040	114,700	m 137,740
	Moro.....	1,279,000	588,402	n 1,867,402
	San Bernardino.....	2,995,200	875,520	o 3,870,720
	Tulare.....	462,228	111,258	p 573,486
	Tuolumne.....		115,200	q 115,200
Total.....		9,653,857	5,435,713	15,089,570

a See Dardanelle district.

b See Camden district.

c See Harrison district.

d See Camden and Dardanelle districts.

e Total in Humboldt and San Francisco districts, 966,687 acres.

f Total in Humboldt and Redding districts, 986,196 acres.

g Total in Humboldt and Redding districts, 2,458,281 acres.

h Total in Humboldt and Redding districts, 1,736,708 acres.

i Total in Independence and Sacramento districts, 662,660 acres.

j Total in Independence, San Francisco, Stockton, and Visalia districts, 1,768,959 acres.

k Total in Independence, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Visalia districts, 2,046,702 acres.

l Total in Independence and Stockton districts, 392,466 acres.

m Total in Independence and Los Angeles districts, 3,576,674 acres.

n Total in Independence and Visalia districts, 1,296,681 acres.

o Total in Independence, Sacramento, and Stockton districts, 596,473 acres.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Los Angeles	Kern	106,998	47,539	a 154,537
	Los Angeles	509,240	248,718	758,958
	Orange	8,319	25,400	28,719
	San Bernardino	2,471,820	2,234,184	a 4,705,954
	San Diego	3,749,938	3,071,701	6,821,634
	Santa Barbara	44,568	92,397	b 136,965
	Ventura	154,827	78,590	c 233,917
Total		7,040,205	5,796,277	12,836,482
Marysville	Butte	205,000	83,425	d 288,425
	Colusa	136,000	1,683	e 137,683
	Nevada	33,135		f 33,135
	Plumas	280,887	20,433	g 281,320
	Sutter	2,949		2,949
	Sierra	28,775	11,300	h 39,975
	Tehama	75,244	29,865	i 105,109
	Yolo	70,682	7,315	77,997
	Yuba	54,930	33,380	90,290
Total		869,602	137,281	1,006,883
Redding	Butte	5,420		j 5,420
	Modoc	107,452	33,237	k 140,689
	Shasta	870,819	113,377	l 984,196
	Siskiyou	1,071,912	246,369	m 1,318,281
	Tehama	384,975	19,538	n 404,513
	Trinity	327,912	72,796	o 400,708
Total		2,768,490	485,117	3,253,607
Sacramento	Alpine	496,300	150,800	p 647,100
	Amador	209,500	5,000	214,500
	Calaveras	233,500	4,900	q 238,400
	Eldorado	599,360	35,200	634,560
	Nevada	176,500	4,100	r 180,600
	Placer	343,600	57,900	s 400,500
	Plumas	74,000		t 74,000
	Sierra	181,000	4,000	u 185,000
	Tuolumne	247,500	17,200	v 264,700
Total		2,566,260	279,100	2,845,360
San Francisco	Alameda	8,100		w 8,100
	Colusa	153,200	8,500	x 161,700
	Fresno	194,500	2,662	y 197,162
	Kern	60,900	35,996	z 96,896
	Lake	432,739	66,990	aa 499,729
	Mendocino	787,853	166,334	ab 954,187
	Merced	37,200		ac 37,200
	Monterey	987,289	78,791	ad 1,066,080
	Napa	19,500		ae 19,500
	San Benito	284,700	5,115	af 289,815
	San Joaquin	10,230		ag 10,230
	San Luis Obispo	359,675	137,417	ah 497,092
	San Mateo	2,200		ai 2,200
	Santa Barbara	437,720	127,986	aj 565,706
	Santa Clara	79,850	5,000	ak 84,850
	Santa Cruz	2,090		al 2,090
	Solano	1,908		am 1,908
	Sonoma	51,405	35,027	an 86,432

a See Independence district.

b Total in Los Angeles and San Francisco districts, 702,671 acres.

c Total in Los Angeles and San Francisco districts, 504,014 acres.

d Total in Marysville and Redding districts, 243,845 acres.

e Total in Marysville and San Francisco districts, 299,383 acres.

f Total in Marysville and Sacramento districts, 213,735 acres.

g Total in Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts, 1,323,355 acres.

h Total in Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts, 280,975 acres.

i Total in Marysville and Redding districts, 509,422 acres.

j See Marysville district.

k Total in Redding and Susanville districts, 1,945,716 acres.

l See Humboldt district.

m Total in Sacramento and Stockton districts, 252,440 acres.

n Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 61,467 acres.

o Total in San Francisco and Visalia districts, 297,935 acres.

p Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 12,570 acres.

q See Los Angeles district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
San Francisco.....	Stanislaus.....	32,800	5,737	a 38,537
	Ventura.....	214,750	56,347	b 271,097
Total.....		4,158,639	731,902	4,890,541
Stockton.....	Calaveras.....	c 14,040		
	Fresno.....	d 640,533		
	Merced.....	e 24,267		
	Mariposa.....	f 254,726		
	San Joaquin.....	g 2,840		
	Stanislaus.....	h 44,272		
	Tuolumne.....	i 216,872		
Total.....		1,196,750	f 454,865	1,651,115
Susanville.....	Lassen.....	2,262,936	39,683	2,302,619
	Modoc.....	1,693,328	111,699	g 1,805,027
	Plumas.....	893,210	79,825	h 973,035
	Sierra.....	56,000		i 56,000
Total.....		4,905,474	231,207	5,136,681
Visalia.....	Fresno.....	274,120	26,240	d 300,360
	Kern.....	383,360	78,720	d 462,080
	San Bonito.....	8,120		e 8,120
	Tulare.....	624,640	98,560	d 723,200
Total.....		1,290,240	203,520	1,493,760
Total in California.....		36,326,517	15,972,982	52,299,499

COLORADO.

Akron.....	Arapahoe.....	i 806,740		
	Morgan.....	j 105,780		
	Washington.....	k 152,140		
	Yuma.....	l 246,740		
Total.....				1,311,380
Central City.....	Boulder.....	195,620		m 195,620
	Clear Creek.....	101,462		101,462
	Eagle.....	219,640		n 219,640
	Gilpin.....	52,478		52,478
	Grand.....	1,004,154	43,520	o 1,047,674
	Jefferson.....	81,201		p 81,201
	Routt.....	152,960		q 152,960
	Summit.....	211,978		r 211,978
Total.....		2,019,498	43,520	2,063,018
Del Norte.....	Conejos.....	403,100	136,880	539,980
	Costilla.....	76,500	287,040	363,540
	Hinsdale.....	276,180	46,000	s 322,180

a Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 82,809 acres.

b See Los Angeles district.

c See Sacramento district.

d See Independence district.

e See San Francisco district.

f This total was not estimated by counties, but the officers report thirteen full townships in the district unsurveyed, and unsurveyed lands in the townships partly surveyed, aggregating 154,845 acres.

g See Redding district.

h See Marysville district.

i Total in Akron and Denver districts, 1,152,020 acres.

j Total in Akron, Denver, and Sterling districts, 488,346 acres.

k Total in Akron and Sterling districts, 211,257 acres.

l Total in Akron and Sterling districts 304,717 acres.

m Total in Central City and Denver districts, 199,260 acres.

n Of this quantity four townships, or 87,040 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys. Total area in Central City, Glenwood Springs, and Leadville districts, 862,425 acres.

o Of the surveyed land in Grand County thirteen townships, or 282,880 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys.

p Of this quantity one township of 21,760 acres is suspended from entry because of irregularities in the survey. Total area in Central City and Denver districts, 133,021 acres.

q Total in Central City and Glenwood Springs districts, 3,795,329 acres.

r Of this quantity ten townships, or 211,978 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys. Total area in Central City and Leadville districts, 381,236 acres.

s Total in Del Norte, Durango, and Gunnison districts, 899,424 acres.

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Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed lands.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Del Norte	Rio Grande	473,880		<i>a</i> 473,880
	Saguache	1,022,017	50,230	<i>b</i> 1,072,237
	San Juan	8,840	23,040	<i>c</i> 26,880
Total		2,255,506	503,180	2,848,686
Denver	Arapahoe	<i>d</i> 245,280		
	Boulder	<i>e</i> 3,640		
	Douglas	117,300		
	Elbert	<i>f</i> 217,820		
	Jefferson	<i>g</i> 51,820		
	Larimer	<i>h</i> 1,597,490		
Denver	Morgan	<i>i</i> 249,380		
	Weld	<i>j</i> 787,795		
Total				2,470,525
Durango	Archuleta	358,200	115,000	473,200
	Dolores	474,740	124,000	<i>k</i> 598,740
	Hinsdale	208,800	97,500	<i>l</i> 301,300
	La Plata	512,000	6,000	518,000
	Montezuma	775,000	75,000	850,000
	Ouray	9,450		<i>m</i> 19,450
	Rio Grande	47,500		<i>n</i> 47,500
	San Juan	222,300		<i>o</i> 222,300
	San Miguel	41,900		<i>p</i> 41,900
Total		2,644,890	417,500	3,062,390
Glenwood Springs	Eagle	848,355	215,040	<i>q</i> 561,395
	Garfield	1,489,222	841,091	2,330,313
	Gunnison	53,280	124,620	<i>r</i> 177,900
	Larimer	27,820		<i>s</i> 27,820
	Mesa	193,690	239,220	<i>t</i> 432,890
	Pitkin	178,431	317,830	<i>u</i> 496,261
	Rio Blanco	1,475,212	579,774	2,054,986
	Routt	8,619,459	22,910	<i>v</i> 3,642,369
Total		7,881,439	2,840,475	9,721,914
Gunnison	Delta	6,439		<i>w</i> 6,439
	Gunnison	778,281	901,781	<i>x</i> 1,679,962
	Hinsdale	245,991	29,978	<i>y</i> 275,969
	Montrose	29,480	61,000	<i>z</i> 90,480
	Saguache	336,560		<i>aa</i> 336,560
Total		1,396,701	992,704	2,389,405
Hugo	Cheyenne	<i>ab</i> 845,807		
	Kit Carson	560,183		
	Lincoln	<i>ac</i> 502,185		
Total				1,407,675

a Total in Del Norte and Durango districts, 521,880 acres.

b Total in Del Norte and Gunnison districts, 1,408,797 acres.

c Total in Del Norte and Durango districts, 249,180 acres.

d See Akron district.

e See Central City district.

f Total in Denver and Pueblo districts, 499,100 acres.

g Total in Denver and Glenwood Springs districts, 1,625,310 acres.

h See Akron district.

i Total in Denver and Stirling districts, 1,150,848 acres.

j Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 638,740 acres.

k See Del Norte district.

l Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 1,265,690 acres.

m Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 708,020 acres.

n See Central City district.

o Total in Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, and Leadville districts, 1,899,591 acres.

p See Denver district.

q Total in Glenwood Springs and Montrose districts, 1,943,652 acres.

r Total in Glenwood Springs and Leadville districts, 577,274 acres.

s Total in Gunnison and Montrose districts, 367,838 acres.

t See Glenwood Springs district.

u Total in Gunnison and Montrose districts, 1,846,720 acres.

v Total in Hugo and Lamar districts, 523,307 acres.

w Total in Hugo, Lamar, and Pueblo districts, 908,948 acres.

Statement, by States, Territories, land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Lamar	Baca	707,000		707,000
	Bent	380,000	7,000	a387,000
	Cheyenne	178,000		b178,000
	Kiowa	310,000		c310,000
	Las Animas	309,000		d309,000
	Lincoln	41,000		e41,000
	Prowers	435,000		435,000
Total		2,340,000	7,000	2,347,000
Leadville	Chaffee	634,756		
	Eagle	e81,390		
	El Paso	f4,980		
	Gunnison	g41,729		
	Lake	182,906		
	Park	1,009,424		
	Pitkin	g83,023		
	Summit	e169,258		
Total				2,207,466
Montrose	Delta	301,279	60,120	h361,399
	Dolores	40,000		i40,000
	Mesa	830,500	680,272	g1,510,772
	Montrose	980,640	325,600	h1,256,240
	Ouray	134,120		i134,120
	San Miguel	597,000	69,120	j666,120
Total		2,833,539	1,135,112	3,968,651
Pueblo	Bent	f78,702		
	Custer	276,693		
	Elbert	k181,280		
	El Paso	l643,063		
	Fremont	724,378		
	Huerfano	720,928		
	Kiowa	j56,102		
	Las Animas	j1,666,962		
	Lincoln	b360,763		
	Otero	858,535		
	Pueblo	667,651		
Total				6,235,057
Sterling	Logan	299,276		299,276
	Morgan	110,166	23,040	m133,206
	Sedgwick	221,239		221,239
	Washington	59,117		n59,117
	Weld	363,053		k363,053
	Yuma	57,977		n57,977
Total		1,110,828	23,040	1,133,868
Total in Colorado		36,614,499	5,552,531	42,167,030

FLORIDA.

Gainesville	Alachua	40,380		40,380
	Baker	37,520		37,520
	Bradford	4,680		4,680
	Brevard	68,620	k7,040	75,660
	Calhoun	118,080		118,080

a Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 445,702 acres.

b See Hugo district.

c Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 366,102 acres.

d Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 1,975,962 acres.

e See Central City district.

f Total in Leadville and Pueblo districts, 648,043 acres.

g See Glenwood Springs district.

h See Gunnison district.

i See Durango district.

j See Lamar district.

k See Denver district.

l See Leadville district.

m See Akron district.

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Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Gaineville	Citrus	28,200		28,200
	Clay	30,480		30,480
	Columbia	12,120		12,120
	Dade	114,198	a72,960	187,153
	De Sota	151,668		151,668
	Duval	5,000		5,000
	Escambia	20,160		20,160
	Gadsden	11,382		11,382
	Hamilton	5,040		5,040
	Hernando	6,912		6,912
	Hillaboro	5,540		5,540
	Holmes	41,580		41,580
	Jackson	157,900		157,900
	Jefferson	1,620		1,620
	La Fayette	48,600		48,600
	Lake	27,000		27,000
	Lee	457,280	a13,440	470,720
	Leon	4,600		4,600
	Levy	40,240		40,240
	Madison	27,280		27,280
	Manatee	18,456		18,456
	Marion	120,240		120,240
	Mourree	22,560	a705,790	728,350
	Nassau	3,040		3,040
	Orange	29,840		29,840
	Osceola	55,400		55,400
	Pasco	1,880		1,880
	Polk	31,160		31,160
	Putnam	18,520		18,520
	St. Johns	14,720		14,720
	Santa Rosa	225,850		225,850
	Sumter	320		320
	Suwannee	4,420		4,420
	Taylor	127,180		127,180
	Volusia	33,240		33,240
	Washington	228,300		228,300
	Walton	271,920		271,920
Total in the district and State.		2,669,151	799,230	3,468,381

IDAHO.

Blackfoot	Bear Lake	428,680	15,200	443,880
	Bingham	1,455,160	512,450	1,967,610
	Oneida	334,560	115,200	449,760
Total		2,218,400	642,850	2,861,250
Boisé City	Ada	415,240	640,000	1,055,240
	Boisé	143,750	2,160,777	2,304,527
	Elmore	230,240	1,052,980	1,283,220
	Idaho	3,840	1,280,000	1,283,840
	Owyhee	705,560	3,520,000	4,225,560
	Washington	294,400	1,280,000	1,574,400
Total		1,763,030	9,933,757	11,726,787
Cœur d'Alene	Kootenai	76,336	3,231,228	3,307,564
	Shoshone	21,101	1,219,000	1,240,101
Total		97,437	4,450,228	4,547,665
Halley	Alturas	85,546	171,094	256,640
	Cassia	255,000	512,176	767,176
	Custer	4,480		4,480
	Elmore	2,100	5,000	7,100
	Lemhi	3,440	246,000	249,440
	Logan	4,380	816,000	820,380
Total		354,946	1,750,270	2,105,216

a Undoubtedly nearly all the unsurveyed land is swamp, and much of it is selected by, or patented to, the State as swamp.

b Total in Boisé city and Halley districts, 1,290,320 acres.

c Total in Boisé city and Lewiston districts, 12,430,593 acres.

d Total in Cœur d'Alene and Lewiston districts, 2,148,921 acres.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Lewiston	Idaho	41,473	a11,195,280	b11,146,753
	Latah	39,000	c276,480	815,480
	Nez Perce	18,600	d151,280	169,880
	Shoshone	177,900	e780,920	f908,820
Total		276,973	12,263,960	12,540,933
Total in Idaho		4,740,786	29,041,065	33,781,851

IOWA.

Des Moines		3,000	93,000	6,000
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KANSAS.

Garden city	Clark	12,060		
	Finney	65,109		
	Ford	1,480		
	Garfield	5,960		
	Grant	16,360		
	Gray	16,848		
	Hamilton	49,579		
	Hodgeman	7,040		
	Haakell	18,192		
	Kearney	75,419		
	Meade	53,004		
	Morton	50,629		
	Seward	59,993		
	Stanton	11,211		
	Stevens	39,726		
Total				482,610
Kirwin	Graham	12,000		
	Norton	41,500		
	Roos	71,000		
Total				4,500
Larned	Barber	8,507		
	Barton	2,295		
	Comanche	3,504		
	Edwards	2,342		
	Kingman	88		
	Kiowa	3,117		
	Pawnee	164		
	Pratt	168		
	Rice	98		
	Stafford	1,895		
	Sumner	17		
Total				17,195
Oberlin	Cheyenne	76,264		
	Decatur	960		
	Graham	1,320		
	Norton	1,160		
	Rawlins	16,040		

a See Bois  City district. Unsurveyed land is composed of mountains, prairie, and timber land.

b Total in Bois  City and Lewistown districts, 12,430,593 acres.

c One-half of the unsurveyed land is mountainous and heavily timbered.

d The most of the unsurveyed land is rough broken prairie.

e See C ur d'Alene district. The unsurveyed land is mostly covered with timber.

f Total in C ur d'Alene and Lewistown districts, 2,148,921 acres.

g About 1,000 acres of the unsurveyed lands are accretions along the Missouri river, and about 2,000 acres are in dried-up lake beds.

h Total in Kirwin and Oberlin districts, 2,320 acres.

i Total in Kirwin and Oberlin districts, 1,660 acres.

j Total in Kirwin and WaKeeney districts, 3,480 acres.

k See Kirwin district.

116 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.--Continued.

KANSAS--Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Oberlin	Sheridan.....	21,200		
	Sherman.....	23,200		
	Thomas.....	21,440		
Total				99,584
Salina	Geary.....	40		
	Lincoln.....	77		
	Pottawatomie.....	120		
	Riley.....	80		
	Russell.....	1,500		
Total				21,817
Topeka.....				
WaKeeney	Ellis.....	15,100		
	Gove.....	23,840		
	Greeley.....	14,280		
	Lane.....	8,760		
	Logan.....	37,180		
	Ness.....	2,900		
	Books.....	72,480		
	Rush.....	40		
	Scott.....	11,120		
	Sheridan.....	91,680		
	Sherman.....	90,080		
	Thomas.....	9,640		
	Trego.....	9,664		
	Wallace.....	51,208		
	Wichita.....	3,280		
Total				193,372
Total in Kansas.....				799,078

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches	Bienville.....	23,000		23,000
	Bossier.....	32,600	5,280	37,880
	Caddo.....	27,500	51,051	78,551
	Calborne.....	2,600		2,600
	De Soto.....	5,000	26,656	31,656
	Grant.....	5,000	1,280	6,280
	Natchitoches.....	76,000	1,170	77,170
	Rapides.....	22,000		22,000
Natchitoches	Red River.....	10,500	15,972	26,472
	Sabine.....	45,000		45,000
	Vernon.....	95,600		95,600
	Webster.....	21,500		21,500
	Winn.....	14,300		14,300
Total		380,600	101,389	481,989

a Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 2,880 acres.

b Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 9,280 acres.

c Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 2,080 acres.

d Reported very rough and stony.

e Officers report that they do not believe that one entire section of vacant land in the district could be found by a "line by line search of the tract books."

f See Kirwin district.

g See Oberlin district.

h Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 36,780 acres.

i Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 7,040 acres.

j Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 65,780 acres.

k Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 57,250 acres.

l Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 126,080 acres.

m Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 111,210 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New Orleans.....	Ascension a.....	183		
	Assumption.....	2,280		
	Avoyelles.....	100		
	Acadia.....	b 18,760		
	Bienville.....	115,320		
	Calcasieu.....	1,000		
	Cameron.....	52,960		
	Caldwell.....	97,440		
	Catahoula.....	b 4,440		
	Clalborne.....	3,640		
	East Baton Rouge.....	320		
	East Carroll.....	3,836		
	East Feliciana.....	2,207		
	Franklin.....	b 59,500		
	Grant.....	2,200		
	Iberia.....	29,440		
	Jackson.....	2,000		
	Jefferson.....	3,240		
	Lincoln.....	13,720		
	Livingston.....	12,950		
	Morehouse.....	160		
	Madison.....	31,680		
	Onachita.....	4,970		
	Plaquemines.....	173		
	Pointe Coupée.....	b 35,250		
	Rapides.....	800		
	Richland.....	2,380		
	St. Bernard.....	2,780		
	St. Helena.....	86,320		
	St. Landry.....	1,200		
	St. Martin.....	500		
	St. Mary's.....	22,560		
	St. Tammany.....	14,040		
	Tangipahoa.....	200		
	Tensas.....	2,000		
	Terre Bonne.....	29,800		
	Union.....	520		
	Vermillion.....	b 30,480		
	Vernon.....	25,800		
	Washington.....	1,250		
	West Carroll.....	820		
	West Feliciana.....	b 96,910		
	Winn.....			
Total.....				761,129
Total in Louisiana.....		1,141,729	101,389	1,243,118

MICHIGAN.

Grayling.....	Alcona.....	7,730		
	Alpena.....	6,760		
	Antrim.....	80		
	Arenac.....	160		
	Benzie.....	2,110		
	Charlevoix.....	80		
	Cheboygan.....	7,180		
	Clare.....	4,020		
	Crawford.....	20,542		
	Emmett.....	440		
	Gladwin.....	26,904		
	Grand Traverse.....	1,520		
	Iosco.....	20,000		
	Kalkaska.....	2,760		
	Lake.....	1,460		
	Leelanaw.....	1,700		

a/The district officers say in their report: "In view of the fact that the resurvey of a large number of townships situated in this parish, and formerly considered as being embraced in the Houmas grant, is still incomplete and unapproved, and the claim of the State of Louisiana, under the swamp-land grant remaining unadjusted in such townships in consequence, as well as numerous settlers' claim under the act of March 2, 1889, no satisfactory estimate of the quantity of the land which will eventually fall to the United States can be made at this time. It is believed that about 60,000 acres, this parish will be restored to the public domain." This quantity is excluded from the table.

b See Natchitoches district.

118 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Grayling.....	Manistee.....	2,560		
	Mason.....	2,100		
	Missaukee.....	3,180		
	Montmorency.....	23,860		
	Muskegon.....	80		
	Newago.....	160		
	Oceana.....	680		
	Ogemaw.....	1,640		
	Oscoda.....	80		
	Oscoda.....	42,848		
	Otsego.....	2,640		
	Presque Isle.....	16,917		
	Roscommon.....	7,125		
	Wexford.....	300		
Total.....				208,111
Marquette.....	Alger.....	13,541		
	Baraga.....	29,440		
	Chippewa.....	104,986		
	Delta.....	26,321		
	Dickinson.....	7,440		
	Gogebic.....	3,893		
	Houghton.....	66,979		
	Iron.....	26,280		
	Ile Royale.....	15,499		
	Keweenaw.....	2,190		
	Luce.....	23,780		
	Mackinac.....	16,912		
	Marquette.....	77,520		
	Menominee.....	8,220		
	Ontonagon.....	112,396		
	Schoolcraft.....	28,308		
Total.....				578,705
Total in Michigan.....				781,816

MINNESOTA.

Crookston.....	Becker.....	37,632		37,632
	Beltrami.....	48,253	116,200	a 164,433
	Clay.....	2,949		2,949
	Kittston.....	543,700	348,600	892,300
	Marshall.....	66,585	57,600	124,185
	Otter Tail.....	2,080		b 2,080
	Polk.....	29,004	1,280	30,284
Total.....		730,243	523,680	1,253,923
Duluth.....	Aitkin.....	40,160		c 40,160
	Carlton.....	17,100		17,100
	Cook.....	412,960	138,240	551,200
	Itasca.....	212,080	1,549,600	d 1,761,680
	Lake.....	260,030	668,160	928,190
	St. Louis.....	639,321	852,480	1,491,801
Total.....		1,581,651	3,208,480	4,790,131
Marshall.....	Bigstone.....	1,160		
	Chippewa.....	40		
	Houston.....	120		
	Jackson.....	40		
	Lac-qui-Parle.....	218		
	Lyon.....	40		
	Nicollet.....	80		
	Pope.....	640		
Marshall.....	Rock.....	22		
	Swift.....	160		

a Total in Crookston and St. Cloud districts, 438,473 acres.

b Total in Crookston and St. Cloud districts, 4,240 acres.

c Total in Duluth, St. Cloud, and Taylor's Falls districts, 125,836 acres.

d Total in Duluth and St. Cloud districts, 1,772,240 acres.

e Total in Marshall and St. Cloud districts, 80 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Marshall	Wabasha	200		
	Waseca	40		
	Winona	80		
Total				2,240
St. Cloud	Aitkin	53,180		a53,180
	Benton	160		160
	Beltrami	66,680	207,300	b274,040
	Cass	214,740		214,740
	Crow Wing	14,960		14,960
	Gr. nt.	80		80
	Hubbard	50,100		50,100
	Itasca	10,560		a10,560
	Kandiyohi	200		200
	Morrison	11,840		11,840
	Otter Tail	2,160		b2,160
	Pope	40		c 40
	Sherburne	130		130
	Stearns	266		266
	Stevens	140		140
	Todd	3,840		3,840
	Traverse	340		340
	Wadena	53,260		53,260
	Wilkin	1,440		1,440
	Wright	40		40
Total		493,156	207,300	700,516
Taylor's Falls	Aitkin	32,496		
	Isanti	490		
	Kanabec	8,586		
	Mille Lacs	10,068		
	Pine	51,535		
Total				103,166
Total in Minnesota		2,910,455	3,939,620	6,849,975

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	Amite	11,000		
	Attala	13,120		
	Calhoun	520		
	Carroll	2,040		
	Choctaw	4,640		
	Clarke	26,080		
	Copiah	4,160		
	Covington	59,240		
	Franklin	23,440		
	Greene	85,280		
	Grenada	6,280		
	Hancock	70,960		
	Harrison	161,340		
	Hinds	240		
	Holmes	40		
	Jackson	100,220		
	Jasper	7,920		
	Jefferson	1,600		
	Jones	21,600		
	Kemper	13,440		
	Lauderdale	9,600		
	Lawrence	13,920		
	Leake	12,880		
	Leflore	440		
	Lincoln	3,920		
	Lowndes	80		
	Madison	240		
	Marion	119,000		
	Monroe	4,640		
	Montgomery	5,520		
	Neshoba	19,360		
	Newton	6,360		

a See Duluth district.

b See Crookston district.

c See Marshall district.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Jackson	Noxubee	4,480		
	Oktibbeha	1,000		
	Pearl River	35,740		
	Perry	111,860		
	Pike	12,540		
	Rankin	11,280		
	Scott	7,960		
	Simpson	59,320		
	Smith	42,160		
	Tallahatchie	3,040		
	Washington	160		
	Wayne	43,900		
	Webster	7,020		
	Wilkinson	31,610		
	Winston	14,760		
Total in district and State				1,201,280

MISSOURI.

Boonville	Benton	15,500		
	Camden	129,535		
	Cedar	a 1,000		
	Crawford	1,800		
	Dallas	b 32,090		
	Hickory	17,250		
	Laclede	c 29,950		
	Maries	5,360		
	Miller	8,320		
	Morgan	500		
	Phelps	2,800		
	Polk	d 1,280		
	Pulaski	e 36,250		
	St. Clair	11,770		
Total				284,605
Ironton		225,293		f 225,293
Springfield	Barry	20,000		
	Cedar	g 520		
	Christian	30,000		
	Dade	520		
	Dallas	g 5,000		
	Douglas	50,000		
	Laclede	g 15,000		
	McDonald	9,000		
	Newton	320		
	Ozark	100,000		
	Polk	g 640		
	Pulaski	g 8,000		
	Stone	100,000		
	Taney	150,000		
	Texas	8,000		
	Webster	4,000		
	Wright	12,000		
Total				514,000
Total in Missouri				1,023,898

a Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 1,520 acres.

b Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 37,090 acres.

c Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 41,950 acres.

d Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 1,920 acres.

e Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 45,250 acres.

f The district officers report it impracticable to report areas by counties. Of the total area in the district, 72,371 acres are in the townships east of the fifth principal meridian, and 152,922 acres are in those west thereof.

g See Boonville district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bozeman.....	Gallatin.....	59,406	528,539	<i>a</i> 587,945
	Jefferson.....	31,832	34,560	<i>b</i> 66,392
	Madison.....	24,952	115,200	<i>c</i> 140,152
	Park.....	350,317	1,344,000	<i>d</i> 1,694,317
	Yellowstone.....	331,303	215,680	<i>e</i> 546,983
Total.....		797,810	2,232,979	3,030,789
Helena.....	Beaver Head.....	324,606	1,842,613	<i>f</i> 2,167,219
	Cascade.....	474,806	604,000	1,078,806
	Choteau.....	2,139,444	22,463,940	<i>g</i> 24,603,384
	Deer Lodge.....	217,196	1,040,642	<i>h</i> 1,257,838
	Fergus.....	92,337	25,600	<i>i</i> 117,937
	Gallatin.....		3,300	<i>j</i> 3,300
	Jefferson.....	132,301	253,283	<i>k</i> 385,584
	Lewis and Clarke.....	109,699	474,668	584,367
	Madison.....	356,274	589,659	<i>l</i> 945,933
	Meagher.....	496,283	1,006,591	<i>m</i> 1,502,874
	Missoula.....		25,600	<i>n</i> 25,600
	Park.....	12,000	21,200	<i>o</i> 33,200
	Silverbow.....	77,103	77,103	154,206
Total.....		4,492,049	28,428,199	32,920,248
Lewistown.....	Fergus.....	2,239,400	1,813,200	<i>p</i> 4,052,600
	Meagher.....	762,917	103,680	<i>q</i> 866,597
	Park.....	68,620	7,960	<i>r</i> 76,580
	Yellowstone.....	361,139	115,200	<i>s</i> 476,339
Total.....		3,432,056	2,040,040	5,472,096
Miles city.....	Choteau.....		1,198,080	<i>t</i> 1,198,080
	Custer.....	1,102,853	7,743,440	8,846,293
	Dawson.....	546,318	13,800,960	14,347,278
	Fergus.....	60,702	276,480	<i>u</i> 337,182
	Yellowstone.....	20,234	599,040	<i>v</i> 619,274
Total.....		1,730,107	23,618,000	25,348,107
Missoula.....	Beaverhead.....	89,964	494,064	<i>w</i> 584,028
	Deer Lodge.....	32,547	215,040	<i>x</i> 247,587
	Missoula.....	216,466	6,553,448	<i>y</i> 6,769,914
Total.....		338,977	7,262,552	7,601,529
Total in Montana.....		10,790,999	63,581,770	74,372,769

NEBRASKA.

Alliance.....	Box Butte.....	<i>n</i> 86,180		
	Cheyenne.....	<i>o</i> 324,424		
	Deuel.....	<i>p</i> 579,861		
	Scott's Bluff.....	<i>q</i> 156,997		
	Sheridan.....	<i>r</i> 490,365		
	Sionx.....	<i>s</i> 450,117		
Total.....				2,057,944

- a* Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 586,245 acres.
b Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 451,976 acres.
c Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 1,086,085 acres.
d Total in Bozeman, Helena, and Lewistown districts, 1,804,077 acres.
e Total in Bozeman, Lewistown, and Miles City districts, 1,642,596 acres.
f Total in Helena and Missoula districts, 2,751,247 acres.
g Total in Helena and Miles City districts, 25,801,464 acres.
h Total in Helena and Missoula districts, 1,505,425.
i Total in Helena, Lewistown, and Miles City districts, 4,507,719 acres.
j See Bozeman district.
k Total in Helena and Lewistown districts, 2,369,471 acres.
l Total in Helena and Missoula districts, 6,798,514 acres.
m See Helena districts.
n Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 111,340 acres.
o Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 636,104 acres.
p Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 776,981 acres.
q Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 181,317 acres.
r Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 770,845 acres.
s Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 963,997 acres.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Broken Bow	Arthur	a203, 360		
	Blaine	296, 072		
	Brown	b151, 055		
	Cherry	c602, 180		
	Custer	d122, 810		
	Grant	873, 760		
	Hooker	390, 800		
	Logan	e158, 840		
	McPherson	f227, 880		
	Thomas	378, 900		
Total				2, 905, 457
Chadron	Box Butte	g25, 160		
	Dawes	114, 560		
	Sheridan	g310, 480		
	Sioux	g513, 880		
Total				964, 080
Grand Island	Greeley	14, 000		
	Hall	27		
	Howard	80		
	Valley	1, 978		
Total				16, 085
McCook	Chase	53, 530		
	Dundy	110, 960		
	Frontier	2, 680		
	Hayes	25, 580		
	Hitchcock	6, 000		
Total				198, 750
Neligh	Boone	14, 600		
	Garfield	132, 720		
	Holt	A23, 520		
	Loup	195, 200		
	Rock	450, 560		
	Wheeler	117, 460		
Total				534, 060
North Platte	Arthur	j202, 380		
	Custer	j33, 580		
	Dawson	4, 480		
	Keith	k113, 340		
	Lincoln	290, 800		
	Logan	j12, 120		
	McPherson	j202, 080		
	Perkins	7, 240		
Total				866, 020
O'Neill	Boyd	30, 000	330, 000	360, 000
	Holt	100, 000		1100, 000
	Knox		65, 000	65, 000
Total			395, 000	525, 000
Sidney		130, 000		
	Banner	78, 080		
	Cheyenne	g311, 680		

a Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 405,740 acres.

b Total in Broken Bow and Valentine districts, 421,065 acres.

c Total in Broken Bow and Valentine districts, 2,677,180 acres.

d Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 158,190 acres.

e Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 170,960 acres.

f Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 429,960 acres.

g See Alliance district.

h Total in Neligh and O'Neill districts, 123,520 acres.

i Total in Neligh and Valentine districts, 225,560 acres.

j See Broken Bow district.

k Total in North Platte and Sidney districts, 174,140 acres.

l See Neligh district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Sidney.....	Deuel	<i>a</i> 197, 120		
	Keith	<i>b</i> 60, 800		
	Kimball	151, 040		
	Scott's Bluff	<i>a</i> 24, 820		
Total				823, 040
Valentine.....	Brown	<i>c</i> 270, 000		
	Cherry	<i>c</i> 2, 075, 000		
	Koya Paha.....	50, 000		
	Rock	<i>d</i> 175, 000		
Total				2, 570, 000
Total in Nebraska		11, 065, 436	395, 000	11, 460, 436

NEVADA.

Carson City.....	Churchill	1, 279, 251	1, 718, 287	<i>e</i> 3, 041, 607
	Douglas	217, 845	69, 979	<i>f</i> 342, 442
	Elko	80, 422	1, 200	<i>g</i> 81, 622
	Emeralda	1, 602, 401	1, 680, 882	<i>h</i> 3, 571, 185
	Humboldt	3, 053, 749	<i>i</i> 171, 624	<i>i</i> 9, 252, 471
	Lander	334, 502	493, 341	<i>j</i> 823, 748
	Lyon	283, 214	540, 849	<i>k</i> 865, 746
	Nye	424, 896	285, 049	<i>l</i> 708, 537
	Ormsby	28, 908	18, 560	<i>m</i> 59, 083
	Storey	43, 475	96, 984	<i>n</i> 147, 459
	Washoe	1, 835, 017	1, 350, 151	<i>o</i> 3, 209, 751
Total		9, 880, 075	12, 427, 497	22, 164, 231
Eureka	Elko	5, 721, 846	916, 323	<i>p</i> 6, 638, 169
	Emeralda	807, 197		<i>p</i> 307, 197
	Eureka	652, 116	454, 872	<i>q</i> 1, 130, 988
	Lander	1, 189, 628	663, 110	<i>p</i> 1, 802, 733
	Lincoln	5, 476, 615	5, 211, 626	10, 688, 241
	Nye	3, 896, 735	3, 210, 500	<i>p</i> 7, 097, 235
	White Pine	2, 908, 910	943, 820	3, 854, 730
Total		20, 093, 042	11, 482, 251	31, 525, 293
Total in Nevada		29, 473, 117	23, 859, 748	<i>q</i> 53, 689, 524

a See Alliance district.*b* See North Platte district.*c* See Broken Bow district.*d* See Neligh district.*e* This total embraces also 44,069 acres of mineral land.*f* This total embraces also 55,118 acres of mineral land.*g* The entire area of vacant land in Carson City and Eureka districts aggregates 6,719,791 acres.*h* This total includes also 87,882 acres of mineral land. Total in Carson City and Eureka districts, 3,878,862 acres.*i* This total embraces also 27,098 acres of mineral land.*j* This total embraces also 5,905 acres of mineral land. Total in Carson City and Eureka districts, 2,626,481 acres.*k* This total embraces also 39,683 acres of mineral land.*l* This total embraces also 58,001 acres of mineral land. The entire area in Carson City and Eureka districts aggregates 7,865,772 acres.*m* This total embraces also 12,320 acres of mineral land.*n* This total embraces also 2,000 acres of mineral land.*o* This total embraces also 24,583 acres of mineral land.*p* See Carson City district.*q* This total embraces also 356,659 acres of mineral land in the Carson City district.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Folsom	Colfax	1,791,400	171,900	a1,963,300
	Lincoln	256,560	15,380	b271,940
	Mora	1,263,360	76,800	c1,340,160
	San Miguel	3,523,080	235,760	d3,758,840
	Total	6,834,400	499,840	7,334,240
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	3,752,400	1,774,080	5,526,480
	Grant	3,302,660	2,223,360	5,526,020
	Sierra	1,394,600	125,440	1,520,040
	Socorro	5,097,640	1,290,880	e6,388,520
	Total	13,547,300	5,413,760	18,961,060
Roswell	Chaves	4,207,068	1,744,080	5,951,148
	Eddy	1,291,480	2,063,400	3,354,880
	Lincoln	2,694,272	1,986,840	f4,681,112
Total		8,192,820	5,794,320	13,987,140
Santa Fé	Bernalillo	1,411,578	691,200	2,102,778
	Colfax	242,521	92,130	g334,651
	Mora	397,014	276,480	h673,494
	Rio Arriba	1,114,491	990,720	2,105,211
	San Juan	1,104,663	576,000	1,680,663
	San Miguel	1,713,136	230,400	i1,943,536
	Santa Fé	866,771	46,080	912,851
	Socorro	1,256,095	55,120	j1,311,215
	Taos	301,063	345,600	646,663
	Valencia	2,462,387	437,760	2,900,147
	Total	10,869,719	3,741,520	14,611,239
Total in New Mexico		39,444,239	15,449,440	54,893,679

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	Allred		163,840	163,840
	Billings	54,000	617,040	671,040
	Bowman		348,160	348,160
	Buford		946,080	946,080
	Burleigh	271,820		271,820
	Dunn	40,240	345,000	385,240
	Eddy	960		h960
	Emmons	237,160		237,160
	Flannery		1,187,840	1,187,840
	Foster	1,600		i1,600
	Garfield		20,200	20,200
	Hettinger	46,080	588,080	634,160
	Kidder	260,160		260,160
	Logan	222,380		222,380
	Mercer	149,000	51,700	200,700
	McIntosh	167,100		167,100
	McKenzie		368,640	368,640
	McLean	92,860		92,860
	Montraille		819,200	819,200
	Morton	270,000	738,630	1,008,630
	Oliver	158,400		158,400
	Renville		880,640	880,640
	Sheridan	93,150	218,640	311,790
	Stark	199,000	250,360	449,360
	Stevens	85,000	651,800	736,800
	Stutsman	191,880	23,040	j214,920
	Wallace		85,640	85,640
	Ward	61,480		61,480

a Total in Folsom and Santa Fé districts, 2,297,981 acres.

b Total in Folsom and Roswell districts, 4,953,052 acres.

c Total in Folsom and Santa Fé districts, 2,013,654 acres.

d Total in Folsom and Santa Fé districts, 5,702,376 acres.

e Total in Las Cruces and Santa Fé districts, 7,649,735 acres.

f See Folsom district.

g See Las Cruces district.

h Total in Bismarck, Devil's Lake, and Fargo districts, 65,260 acres.

i Total in Bismarck and Fargo districts, 53,000 acres.

j Total in Bismarck and Fargo districts, 283,320 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed lands.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bismarck	Wells	96,000	140,000	a236,000
	Williams	80,400		80,400
Total		2,778,150	8,444,530	11,222,680
Devil's Lake	Benson ¹	260,000	276,000	b536,000
	Bottineau	208,000	292,000	497,000
	Cavalier	110,000		c110,000
	Church	65,000	575,000	640,000
	Eddy	35,000		d35,000
	McHenry	270,000	437,000	707,000
	Pierce	425,000	92,000	517,000
	Ramsey	27,000		e27,000
	Rolette	200,000		200,000
	Towner	410,000		410,000
	Wells	160,000	46,000	d206,000
Total		2,167,000	1,718,000	3,885,000
Fargo	Barnes	14,800		
	Cass	280		
	Dickey	69,800		
	Eddy	d29,800		
	Foster	d51,400		
	Griggs	30,400		
	La Moure	45,300		
	Ransom	16,000		
	Richland	23,000		
	Sargent	5,900		
	Steele	480		
	Stutsman	d68,400		
Total				354,560
Grand Forks	Benson	29,840		f29,840
	Cavalier	294,700		f294,700
	Nelson	41,500		41,500
	Ramsey	117,400	138,000	f255,400
	Walsh	28,760	23,000	51,760
Total		512,200	161,000	673,200
Total in North Dakota		5,811,910	10,323,530	16,135,440

OKLAHOMA.

Beaver	Beaver	1,216,480	2,271,489	,487,919
Guthrie	Logan	g417		
	Payne	262		
Total				679
Kingfisher	Canadian	h40		
	Kingfisher	11,740		
	Logan	i50		
Total				11,830
Oklahoma	Canadian	j990		
	Cleveland	880		
	Oklahoma	108		
Total				1,978
Total in Oklahoma		1,220,917	2,271,489	3,502,406

^a Total in Bismarck and Devil's Lake districts, 442,000 acres.^b Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 565,840 acres.^c Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 404,700 acres.^d See Bismarck district.^e Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 282,400 acres.^f See Devil's Lake district.^g Total in Guthrie and Kingfisher districts, 467 acres.^h Total in Kingfisher and Oklahoma districts, 1,030 acres.ⁱ See Guthrie district.^j See Kingfisher district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

OREGON.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Burns	Baker	200,598	37,057	<i>a</i> 237,655
	Crook	211,880		<i>b</i> 211,880
	Grant	1,107,217	233,074	<i>c</i> 1,340,291
	Harney	2,357,887	380,100	<i>d</i> 2,737,987
	Malheur	1,987,526	1,362,720	<i>e</i> 3,350,246
Total		5,814,558	2,013,011	7,827,569
La Grande	Baker	740,715	225,600	<i>f</i> 966,315
	Grant	1,263,487	14,080	<i>f</i> 1,377,567
	Morrow	240,720		<i>g</i> 240,720
	Union	1,045,452	371,100	1,416,552
	Umatilla	906,080	96,520	1,002,600
Total		4,915,466	1,507,288	6,422,754
Lakeview	Crook	1,100,211	291,225	<i>f</i> 1,391,436
	Klamath	1,271,145	396,000	<i>h</i> 1,667,145
	Harney	1,428,015	572,000	<i>i</i> 2,000,015
	Lake	2,637,042	252,648	2,889,690
	Malheur	1,000,201	968,000	<i>j</i> 1,968,201
Total		7,436,614	2,479,873	9,916,487
Oregon City	Benton	64,859	121,600	<i>k</i> 186,459
	Clackamas	47,460	445,320	492,780
	Cascade	9,002	288,000	297,002
	Columbia	10,892	30,000	40,892
	Linn	68,204	506,888	<i>j</i> 575,084
	Marion	11,650	506,880	518,530
	Multnomah	22,280	60,000	82,280
	Polk	22,630	69,120	91,750
	Tillamook	160,178	258,440	418,618
	Washington	6,656	57,600	64,256
	Yamhill	25,125		25,125
Total		448,516	2,338,840	2,787,356
Roseburg	Benton	21,561	38,720	<i>k</i> 60,281
	Coos	155,787	396,537	552,324
	Curry	98,136	706,750	804,886
	Douglas	320,788	1,467,800	1,788,588
	Jackson	846,549	374,490	1,221,039
	Josephine	79,097	769,900	848,997
	Klamath	10,960	231,476	242,436
	Lane	390,761	1,408,500	1,799,261
	Linn	21,679	315,520	337,199
Total		1,445,318	5,709,687	7,155,005
The Dalles	Crook	1,984,520	58,000	<i>j</i> 2,042,520
	Gilliam	555,910	17,000	572,910
	Grant	258,000	15,000	<i>j</i> 273,000
	Morrow	584,800	2,600	<i>m</i> 587,400
	Sherman	318,105		318,105
	Wasco	1,029,548	287,500	1,317,048
Total		4,730,880	380,100	5,110,980
Total in Oregon		24,791,352	14,428,799	39,220,151

a Total in Burns and La Grande districts, 1,203,970 acres.*b* Total in Burns, Lakeview, and The Dalles districts, 3,645,836 acres.*c* Total in Burns, La Grande, and The Dalles districts, 2,991,258 acres.*d* Total in Burns and Lakeview districts, 4,737,512 acres.*e* Total in Burns and Lakeview districts, 5,268,447 acres.*f* See Burns district.*g* Total in La Grande and The Dalles districts, 828,120 acres.*h* Total in Lakeview and Roseburg districts, 1,909,575 acres.*i* Total in Oregon City and Roseburg districts, 246,740 acres.*j* Total in Oregon City and Roseburg districts, 912,283 acres.*k* See Oregon City district.*l* See Lakeview district.*m* See La Grande district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Aberdeen	Brown	1,160		
	Campbell	106,200		
	Edmunds	82,360		
	McPherson	181,000		
	Walworth	88,725		
Total				459,445
Chamberlain	Brule	25,020		25,020
	Buffalo	35,520		35,520
	Gregory		138,240	138,240
	Jackson	306,853	204,655	511,508
	Nowlin	90,655	114,000	204,655
	Lyman	201,900		201,900
	Pratt	236,197	531,197	767,394
	Presho	508,307	101,000	609,307
Total		1,404,452	1,179,092	2,583,544
Huron	Beadle	1,480		
	Faulk	27,640		
	Hand	45,284		
	Hyde	110,646		
	Potter	81,940		
	Spink	1,440		
Total				268,430
Mitchell	Aurora	900		
	Hanson	40		
	Jerauld	760		
	McCook	320		
	Miner	200		
	Moody	240		
	Sanborn	160		
Total				2,620
Pierre	Hughes	95,292		95,292
	Sully	17,976		17,976
	b	1,486,059	274,000	1,760,059
Total		1,599,327	274,000	1,873,327
Rapid City	Butte	109,280	460,800	570,080
	Burdick (unorganized)		690,000	690,000
	Custer	165,480	526,080	691,560
	Choteau (unorganized)		500,000	500,000
	DeLano (unorganized)		600,000	600,000
	Ewing (unorganized)		575,000	575,000
	Fall River	531,720	197,120	728,840
	Harding (unorganized)		690,000	690,000
	Lawrence	28,640	336,000	364,640
	Meade	230,500	23,040	253,540
	Martin (unorganized)		450,000	450,000
	Pennington	202,180	410,060	612,240
	Rinehardt (unorganized)		500,000	500,000
	Scobey (unorganized)		550,000	550,000
	Wagner (unorganized)		450,000	450,000
	Ziebach (unorganized)		650,000	650,000
Total		1,267,780	7,008,100	8,275,880
Watertown	Brookings	100		
	Clark	3,400		
	Codington	1,480		
	Day	1,200		
	Deuel	820		
	Grant	880		
	Hamlin	240		
	Kingsbury	540		
	Marshal	3,500		
Total				12,220

^a See also note under head of the Pierre district as to Nowlin County.

^b These lands are in Nowlin, Pyatt, Stanley, and Sterling counties. The local officers report that it is impracticable to give an intelligent estimate of how much vacant land there is in each county, owing to the uncertainty as to the boundary lines of said counties.

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Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Yankton	Charles Mix	9,755		
	Hutchinson	93		
	Yankton	80		
Total				9,928
Total in South Dakota		5,024,202	9,061,192	14,085,394

UTAH.

Salt Lake City	Beaver	385,160	1,700,000	2,085,160
	Box Elder	483,316	1,906,960	2,390,276
	CACHE	90,740	95,668	186,408
	Davis	9,367	700,000	709,367
	Emery	448,165	2,300,000	2,748,165
	Garfield	214,500	2,300,000	2,514,500
	Iron	582,250	1,920,000	2,502,250
	Junab.	707,920	1,500,000	2,207,920
	Kane	377,580	1,610,000	1,987,580
	Millard	1,191,590	2,500,000	3,691,590
	Morgan	51,080	500,000	551,080
	Pi Ute	220,880	1,380,000	1,600,880
	Rich	289,880	7,000	296,880
	Salt Lake	2,700	139,000	132,700
	San Pete	122,680	860,000	982,680
	Sevier	211,100	1,460,000	1,671,100
	Summit	217,500	1,000,000	1,217,500
	Tooele	769,220	2,500,000	3,269,220
	Uintah	150,540	1,644,000	1,794,540
	Utah	182,677	1,000,000	1,182,677
	Wasatch	62,155	207,000	269,155
	Washington	188,340	1,000,000	1,188,340
	Weber	8,500	290,519	299,019
Total in district and Territory		6,917,840	28,511,147	35,428,987

WASHINGTON.

North Yakima	Douglas	985,000		a985,000
	Kititass	291,930	230,400	b522,330
	Yakima	486,795	921,600	c1,408,395
Total		1,763,725	1,152,000	2,915,725
Olympia	Chehalis	7,763	480,800	488,563
	King	1,920	149,760	d151,680
	Kitsap	1,330		e1,330
	Lewis		145,920	f145,920
	Mason	15,066	172,800	187,866
	Pacific	33	46,080	g46,113
	Pierce	1,945	368,640	370,585
	Thurston	2,684	30,720	33,404
Total		30,771	1,374,720	1,405,491
Seattle	Clallam	7,280	806,400	813,680
	Island	98		98
	Jefferson	3,487	1,013,760	1,017,247
	King	1,688	806,400	h808,088
	Kitsap	120		i120
	San Juan	6,308		6,308
	Skagit	7,263	967,680	974,943
	Snohomish	2,400	865,520	867,920
	Whatcomb	2,203	1,012,200	1,014,403
Total		30,847	5,471,960	5,502,807

- a Total in North Yakima and Waterville districts, 2,051,854 acres.
b Total in North Yakima and Waterville districts, 1,638,675 acres.
c Total in North Yakima and Walla Walla districts, 1,477,052 acres.
d Total in Olympia and Seattle districts, 959,768 acres.
e Total in Olympia and Seattle districts, 1,450 acres.
f Total in Olympia and Vancouver districts, 417,890 acres.
g Total in Olympia and Vancouver districts, 170,753 acres.
h See Olympia district.

Statement by States, Territories, land districts, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Spokane Falls	Adams	177,615	.....	<i>a</i> 177,615
	Lincoln	231,160	57,600	278,760
	Spokane	44,570	100,000	144,570
	Stevens	276,060	1,497,600	1,773,660
	Whitman	24,220	.....	<i>b</i> 24,220
Total		743,625	1,655,200	2,398,825
Vancouver	Clarke	6,690	103,440	116,130
	Cowlitz	18,276	163,840	182,116
	Klickitat	517,432	43,287	<i>c</i> 560,699
	Lewis	15,970	256,000	<i>d</i> 271,970
	Skamania	40,666	279,680	320,346
	Pacific	16,080	108,560	<i>e</i> 124,640
Vancouver	Wahkiakum	17,853	10,240	28,093
Total		632,967	971,027	1,603,994
Walla Walla	Adams	150,483	.....	<i>e</i> 150,483
	Asotin	110,758	100,200	210,958
	Columbia	86,688	149,653	236,341
	Franklin	304,329	.....	304,329
	Garfield	31,965	81,200	113,065
	Klickitat	210,461	.....	<i>f</i> 210,461
	Walla Walla	122,393	.....	122,393
	Whitman	24,106	.....	<i>e</i> 24,106
	Yakima	68,657	.....	<i>g</i> 68,657
Total		1,109,740	331,053	1,440,793
Waterville	Douglas	832,014	184,840	<i>g</i> 1,066,854
	Kittitas	38,845	1,078,000	<i>g</i> 1,116,845
	Okanogan	290,857	2,750,000	2,950,857
Total		1,121,216	4,012,840	5,134,056
Total in Washington		5,432,891	14,968,800	20,401,691

WISCONSIN.

Ashland	Ashland	115,000	.....	.....
	Bayfield	63,000	.....	.....
	Burnett	129,000	.....	.....
	Douglas	85,000	.....	.....
	Sawyer	115,000	.....	.....
	Washburn	139,000	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	246,000
Eau Claire	Barron	2,099	.....	.....
	Buffalo	1,926	.....	.....
	Burnett	117,760	.....	.....
	Clark	6,523	.....	.....
	Chippewa	8,003	.....	.....
	Crawford	460	.....	.....
	Dunn	2,788	.....	.....
	Eau Claire	1,970	.....	.....
	Grant	1,160	.....	.....
	Jackson	18,872	.....	.....
	La Crosse	720	.....	.....
	Monroe	12,722	.....	.....
	Pepin	386	.....	.....
	Pierce	802	.....	.....
	Polk	9,387	.....	.....

a Total in Spokane Falls and Walla Walla districts, 328,098 acres.*b* Total in Spokane Falls and Walla Walla districts, 48,326 acres.*c* Total in Vancouver and Walla Walla districts, 771,160 acres.*d* See Olympia district.*e* See Spokane Falls district.*f* See Vancouver district.*g* See North Yakima district.*h* Total in Ashland and Warsaw districts, 22,500 acres.*i* Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 146,760 acres.*j* Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 37,551 acres.*k* Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 67,798 acres.*l* See Ashland district.

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Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Eau Claire.....	Price	a 6, 788	.....	.....
	Richland	120	.....	.....
	Sauk	1, 540	.....	.....
	Sawyer	b22, 551	.....	.....
	Taylor	c4, 337	.....	.....
	Trempealeau	1, 045	.....	.....
	Vernon	600	.....	.....
	Washburn	b28, 798	.....	.....
Total				250, 333
Menasha.....	Florence	8, 300	.....	.....
	Forest	d8, 040	.....	.....
	Langlade	e 940	.....	.....
	Marquette	35, 760	.....	.....
	Oconto	8, 260	.....	.....
Total				61, 300
Wausau	Adams	7, 500	.....	.....
	Ashland	b5, 000	.....	.....
	Forest	f30, 000	.....	.....
	Juneau	2, 000	.....	.....
	Langlade	f10, 000	.....	.....
	Lincoln	50, 000	.....	.....
	Marathon	1, 500	.....	.....
	Marquette	2, 000	.....	.....
	Oneida	300, 000	.....	.....
	Portage	2, 000	.....	.....
	Price	g7, 500	.....	.....
	Shawano	1, 000	.....	.....
	Taylor	g10, 000	.....	.....
	Waupaca	10, 000	.....	.....
	Waushara	2, 000	.....	.....
	Wood	5, 000	.....	.....
Total				445, 500
Total in Wisconsin				1, 003, 133

WYOMING.

Buffalo	Converse	h84, 200	.....	.....
	Crook	i945, 000	.....	.....
	Fremont	j832, 000	.....	.....
	Johnson	4, 086, 000	.....	.....
	Natrona	k55, 000	.....	.....
	Sheridan	1, 315, 000	.....	.....
	Weston	l276, 000	.....	.....
Total		6, 943, 800	l 575, 000	7, 518, 800
Cheyenne.....	Albany	1, 460, 049	.....	1, 460, 049
	Carbon	2, 986, 595	460, 000	3, 446, 595
	Fremont	186 400	.....	m186, 400
	Laramie	2, 892, 496	.....	2, 892, 496
	Sweetwater	557, 500	.....	n557, 500
Total		8, 083, 040	460, 000	8, 543, 040

a Total in Eau Claire and Wausau districts, 14,286 acres.

b See Ashland district.

c Total in Eau Claire and Wausau districts, 14,337 acres.

d Total in Menasha and Wausau districts, 38,040 acres.

e Total in Menasha and Wausau districts, 10,940 acres.

f See Menasha district.

g See Eau Claire district.

h See Douglas and Sundance districts.

i See Sundance district.

j See Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, and Lander districts.

k See Douglas district.

l The unsurveyed lands in Buffalo district were not stated by counties in the report of the district officers.

m See Buffalo, Douglas, Evanston, and Lander districts.

n Total in Cheyenne and Evanston districts, 6,478,750 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Douglas	Converse	3, 771, 880	.....	a 3, 771, 880
	Fremont	214, 480	545, 120	b 759, 600
	Natrona	3, 066, 380	8, 070	c 3, 074, 450
Total		7, 052, 720	553, 190	7, 605, 910
Evanston	Fremont .....	.....	1, 382, 400	d 1, 382, 400
	Sweetwater	5, 368, 320	552, 960	e 5, 921, 280
	Uinta	2, 856, 960	1, 612, 800	f 4, 469, 760
Total		8, 225, 280	3, 543, 160	11, 778, 440
Lander	Fremont	3, 248, 580	4, 538, 480	g 7, 787, 060
	Uinta .....	.....	2, 373, 520	h 2, 373, 520
Total		3, 248, 580	6, 912, 000	10, 160, 580
Sundance	Converse	i 69, 550	.....	.....
	Crook	c 2, 864, 627	.....	.....
	Weston	c 2, 306, 487	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	5, 240, 664
Total in Wyoming		38, 794, 084	12, 048, 350	50, 842, 434

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	947, 310	.....	947, 310
Arizona	11, 342, 214	43, 718, 791	55, 061, 005
Arkansas	4, 998, 398	.....	4, 998, 398
California	38, 326, 517	15, 972, 982	52, 299, 499
Colorado	36, 611, 499	5, 552, 531	42, 167, 030
Florida	2, 669, 151	799, 230	3, 468, 381
Idaho	4, 740, 786	29, 041, 665	33, 781, 851
Iowa	3, 000	3, 000	6, 000
Kansas	799, 078	.....	799, 078
Louisiana	1, 141, 729	101, 389	1, 243, 118
Michigan	751, 816	.....	751, 816
Minnesota	2, 910, 455	3, 839, 520	6, 849, 975
Mississippi	1, 201, 280	.....	1, 201, 280
Missouri	1, 023, 898	.....	1, 023, 898
Montana	10, 790, 999	63, 581, 770	74, 372, 769
Nebraska	11, 065, 436	395, 000	11, 460, 436
Nevada	29, 473, 117	23, 859, 748	j 53, 689, 524
New Mexico	39, 444, 239	15, 449, 440	54, 893, 679
North Dakota	5, 811, 910	10, 323, 530	16, 135, 440
Oklahoma	1, 230, 917	2, 271, 489	3, 502, 406
Oregon	24, 791, 352	14, 423, 799	39, 220, 151
South Dakota	5, 024, 202	9, 061, 192	14, 085, 394
Utah	6, 917, 840	28, 511, 147	35, 428, 987
Washington	5, 452, 891	14, 968, 800	20, 401, 691
Wisconsin	1, 003, 133	.....	1, 003, 133
Wyoming	38, 794, 084	12, 048, 350	50, 842, 434
In the United States	285, 280, 251	294, 027, 773	j 579, 664, 693

a See Buffalo and Sundance districts.

b See Buffalo, Cheyenne, Evanston, and Lander districts.

c See Buffalo district.

d See Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, and Lander districts.

e See Cheyenne district.

f Total in Evanston and Lander districts, 6,843,280 acres.

g See Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, and Evanston districts.

h See Evanston district.

i See Buffalo and Douglas districts.

j This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts; it is exclusive of the Cherokee Strip, containing 8,044,644 acres, and all other lands owned or claimed by the Indians in the Indian Territory west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, contemplated to be made a part of the public domain by the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 U. S. Stat., 1005), and it is also exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered under the mineral laws, and includes 356,659 acres of mineral land in Nevada.

D—PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS DIVISION.

This division has charge of all claims which had their origin in some form of concession from a foreign government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which they are located, and are embraced within the purchases of Louisiana and Florida, the former by the treaty of April 30, 1803, with France, and the latter by the treaty of February 22, 1819, with Spain, and the cession made by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the subsequent Gadsden purchase.

The rights of claimants to property acquired from the former governments when they exercised sovereignty over the regions of country in which their respective claims are situated are recognized and protected by the treaties of acquisition referred to. After the confirmation of this class of claims under the various laws passed by Congress for ascertaining their validity, their proper location by a United States survey and patenting come within the supervision of this division.

It also has charge of the examination, location, and patenting of donation claims in the States of Oregon and Washington and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona; and of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments, and the issuing of scrip in satisfaction of confirmed claims where the title to such claims has been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States under the act of Congress of June 22, 1860, and certificates of location, or scrip, have been decreed by said court. Also of the examination and authentication of other scrip issued for like purposes under the act of June 2, 1858, and the examination and patenting of New Madrid locations, act of February 17, 1815, and other matters in the service similar to the foregoing.

Various matters connected with the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, under the provisions of the act approved February 8, 1887, have added to the labors of the division during the past year.

WORK PERFORMED.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the principal work performed in the division was as follows:

Oregon and Washington donation patents	218
Indiana, Louisiana, Florida, Oregon, and Washington private land claims patented	7
Indian claims patented	2,007
Entries with certificates of location finally approved	164
Claims in New Mexico under act of July 22, 1854, reported to Congress	2
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858	14

The indemnity scrip issued in lieu of the above fourteen Louisiana private land claims amounted to 7,894.19 acres.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,115 and the total number written was 1,156.

Of cases examined some have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended and are now subjects of correspondence.

Of the cases decided some are now on appeal or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken or motion made for review.

Regarding the condition of the work in this division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the following statement is submitted:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	15
Confirmed New Mexico and Arizona private land claims not finally adjudicated	27
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donations reported and not finally adjudicated	111
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action	55
Imperfect claims reported under act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation to be reported to Congress by this office	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc., cases awaiting action	3,006
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado, in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated	1
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado rejected by the register and receiver under act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874, and one withdrawn	24
Scrip locations pending	881
Indian allotments not patented	437

ARIZONA.

No private land claims situate in this Territory have been reported by the surveyor-general during the past year.

NEW MEXICO.

On March 3, 1891, an act of Congress was approved entitled, "An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories;" the States specified in said act being Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming, and the Territories, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

The officers provided for in the act have been duly appointed, the court organized, and notice of such organization, the text of the act, etc., published in the English and Spanish languages, as provided by law. The first session of said court will be held, according to the notice, at Denver, Colo., on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1891.

The claims which the court will be called upon to adjust are of Spanish or Mexican origin for lands within the cession by Mexico to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the subsequent Gadsden purchase.

Of the known claims which have heretofore been presented and reported to Congress under the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved July 22, 1854 (10 Stat., 308), by far the most important are those in New Mexico, the inhabitants of which Territory are vitally interested in the final quieting of the titles.

The lands involved, often in large bodies, are in a state of reservation, as provided by the act of 1854, the lines of demarkation being fixed generally by government surveys, within the limits of which the prospective settler seeking a home under the public land laws can not lawfully intrude.

Congress has confirmed none of these claims arising under Spain or Mexico since the year 1879; hence but little labor connected with this class of cases has devolved upon the division of private land claims in recent years; and the change of jurisdiction does not consequently lessen the work to be performed.

Undoubtedly the work of the division will be largely increased, not only by reason of calls made upon this office for papers and information relating to claims already asserted, but by the provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18 of the said act establishing the court of private land claims, recognition is given to a class of small holdings, not to exceed 160 acres in each case, by persons who, or whose "ancestors, grantors, or their lawful successors in title or possession," became citizens of the United States by reason of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, etc.

It is estimated that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand claims of this character; and it will devolve upon this division to adjudicate all such claims which are presented and perfected within the time fixed by the statute, and to carry them into patent.

I quote from the surveyor-general's last annual report as follows:

In regard to private land claims, besides making a resurvey of the Las Trampas grant, reported No. 27, which has reduced the area of that confirmed claim from 46,461 to 28,131.66 acres, this office has been very busy in putting the Spanish documents in the archives in such shape that they will be available for the information of the land court and in comparing and correcting the records of Spanish documents that had been made under previous administrations. Four hundred and fifty folio pages of such records have been examined and compared, of which 350 pages have been fully corrected. Seventy-five additional pages of Spanish have been recorded.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims and to provide for the settlement of the private land claims in certain States and Territories," will doubtless result in good benefit to this Territory. Sections 16, 17, and 18 of this act provide for the securing of titles to small holdings of land through the agency of the land officers of the government.

This class of cases is many times more numerous than are those that will come before the land court. As less than 20 months remain of the time within which claims of this class must be filed, it is important that the department, as soon as possible, pass upon the meaning of the law and explain its provisions to the people.

It is evidently the intention of the law to enable the people to get title to the little irregularly shaped pieces of land which they have occupied and cultivated from time immemorial.

This is accomplished by sections 16 where the land is unsurveyed, but the greater part of the settled portions of the Territory are surveyed land.

How can a landholder on surveyed land comply with the law?

As a sample of the manner in which land has become divided up during generations and is now held in the Spanish settlements throughout this Territory, I have prepared the following diagram of a portion of the township lying immediately west of the city of Santa Fé.

The section and quarter-section lines are indicated by dotted lines and the boundaries of the different owners by full lines.

These little strips of land, the smallest of which is but 20 varas or 55 feet wide, are held only by the title of uninterrupted or peaceable possession, reaching back 60 years or more.

These lands were segregated from the Mexican domain and are held by the right of prescription under the "laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico."

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo covers such cases and obliges the United States to respect them. To disregard them now would be to confiscate their homes and commit a wanton injustice.

How can Cosme Carillo, for instance, who owns a strip of 50 varas or $8\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, amounting to 40 acres, on which are his house and his little cultivation near the river and running back across three sections over the hills where he gets his firewood—how can this landholder have a survey of his strip made, connecting his lines with the corners of the public survey, and by filing such survey and making proof of the facts enter this strip at the local land office? If he can do so full instructions should be issued to the register how to proceed in such cases.

If he can not under the law enter his land, it is earnestly requested that the department ask for such an amendment of the law as will enable him to do so.

It is unworthy of the government to tender to this people justice and free titles to their lands and then couple with this liberal offer conditions that they can not comply with, and further enact that their homes shall be confiscated at the end of two years if these impossible conditions are not complied with.

Justice requires that this law be amended as soon as possible, so as to allow the entry of lands in pieces of the shapes in which they are actually held.

* * * * *

The appropriation asked for preserving the Spanish archives in this office is needed now even more than it was when my last estimate was made. The act of March 3, 1891, to establish a court of private land claims, renders a more perfect system of indexing, as well as more extensive recording, than has hitherto been possible under the inadequate appropriations, an imperative necessity.

There will probably be great activity in the way of taking steps to perfect title to Spanish and Mexican grants from now on, and this office, unless its effectiveness is to be destroyed to a great extent, must have an appropriation large enough to insure prompt attention to the demands of the court of private land claims and to the inquiries of claimants and other interested parties. With my present clerical force it is with the greatest difficulty that I have been able to keep pace with the current work of the office, and to bring up to date the work that has been left undone in the past under the present conditions is impossible.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been made during year just past in comparing, correcting, and recording Spanish archives, there is a vast amount of this class of work still undone.

The appropriation for clerk hire should not be less than the sum estimated. It must be remembered that the work which must be done in this office to carry out the provisions of section 10 of the act of March 3, 1891, will necessitate a large increase in the clerical force of the office. Section 16 of the same act, providing for the survey of holdings of 20 years' duration as separate legal subdivisions in township surveys hereafter to be made, will also multiply the work to be done by my clerks.

The situation of this office because of the insufficient appropriations for clerk hire has been recognized by the General Land Office, and it will be plain to you that an office which has been obliged to work an hour extra each day for several years that the current work may be dispatched, must be furnished with more clerks as the duties of the surveyor-general are increased.

It is hard to estimate the cost of surveying private land claims confirmed by the court, as that will depend on the number of cases brought before it and the length of time required for consideration of the cases which will be pending.

In view of the great volume of business that is awaiting the organization of the court, I am of the opinion that a smaller estimate of the cost of surveying confirmed claims can not safely be made.

Because of the great uncertainty which will be found to exist as to the location of the boundaries of many of these claims, it is more than likely that preliminary surveys will have to be made that the court may arrive at an intelligent conclusion respecting the exact location and boundaries of claims under consideration. It is therefore my opinion that such an emergency should be provided for.

For the good of the surveying service in New Mexico, it is to be hoped that Congress may appreciate the exigency of the case, and that the appropriations made may be commensurate with the demands of public business.

Referring to the statement by the surveyor-general for New Mexico of the difficulties to be met, and which appear to be insurmountable as the law now stands, in adjusting that class of small holdings intended to be provided for by sections 16, 17, and 18 of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1891, and especially those claims over which the public surveys have been extended, it being impossible to describe but a few, if any, of them by legal subdivisions, it is therefore respectfully recommended that Congress be asked at its next session to enact such further legislation as will suffice to carry out more fully the evident intention of the said act in that regard.

Proper provision should be made for surveying such irregularly shaped claims, not exceeding 160 acres, as embrace lands *already surveyed by the United States under the rectangular system* and for the closing of the lines of the public surveys upon such claims.

Undoubtedly the time within which these original Mexican settlers or their legal successors in interest may file their claims under existing law should be extended.

Provision ought also to be made for the publication by the land department, in Spanish and English, of such portions of the law as affect this large number of small farmers who have prescriptive rights only in the lands they occupy and cultivate in the States and Territories enumerated in the sixteenth section of the act.

CALIFORNIA SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

I quote the following from the surveyor-general's annual report:

In the archive department the work of compilation, reported in my last annual report, is still being carried on, and if no interruption takes place will be completed in about 2 years.

As the government has expended about \$20,000 already in bringing the work to its present stage, it would be a matter of much regret should it become necessary to suspend the work for lack of sufficient appropriation, the necessity for which should not arise.

The importance of this department, as shown by the many applications for examination and copies of its valuable contents, becomes more apparent daily, and I very much desire the completion of the work now in progress, in order that the copies being made may be recorded, and thus take the place of the originals, which from constant handling are fast becoming more and more dilapidated.

It has been reported to me that there are many of the ancient Spanish and Mexican archives existing in the southern part of this State which have never been placed in this office, as required by law. Should this prove to be the case I shall take steps to have them brought within the custody of this office.

LOUISIANA.

From the surveyor-general's annual report I make the following extract:

Last year I called attention to the fact that citizens were unable to obtain patents on at least 5,900 private claims, solely because this office did not possess a sufficient number of clerks to prepare plats of survey and at the same time meet the many other requirements of the office.

SATISFACTION OF CONFIRMED CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 2, 1858.

During the year just closed this office has adjusted sixteen of these claims, and I again call your attention to the reference made in my last report to the remarks of my predecessor, found on page 448 of the bureau report of 1868.

E.—SURVEYING DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was as follows:

Letters:	
Letters on hand unanswered July 1, 1890	115
Letters received during the year.....	4,726
Letters written during the year	4,217
Letters disposed of during the year.....	4,695
Letters remaining on hand July 1, 1891	146
Pages of press copy, nearly all typewritten	6,599
Pages of record copied	1,286
Copies of field-notes:	
Pages of field-notes copied for official and individual use.....	1,965
Surveying returns:	
Plats and corresponding transcripts of field-notes of surveys of public lands and private land claims pending July 1, 1890.....	223
Number of same received during the year.....	446
Disposed of during the year	665
Remaining on hand July 1, 1891.....	4
Reports of examinations of surveys:	
Special agents' reports on field work of surveys pending July 1, 1890.....	8
Reports received during the year	90
Reports acted upon and disposed of during the year.....	94
Remaining on hand July 1, 1891	4
Surveying contracts:	
Contracts pending July 1, 1890.....	0
Contracts received during the year	167
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year.....	32
Contracts acted upon during the year	167
Special instructions acted upon during the year.....	32

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Public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1890, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1891; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Area of public lands in States and Territories.		Acres of public lands surveyed—				Total area of public and Indian land remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1891.
	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1890.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1890, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1890.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.	Total up to June 30, 1891.	
Alabama	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115			32,462,115	
Arkansas	33,410,063	52,263	33,410,063			33,410,063	
California	100,992,640	157,801	72,189,644	253,596	499	72,443,739	28,548,901
Colorado	66,890,000	104,500	59,424,003	272,193	160	59,696,356	7,183,644
Florida	87,931,520	59,268	30,890,595	62		30,890,657	7,100,863
Illinois	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093	c16	c4	35,465,093	
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Idaho	55,228,160	86,294	10,679,589	119,128		10,799,017	44,429,143
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240			51,770,240	
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,067,762	63,208		27,130,970	1,600,120
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	c18		36,128,640	
Minnesota	53,456,840	83,531	42,477,682	110,430		42,588,112	10,871,728
Mississippi	30,179,810	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Missouri	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931	c355		41,836,931	
Montana	92,016,640	143,776	20,263,021	399,501	21	20,662,543	71,354,097
Nebraska	47,468,800	74,170	47,012,079	244,458		47,256,537	212,263
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	33,225,459	640	46,654	33,272,753	38,464,847
North Dakota	45,561,600	71,190	24,399,360		46,053	24,445,413	21,116,187
Ohio	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976			25,581,976	
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	40,498,461	393,255		40,891,716	20,083,644
South Dakota	50,643,200	79,130	26,478,422	3,246,090	549	29,825,061	20,818,139
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360			34,511,360	
Washington	44,796,160	69,994	21,823,027	371,137	3,904	22,198,068	22,598,092
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	47,162,911	100,612	273,299	47,536,822	15,106,298
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390					369,529,600
Arizona	72,906,240	113,916	14,945,499	170,770		15,116,269	57,789,971
Indian Territory	a25,840,640	40,376	10,800,640			10,800,640	15,040,000
New Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	48,638,311	157,136		48,795,447	28,773,193
Oklahoma	b18,234,080	28,647	16,218,459	1,337,322		17,555,781	678,299
Utah	54,064,640	84,478	13,736,633	385,327		14,121,960	39,942,680
Total	1,815,424,388	2,836,757	986,084,675	7,724,865	371,139	994,180,679	d331,243,709

a The figures given for Indian Territory include the area of the Cherokee Outlet, which is 9,790 square miles, or 6,285,600 acres.

b The figures given for Oklahoma Territory include the area of the former Public Land Strip, 5,738 square miles, or 3,672,320 acres.

c Counted in former reports and hence not added in this column.

d This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims, in the district of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes; and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. The area of land in the unsurveyed portion of the public domain suitable for homes and subject to settlement under the laws of the United States is of comparatively small proportions.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, and the area as far as known or estimated with reference to executive orders or authority other than the Executive by which the reservations were established, enlarged, or reduced.

[For reservations relinquished under act of July 5, 1884, see list following this schedule.]

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, (a) and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional sections 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.: Cedar Point.....	296.50 (b)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1858.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island.	(b)	Secretary of War, September 10, 1842.
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E.....	(b)	
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All that part of Cat Island owned by the Government; all of Ship Island, Round, Hurricane, and Dog Islands; the west and east ends of Horn and Petit Bois Blanc Islands. Area (including Dog and Hurricane Islands) estimated at 100 acres.	6,716.55	Executive order, August 30, 1847. This does not include Round Island, which was previously reserved for naval purposes.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi as far as known.	7,013.05	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	Executive order, February 1, 1877.
Camp Bowie, near Chiricahua Mountains.....	23,040.00	Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and November 27, 1877.
Camp Grant (new), in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	Executive order, April 17, 1876.
Camp Mojave, on Colorado River:		
Post.....	5,582.00	Executive order, March 30, 1870.
Hay and wood.....	9,114.81	
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	49,920.00	Executive orders, October 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Fort Thomas, mostly in T. 4 S., R. 23 E.....	10,487.00	Executive order, May 18, 1877.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W.....	1,730.00	Executive orders, August 31, 1869, and October 19, 1875. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Stats. 18, p. 201).
Total in Arizona as far as known.....	149,635.95	
ARKANSAS.		
Quarry reservation for stone for public buildings at Little Rock Arsenal, viz: S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25 and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36, all on right bank of Arkansas River.	260.96	Commissioner of General Land Office, April 11, 1839.
Hot Springs, Ark.....	6.76	Act of Congress, April 20, 1832, and executive order, November 17, 1880.
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	Executive orders, May 22, 1871, and December 3, 1876.
Total in Arkansas.....	282.53	
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay.....	(a)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and April 20, 1860.
Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay.....	(c)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Drum Barracks, at Wilmington, Cal.....	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.

a Area of island not known.

b Area not known.

c Unsurveyed.

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Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Ts. 2 and 3 N., Ra. 2 and 3 W.	344.90	Executive order, October 10, 1862. Deed by private persons in 1849.
Fort Bidwell, in T. 46 N., Ra. 15 and 16 E., Mount Wood reserve, in secs. 1 and 12, T. 46 N., R. 15 E.	640.00	Executive order, February 7, 1871.
Deadman Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian.	2.00	Executive order, March 15, 1872.
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.	451.50	Executive order, April 2, 1869.
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey.....	(a)	Executive order, November 23, 1886.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, March 2, 1858; executive order, October 21, 1882.
Presidio military reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay.	1,479.94	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1831; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (Stats. 19, p. 52).
Point San José (originally included within the Presidio reserve No. 1).	7.89	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (Stats. 16, p. 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanes."	(a)	Executive order, February 20, 1852.
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Ra. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded February 2, 1848.	(a)	Executive order, September 14, 1888.
San Solito Bay Point: From southern boundary of San Solito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(b)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine Islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay.	(c)	Executive order, October 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay.	(a)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and October 12, 1866.
Mount Whitney: All of T. 15 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19 to 36, inclusive, of T. 15 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 S., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	d 84,468.00	President's order, September 20, 1883.
Total in California	87,468.75	
COLORADO.		
Fort Lewis, in Ts. 34 and 35 N., Ra. 10, 11, and 12 W. of New Mexico principal meridian.	30,720.00	Executive order, January 27, 1882.
Total in Colorado	30,720.00	
DAKOTA.		
* Fort Abraham Lincoln, on west bank of Missouri River, including Sibley Island.	(a)	Executive orders, February 11, 1873, and December 17, 1875.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota, on Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.	e 576,000.00	Executive order, August 18, 1868. Executive order, dated January 17, 1883, modified the southern boundary of the Fort Buford reservation, in Montana and Dakota, as defined by executive order of August 18, 1868, by withdrawing the same northward so as to exclude certain surveyed lands in Montana.
Fort Pembina, secs. 16, 17, 18, and fractional sec. 15, T. 163 N., R. 51 W.	1,899.08	Executive order, October 4, 1870.
a Area not known. c Unsurveyed; area not known. e Whole area. b Area not stated. d About.		

* Subsequent to the preparation of the above table Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., was restored to the public domain by Executive order, September 10, 1891.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
DAKOTA—continued.		
Fort Stevenson, on both sides of Missouri River, partly in T. 147 N., R. 84 W.	a 48,000.00	Executive order, June 30, 1868. Post and reservation turned over to Interior Department for school purposes August 7, 1883.
Fort Sully, on Missouri River, 20 miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne River.	a 28,800.00	Executive orders, December 10, 1869, and January 17, 1877. By the latter order that part west of the east bank of the Missouri River and within the Sioux Indian Reservation was left out.
Fort Totten, mostly within the Devil Lake Indian Reservation, but including all the islands in Devil Lake.	(b)	Established by executive orders, January 11, 1870, and October 7, 1873; reduced by general orders, War Department, No. 17, August 28, 1876, and No. 49, July 5, 1883, by authority of Secretary of War; executive order February 10, 1881, corrects the description of reservation in reference to certain islands in Devil Lake.
Fort Meade: Post reserve, in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	7,840.00	Executive order, December 18, 1878.
Timber reservation, as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 21, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 24 and 25 and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3,344.83	Executive order, April 18, 1881. Executive order, September 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated September 14, 1889.
Fort Randall, west of Missouri River	71,000.00	Executive orders, June 14, 1860, and July 22, 1884.
Total in Dakota as far as known or estimated.	736,883.91	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	419.44	Declared by executive order, February 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14, patented to D. L. Yulee, September 5, 1853.
Fort McRee, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.: "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Foster's Bank."	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
North key, in Ta. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E	159.48	{ Executive order, March 2, 1840. Order of Secretary of War, March 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay. Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Snake key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E	52.17	
Mullet key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E	842.29	
At Charlotte Harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S. R., 20 E., and T. 44 S., R. 20 and 21 E.	2,143.38	
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson)	(c)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	b 892.77	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Flagg Island in St. George Sound	(c)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Matanzas Inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E ..	(c)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Fort Barrancas, in T. 3 S., R. 30 W.	(c)	It falls within the naval reservation declared by executive order, January 10, 1838, and it is said to have been declared February 9, 1842.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island	(c)	Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828. Executive order July 2, 1888.
At St. Andrew Sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	(c)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
At St. Augustine the following-named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands	(c)	{ Secretary of War, October 12, 1838, and March 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house lot	(c)	
6. Treasury lot	(c)	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds	(c)	
9. Military hospital lot	(c)	
10. Powder-house lot	(c)	

a Estimated.

b Present area not known.

c Area not known.

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Schedule of military reservations, with areas, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order, or other authority and remark.
FLORIDA—continued.		
At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity or point, St. Joseph, to its connection with the main land at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W.	3, 851. 21	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
St. Marks.....	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Tract reserved for Fort St. Marks and adjacent to it.	505. 75	By decree of superior court middle district of Florida, June 30, 1838, out of the limits of land claimed under Forbes's purchase.
All the public lands between the fort and Third street, in the town of St. Marks.	(a)	Section 2, act of Congress March 2, 1839 (4 Stat., p. 664), and executive order dated January 28, 1852.
Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	5, 958. 20	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa Island: Reserves all that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve, and relinquished to the Department of the Interior February 25, 1880: the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens military reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island.	Unsurveyed	Executive order of July 2, 1838.
Key West, or Thompson Island	(a)	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 23, 1874, 19 Stat., p. 96.)
Key West Shoals, S. W. point of Key West	(a)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	(b)	Executive order, August 20, 1886.
Total in Florida as far as known or estimated.	14, 124. 69	
IDAHO.		
Fort Boise in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City	638. 00	Executive order, April 9, 1872.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646. 50	Executive order, October 12, 1870.
Fort Lapwai, within Nez Percé Indian Reserve, in T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	640. 00	Executive orders, April 23, 1864, and June 15, 1871.
Fort Sherman (late Cour d'Alene):		
Post reserve, in T. 50 N., R. 4 W.	591. 85	Request of Secretary of War, October 9, 1877. Executive order, dated April 22, 1880.
Winter-pasture reserve, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 W., as surveyed.	640. 00	
Winter-pasture reserve, as declared, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 and 5 W.	640. 00	
Total in Idaho	3, 795. 85	
ILLINOIS.		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	c 750. 00	Request of Secretary of War, March 2, 1825, and September 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve, and right of way was granted to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Act of April 2, 1844 (6 Stat., p. 803), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Total in Illinois	d 750. 00	
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Council Grove: For use of Fort Reno, in T. 12 N., R. 4 W., I. M.	5, 760. 00	Executive order of April 19, 1889, reiterated executive order of December 26, 1885.
Oklahoma	160. 00	Executive order of April 9, 1889.
Total in Indian Territory	5, 920. 00	

a Area not known. b Area not calculated. c Approximate present area. d About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
KANSAS.		
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	a 2,750. 00	Executive order, October 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 239); joint resolution February 9, 1871 (16 Stat., p. 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 392).
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.....	b 19,899. 22	Executive order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1868 (14 Stat., p. 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., p. 573).
Total in Kansas	22,649. 22	
LOUISIANA.		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands 1,200 yards each way from the fort.	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island.	126. 16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River.	740. 97	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public land within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike.	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556. 12	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Tower Dupres: "All the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River.	(d)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public land within 1,200 yards from the fort.	(c)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne	a 92. 00	Purchased March 15, 1856.
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city.	(d)	Purchased by United States December 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge...	(c)	Purchased in 1814.
Total in Louisiana as far as known or estimated.	1,515. 25	
MICHIGAN.		
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant, in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant, shown in diagram, with order.	(d)	Executive order, May 9, 1885.
Fort Mackinac (or Mackinaw), on the island of Mackinac.	(c)	Never declared by executive order. Portion of reserve set apart as a park by act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 517); other parts granted to individuals by act of March 1, 1879 (20 Stat., p. 326).
St. Marys Falls Canal Reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9. 41	Executive order, June 10, 1883.
Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2, and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145. 90	Executive order, October 30, 1884. Executive order, October 12, 1889. Reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River, at Hay Lake Channel, 132.50 acres.
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(d)	Secretary of the Interior, September 5, 1885. Executive order, September 22, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit.....	(c)	Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and April 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan as far as known.....	288. 81	

a About.

b Present area.

c Area not known.

d Area not stated.

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Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers.	(a)	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and November 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved August 26, 1852 (10 Stats., p. 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated March 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, January 1, 1874. Executive order, March 13, 1854.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7, 32	
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling..	7. 32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E., of fifth principal meridian.	(b)	Executive order, February 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W., of fifth principal meridian.	c1, 000. 00	Executive order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War, March 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
Total in Missouri as far as known or estimated.	1, 000. 00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E	2, 400. 00	Executive order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota. (See under Dakota for particulars.)		
Fort Shaw, in T. 20 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W	c32, 000. 00	
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River.....	d57, 619. 00	Executive order, January 11, 1870. Executive order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders No. 6, headquarters Department of Dakota, February 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assiniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri Rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	c704, 000. 00	Executive orders, March 4, 1880, June 16, 1882, and May 2, 1888. Executive order, dated May 2, 1888, modified military reservations of Fort Assiniboine, per executive order of June 10, 1881, so as to embrace within its boundaries a post reservation, a hay reservation and a coal-field reservation.
Fort Missoula:		Executive order, February 19, 1877. Executive order, August 5, 1878.
Original reserve, sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	640. 00	
Additional reserve, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W.; the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560. 23	
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land.....	1, 577. 41	Executive order, June 10, 1879. Executive order, December 7, 1886.
Fort Custer post reservation, 6 miles square, in secs. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	23, 040. 00	
National cemetery of Custer's battle-field, 640 acres.	640. 00	Thirteen Indian families residing on post reservation not to be disturbed.
Limestone reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, 2,227. 20 acres.	2, 227. 20	
Total in Montana as far as known or estimated.	824, 703. 84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson national cemetery.....	107. 00	Executive orders, October 13, 1873, and January 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek:		Executive orders, November 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879. Executive order, November 4, 1870.
Post reserve.....	12, 800. 00	
Timber reserve, 4 square miles.....	10, 240. 00	
a Present area not known.	b Area not given.	c Estimated. d About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Fort Sidney:		
Sidney barracks post reserve, sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 49 W.	640.00	Executive order, May 14, 1874.
Timber and wood reserve, secs. 6 and 18, T. 17 N., R. 52 W., and secs. 12, 14, and 24, T. 17 N., R. 53 W.	3,195.35	Executive order, May 31, 1880.
Fort Niobrara:		
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of the Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	6,194.84	Executive order, December 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33.	28,817.48	Executive order, June 6, 1881.
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.		
(To the above was added the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30 of the same township and range.)	-----	Executive order, April 29, 1884.
Total in Nebraska	61,994.67	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Bayard , in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.	8,840.00	Executive order of April 19, 1869.
Fort Cummings , in Ts. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	23,040.00	Executive orders, April 29, 1870, and November 9, 1880.
Fort Marcy , at Santa Fé	a 17.77	Executive order, August 28, 1868.
Fort Stanton , within former limits of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.	10,240.00	Originally 12 miles square, by executive order of May 12, 1859. Reduced under act of May 21, 1872, to a tract 8 miles long and 2 miles wide, 1 mile from each bank of the river Bonito.
Fort Sumner post cemetery, situated in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E.: These two subdivisions contain	820.00	Executive order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora:		
Post and timber reserve	66,880.00	Executive order, October 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate , in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	Executive orders, February 18, 1870, and March 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico	192,531.77	
OREGON.		
Sand island , in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	192.07	Executive order, August 29, 1863.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W., fractional secs. 5 and 6, and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1,250.11	Executive order, February 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.

a About.

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Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
OREGON—continued.		
For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174. 27	Executive order, July 14, 1884. Executive order, November 13, 1889 reserves part of secs. 3, 4, and 9, and parts of 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20, and parts of secs. 21, 22, 27, and 28; secs. 29 and 31, and part of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 18 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5, sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19 T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.
North side of Tillamook head, fractional SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327. 55	Executive order, November 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon	1, 944. 60	
UTAH.		
Fort Douglass, in Ta. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E	2, 388. 19	Executive order, September 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 18, 1874 (18 Stats., p. 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of January 21, 1885 (Stats. 23, p. 285), reduced reserve 151. 81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas ..	1, 920. 00	Act March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 478), added to reserve for water supply.
Fort Du Cheane, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah meridian within the Uintah Indian Reservation.	3, 840. 00	Executive order, September 1, 1887.
Total in Utah	3, 148. 19	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Ra. 5 and 6 W.	(a)	Executive orders, July 19, 1862, and March 10, 1863.
Canoe island, off east coast of Shaw Island	43. 10	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4 reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536. 20	Executive order, February 23, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks.	592. 30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, 36 N., R. 2 W.	634. 00	
At Nee-ah Harbor, straits Juan de Fuca:		Executive order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. We-addah Island	520. 00	
2. Tract east side of harbor	5400. 00	
3. Tract west side of harbor	5400. 00	
At Narrows of Puget Sound:		Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated March 2 and May 20, 1889, amended executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Ra. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
1. South end of Vashow Island	633. 60	
2. On north side of Gig Harbor	639. 00	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		
San Juan Island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640. 00	
Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508. 33	Executive order, July 31, 1865.
Shaw Island:		
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515. 30	Executive order, January 29, 1859.
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594. 90	
Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W	640. 00	Order of Secretary of War, October 29, 1853. Executive order, January 5, 1878 (part of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28-33 of T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621. 97	
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E	639. 54	

a Area not known.

b About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Areas in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	Executive order, May 13, 1839. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Spokane, on Spokane River.....	640.00	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881; executive order, January 12, 1882; executive order, November 17, 1887.
Reservations as follows at twenty-five different points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		
1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 81 N., R. 4 W.	258.68	Executive order, September 22, 1886.
2. South side of New Dungeness Harbor, in T. 81 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	
4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	588.00	
5. Challam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W	614.00	
6. Opposite Challam Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	All disposed of before order issued.
7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.		
8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	
9. Vancouver Point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	603.00	
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W	464.00	
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W		Do.
12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E	450.00	Executive order, September 22, 1886. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
13. Marrowsone Point, in T. 30 N., R. 1 E. and 1 W.	590.00	
14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South of entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N. R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E	615.25	
18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E	614.25	
19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.25	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E	631.00	
22, 23, and 24. Three tracts on west side of Puget Sound, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.....	576.00 637.00 635.00	See preceding remarks.
25. Whidbey's Island, most northerly point in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	606.00	
Goose Island, situate in the strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan Island, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.		Executive order, January 9, 1889.
Total in Washington Territory.....	19,824.69	
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, September 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	Executive order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserve for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	2,540.64	Executive orders, November 4, 1879, and February 25, 1880.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery.....		Secretary of War, November 19, 1886. Area not known.

a About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WYOMING—continued.		
Fort Washakie within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	≈ 1,405.00	Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Fort McKinney, post reserve and wood and timber reserve, in T. 50 and 51, N., R. 82 and 83 W.	25,600.00	Executive orders, July 2, 1879, and February 2, 1880.
Depot McKinney, in T. 44 N., R. 78 W.	640.00	Executive order, July 2, 1879. Executive order dated January 10, 1890, withdrawing the eastern boundary of the reservation one-fourth of a mile westward, as per terms of the order.
Fort Laramie, wood reserve in T. 24 and 25 N., R. 70 and 71 W., 6 P. M.	39,690.00	Executive order, February 9, 1881.
Total to Wyoming.....	74,377.64	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	2,246,630.18	

≈ About.

RELINQUISHED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Under authority of act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, the President has ordered that the following described military reservations be placed under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal under the provisions of said act:

Reservations.	Date of executive order.	Area.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Camp Crittenden.....	July 22, 1884	<i>Acres.</i> 3,278.08	Surveyed.
Camp Goodwin.....	do	5,760.00	Do.
Camp Grant.....	do	2,031.70	Do.
Fort Lowell.....	Feb. 24, 1891	51,631.36	Unsurveyed.
Camp McDowell.....	Feb. 14, 1891	25,628.00	Do.
Timber Reservation.....	July 22, 1884	720.00	Surveyed.
Fort Verde (garden tract).....	do	3,000.00	Do.
Fort Verde (post).....	Oct. 2, 1890	9,290.79	Unsurveyed.
Arkansas:			
Little Rock Barracks.....	Oct. 3, 1890	36.01	Surveyed.
California:			
Fort Bidwell (part of).....	Feb. 16, 1885	120.00	Do.
Fort Bidwell (remainder).....	Oct. 2, 1890	3,078.19	Unsurveyed.
Camp Gady.....	July 22, 1884	1,562.00	Survey authorized.
Camp Independence.....	do	5,210.18	Partly surveyed.
Fort Yuma.....	do	5,265.66	The executive order of January 9, 1884, transferred control of this reserve to the Interior Department for Indian uses.
Colorado:			
Camp on White River.....	do	40,960.00	Surveyed.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (part of).....	do	2,797.22	Do.
Fort Crawford (formerly cantonment on Uncompahgre).....	Dec. 22, 1890	5,496.03	Being surveyed.
Old Fort Lyon.....	July 22, 1884	38,000.00	Surveyed.
Fort Lyon.....	Nov. 23, 1889	5,865.00	Being surveyed.
Pagosa Springs (formerly Old Fort Lewis).....	July 22, 1884	22,471.77	Surveyed.
Pikes Peak Signal Station.....	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Being surveyed.
Fort Sedgwick (part in State of Nebraska).....	July 22, 1884	40,960.00	Surveyed.
Florida:			
Dragoon Barracks, L. H.....	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Surveyed.
Old Powder House Lot.....	Mar. 18, 1886	10.29	Surveyed (sold August, 1886).
Idaho:			
Camp Three Forks Owyhee.....	July 22, 1884	4,800.00	Unsurveyed.
Indian Territory:			
Fort Gibson.....	Feb. 17, 1891	5,534.10	Do.

Reservations.	Date of executive order.	Area.	Remarks.
Kansas:		<i>Acres.</i>	
Fort Dodge	Jan. 12, 1885	14,661.00	Surveyed.
Fort Hays	Oct. 22, 1889	7,600.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Wallace	July 22, 1884	8,928.00	Surveyed.
Louisiana:			
Baton Rouge Barracks	Sept. 6, 1884	44.17	Do.
Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, near the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, on bay plat, near Caminada Bay, Pass East, Grand Terre Island, Quatre Bayou Pass, Bastian Bay.	Sept. 23, 1886	.....	Partly surveyed.
Maine:			
Fort Sullivan	July 22, 1884	12.50	Surveyed.
Michigan:			
Bois Blanc Island .....	...do	9,199.43	Do.
Fort Wilkins .....	...do	148.35	Do.
Mississippi:			
Greenwood Island	Dec. 18, 1890	100.00	Do.
Missouri:			
Island in Missouri River in sections 28 and 33, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., 5th P. M.	July 22, 1884	54.70	Do.
Montana:			
Fort Ellis	July 26, 1888	32,116.10	Do.
Fort Maginnis	Aug. 6, 1890	37,700.00	Being surveyed.
Nebraska:			
Fort Hartnuff	July 22, 1884	3,251.41	Surveyed.
Fort McPherson	Jan. 5, 1888	19,500.00	Partly surveyed.
Camp Sheridan	July 22, 1884	18,225.00	Surveyed.
Nevada:			
Carlin	Mar. 2, 1888	920.00	Do.
Fort Halleck (post, hay, and timber reserves).	Oct. 11, 1886	10,829.72	Do.
Fort McDermitt (post reserves)	July 17, 1889	3,974.40	Being surveyed.
Fort McDermitt (hay reserve)	Dec. 1, 1888	6,400.00	Surveyed.
New Mexico:			
Fort Butler	July 22, 1884	11,520.00	Surveyed, (partly within private land claims).
Fort Craig	Mar. 3, 1885	24,885.00	Surveyed.
Fort McRae	July 22, 1884	.....	Entirely within private land claim which has been patented.
North Dakota:			
Fort Rice .....	...do	112,363.37	Surveyed.
Oregon:			
Fort Klamath in T. 33 S., R. 7½ E. (post and hay reserves).	May 4, 1886	3,135.68	Do.
Old Camp Harney	Jan. 8, 1889	317.65	Do.
South Dakota:			
Fort Randall (part east of Missouri River).	July 22, 1884	24,502.21	Do.
Fort Sisseton	Apr. 22, 1888	79,400.00	Being surveyed.
Texas:			
"Block 108" (located in the city of Houston, Tex.).	Jan. 16, 1891	1.35	Surveyed, (to be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1889).
Fort Elliott	Oct. 2, 1890	2,560.00	Surveyed.
Utah:			
Fort Cameron	July 2, 1885	23,378.00	Do.
Fort Crittenden (formerly Camp Floyd) ..	July 22, 1884	94,560.00	Do.
Rush Lake Valley .....	...do	3,371.28	Do.
Fort Thornburg .....	...do	21,851.00	Being surveyed.
Washington:			
Fort Colville	Feb. 26, 1887	1,070.00	Partly surveyed.
Point Roberts	June 28, 1889	2,170.55	Surveyed.
Steilacoom	July 22, 1884	289.00	Do.
Wyoming:			
Fort Bridger	Oct. 1, 1890	10,240.00	Being surveyed.
Coal Reservation	July 22, 1884	100.00	Surveyed.
Fort Fetterman .....	...do	45,097.12	Do.
Fort Laramie (post)	May 28, 1890	34,560.00	Being surveyed.
Fort Sanders	Sept. 6, 1884	19,342.00	Surveyed.
Fort Fred Steele	Aug. 9, 1886	22,269.65	Do.

historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of organization of Territories, date of admission of new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1890, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1891.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres sur- veyed up to June 30, 1891.	Area re- main- ing un- surveyed on June 30, 1891.	Population in 1890.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.											
New Hampshire							9,280	5,923,200		Acres.	376,530
Massachusetts							7,800	4,992,000			2,232,943
Rhode Island							1,306	835,840			845,596
Connecticut							4,750	2,940,000			744,258
New York							47,000	30,080,000			5,997,853
New Jersey							8,320	5,324,800			1,444,883
Pennsylvania							46,000	29,440,000			5,258,014
Delaware							2,139	1,366,860			168,493
Maryland							11,124	7,119,360			1,042,399
Virginia							38,848	24,542,720			1,655,890
North Carolina							50,704	32,450,560			1,617,947
South Carolina							34,600	21,760,000			1,151,149
Georgia							58,000	37,120,000			1,637,383
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,638,635
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			232,422
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	29,184,000			1,767,518
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	2	544	35,000	22,400,000			1,661,066
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845	9	168	274,356	175,587,840			2,235,523
West Virginia				Dec. 21, 1862	12	653	23,000	14,720,000			762,794
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
States.											
Ohio	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,972	25,581,976	25,581,976		3,672,316
Louisiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1812	2	701	44,863	28,731,080		1,600,120	1,118,587
Indiana	Apr. 7, 1788	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	399	33,909	21,637,760	21,637,760		2,192,464
Mississippi	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	35,414	30,179,840	30,179,840		1,289,600
Illinois	Mar. 3, 1817	2	871	Dec. 14, 1819	3	664	50,732	32,462,115	32,462,115		3,893,931
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,898,961	41,898,961		1,513,017
Missouri	June 2, 1812	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	22,268	33,410,063	33,410,063		2,678,184
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	22,268	33,410,063	33,410,063		1,128,179
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 28, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640		2,093,889

Florida.....	Mar. 28, 1832	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	743	59,268	37,921,520	30,830,657	7,100,863	391,422
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	do 3, 1847	9	743	55,045	35,225,800	35,225,800	1,011,806	1,011,806
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	19	Mar. 9, 1850	9	482	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360	1,693,580	1,693,580
California.....	Mar. 3, 1840	9	403	Sept. 25, 1857	11	164	137,831	108,402,640	72,443,730	28,549,901	1,203,130
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1840	9	327	Feb. 14, 1859	11	333	83,521	63,459,540	42,583,112	10,871,723	1,301,523
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1843	10	277	Feb. 21, 1861	12	128	83,274	60,975,360	40,991,716	20,063,644	1,427,066
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	10	269	Jan. 24, 1861	13	30	112,993	71,737,600	35,272,733	38,404,847	45,761
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	277	Mar. 21, 1864	13	391	173,553	47,077,359	47,266,537	212,263	1,038,910
Nebraska.....	Mar. 2, 1861	12	277	Feb. 9, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	57,093,356	7,153,644	412,188
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	10	172	Mar. 3, 1875	26	222	97,833	62,945,120	47,536,823	15,108,298	60,705
Wyoming.....	July 28, 1863	15	173	July 10, 1860	25	676	109,944	44,796,160	22,188,008	22,593,092	349,390
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1869	25	676	143,776	92,016,640	20,062,543	71,254,097	132,159
Montana.....	May 28, 1854	13	58	do do	25	676	71,190	45,961,600	24,445,413	21,116,187	182,719
North Dakota.....	Mar. 3, 1861	12	239	do do	25	676	79,130	50,643,200	29,825,061	20,818,189	323,808
South Dakota.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	86,294	55,228,160	10,799,017	44,429,143	84,385
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	86,294	55,228,160	10,799,017	44,429,143	84,385
<i>Territories.</i>											
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121,201	77,568,640	43,785,447	28,773,193	153,832
Utah.....	do do	9	453	.....	.....	.....	84,476	54,064,640	14,121,960	39,942,680	207,905
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113,916	72,906,240	15,116,269	57,789,971	59,620
Alaska &.....	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	577,890	369,529,600	.....	369,529,600	.....
Indian &.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,376	25,540,640	10,800,649	15,040,090	.....
District of Columbia.....	Mar. 3, 1791	1	130	.....	.....	.....	60	38,400	.....	.....	230,392
Oklahoma.....	July 16, 1790	1	214	.....	.....	.....	28,647	18,234,060	17,555,781	678,290	61,834
May 2, 1890	26	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,580,805	2,291,615,347	994,180,679	821,243,709	62,622,250
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Census not completed up to June 30, 1891.

F.—RAILROAD DIVISION.

Tabulated statement of office work performed.

Applications pending July 1, 1890	4, 194
Applications received during year	1, 698
	<hr/> 5, 882
Decisions in favor of applicants	376
Decisions against applicants	2, 402
Applications referred to other divisions	129
	<hr/> 2, 907
Applications pending July 1, 1891	2, 975
Entries pending July 1, 1890	3, 864
Entries received during year	725
	<hr/> 4, 589
Entries canceled during year	136
Entries closed as to railroads	818
	<hr/> 954
Entries pending July 1, 1891	3, 635
Letters pending July 1, 1890	967
Letters received during year	7, 079
	<hr/> 8, 046
Letters answered during year	4, 763
Letters requiring no answer	2, 567
Letters referred to other divisions	530
	<hr/> 7, 910
Letters remaining unanswered July 1, 1891	136

Railroad selections, in acres, canceled during year, 17, 747. 13.

Letters written during year, 10,548, covering 18,615 pages of press copy. Certified copies furnished, 254, costing \$1,081.53.

A comparison with reports of previous years will show that the business of this division has greatly increased, and that the work performed is largely in excess of that of any previous year, while the clerical force has been decreased.

The increase, as compared with last year, is about 20 per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, lands have been patented on account of railroad grants as follows :

Railroads.	Number of acres.	Where located.
Union Pacific Rwy. Co	1, 290, 275. 82	Nebraska.
Do.....	950, 043. 73	Kansas.
Do.....	10, 441. 40	Colorado.
Total	2, 250, 760. 95	
Little Rock and Memphis R. R. Co	32, 272. 24	Arkansas.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy. Co.	65, 465. 09	Wisconsin.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy. Co.	240. 00	Iowa.
New Orleans Pacific Rwy. Co	156, 365. 66	Louisiana.
Northern Pacific R. R. Co	261, 773. 01	Minnesota.
Do	302, 094. 99	North Dakota.
Total	563, 868. 00	
Wisconsin Central R. R. Co	5, 418. 51	Wisconsin.
Southern Pacific R. R. Co	6, 598. 95	California.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co	7, 529. 83	Missouri and Arkansas.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. Co	160. 00	Kansas.
Grand total	3, 088, 679. 23	

LEGISLATION.

During the last year Congress passed the general land-grant forfeiture bill, forfeiting all lands heretofore granted to any State, or to any corporation, to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not completed and in operation at the date of the passage of the act of September 29, 1890.

The roads affected by said act are as follows :

Wisconsin Central railroad, between Ashland and Superior city, in the State of Wisconsin.

Northern Pacific railroad, between Wallula, Washington, and Portland, Oregon ; lands restored are in Washington and Oregon.

Tennessee and Coosa railroad, entire grant, extending from Gunter's Landing to Gadsden, State of Alabama.

Coosa and Chattooga railroad, entire grant, extending from Gadsden, through Chattooga valley, to Georgia State line.

Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, from Jacksonville to Gadsden, State of Alabama.

Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay railroad, from Jonesville to Amboy, in State of Michigan.

Sioux City and St. Paul railroad, from Le Mars to Sioux city, in State of Iowa.

Mobile and Girard railroad, from Troy to Mobile, State of Alabama.

Gulf and Ship Island railroad, from Hattiesburg to Brandon, State of Mississippi.

Southern Pacific railroad (main line), from Alcalde to Tres Pinos.

St. Paul and Sioux City railroad, from St. Anthony, via Minneapolis, to Shakopee.

Southern Minnesota railroad, from Houston to Rochester.

In some cases no actual restoration of the lands affected by the act has yet been ordered, for the reason that questions are pending, a determination of which may affect the amount to be restored.

In the case of the Tennessee and Coosa railroad a suit in the courts will be necessary before the status of lands heretofore certified on its account can be determined.

The forfeiture act provides for a special manner of adjustment in the matter of the grant for the Mobile and Girard railroad, and this office is endeavoring to secure the necessary information before proceeding with the same.

Questions affecting the grant for the Southern Pacific railroad are pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and no restoration can be ordered until the same are determined.

In the case of the St. Paul and Sioux City and the Southern Minnesota railroads, it is doubtful whether there are any vacant lands opposite the unconstructed portions of said roads, and this office is endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, the companies on whose account the State certified the lands opposite the roads above mentioned.

Following the passage of said act, proper instructions were issued to the local officers of the districts in which such lands lie, ordering the restoration of the lands to the public domain, with the exceptions above mentioned.

The question of railroad forfeiture for breach of condition subsequent being thus apparently disposed of, action can now be taken upon the many suspended cases involving lands in railroad limits, where a portion or all of the road was built out of time.

Greater progress can therefore be made with the adjustment of the grants as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1837, and during the coming year the large number of pending undetermined claims should be materially decreased.

Action can now be taken upon the railroad lists of selections, and were it not for the mineral complications, that is, the actual condition of the lands in railroad limits with regard to mineral deposits, considerable headway might be made with the disposition of such lists.

As stated in the report of last year, in some grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of surveys renders an immediate adjustment of those grants impossible.

Railroad patents have issued during the last year embracing more than 3,000,000 acres, and clear lists have been prepared, and await the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, containing about an equal amount, which is largely in excess of the amount of work of a similar character performed during recent years.

Attention might also be called to the act of Congress approved August 29, 1890, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands,' approved June 22, 1874."

It appears to be the intention of this amendment to enlarge the class of cases in which relinquishment by the company will be permissible under act of June 22, 1874, by removing the requirement that an entry or filing should have been allowed, thus aiding the adjustment of claims growing out of settlements made upon railroad lands subsequent to the attachment of the rights of the companies under the grants.

Upon the filing of a relinquishment under this act, it being shown that the person in whose favor it is made is entitled to the right of entry and has resided upon and improved the land for a period of 5 years, entry can be made as in the case of other public lands.

By the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on Northern Pacific indemnity lands," certain persons who were erroneously permitted to make entry for lands within the indemnity limits of the grant for said company subsequent to August 15, 1887, and prior to January 1, 1889, are afforded an opportunity to transfer their claims to other public lands subject to entry under the settlement laws.

This right is personal and can not be transferred to another, nor can the transfer provided for in the act be made through the intervention of an agent or attorney, and the period within which this right must be exercised is limited to one year from the date of the passage of the act.

By sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," the general features of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, granting the right of way to railroads, are extended, upon certain conditions, to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of irrigation and duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory. This comprises the legislation during the year affecting matters over which this division has control.

Proper instructions have been issued under these acts for the guidance of the local offices and the information of the public generally.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION.

During the month of August, 1887, the department revoked all orders previously given for the reservation of lands within the indemnity limits of railroad grants, with certain exceptions where it was thought that the language of the acts making these grants contemplated the withdrawal of such lands.

By the fourth section of the forfeiture act approved September 29, 1890, all such acts were repealed, in so far as they require the Secretary of the Interior to reserve any lands but those within the primary limits, and, after due notice to the companies to show cause, all lands under withdrawals heretofore made and held for indemnity purposes, under the grants to the following companies, were ordered to be restored to the public domain and opened to settlement and entry, viz:

- St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company.
- St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad Company.
- St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
- Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company.
- St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company.
- Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.
- Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company.
- Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.

The orders of withdrawal of indemnity lands are no longer any bar to settlement and entry, and in no case are such lands now held in a state of reservation to await the pleasure of the company in making its selections in such limits, except in the matter of the grant for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company.

The orders of withdrawal of indemnity lands on account of this grant were revoked by the department August 15, 1887, and the lands were subsequently restored.

Its grant for that portion of the road north of Hattiesburg was forfeited by the act of Congress approved September 29, 1890, while that south of said point was saved from forfeiture for but one year, in which time it will be necessary that the road be constructed to Hattiesburg in order to earn that portion of the grant.

Upon the application of the company the department, under date of March 20, 1891, directed that the even sections within the indemnity limits south of Hattiesburg be again withdrawn.

COURT OPINIONS.

During the past year several cases have been decided by the Supreme Court respecting the rights of certain railroads to lands claimed under grants made by Congress to aid in their construction, to which I deem it advisable to make brief reference.

In the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company *v.* Phelps (137 U. S., 528), it was held that the grant of lands to the Territory of Minnesota by the act of March 3, 1857 (11 Stats., 195), is not confined to the boundaries of the present State of Minnesota.

In the administration of these grants the general policy has been to restrain a grant of land made to a State in aid of railways to lands within such State.

As a consequence of said decision large bodies of lands upon both the main and branch lines of said road, comprising parts of what are now the States of North and South Dakota, are included in the limits of the grants for said road as successor of the State of Minnesota. No right in the company to such lands having been recognized prior to the decision referred to, the greater portion of the lands included upon the extensions have been disposed of under the public land laws, and in some cases thriving settlements have grown based upon the titles given.

Some of the settlers, and those claiming under them, may be protected under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of said company against Greenalgh (139 U. S., 19), which holds that the act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stats., 203), extending the time for the completion of its roads to March 3, 1876, upon the condition that all rights of actual settlers and their grantees who have heretofore resided on any of said lands prior to the passage of this act, or who otherwise have legal rights in any of such lands, shall be saved and secured to such settlers or other such persons in all respects the same as if said lands have never been granted to aid in the construction of the said lines of railroad, is presumed, in absence of proof to the contrary, to have been accepted by the company, and that it has relinquished all claim to the lands thus settled and occupied.

The greater number of the entries allowed for these lands were made subsequent to the passage of said act, and these parties would seem to be at the mercy of the company, unless, through some arrangement, the company is induced to take other lands in lieu of such as have been disposed of.

Under a resolution passed by the Senate during the last session of Congress, the department is now engaged in a negotiation with the company, with a view to such arrangement.

Any action taken will, however, be subject to the approval of Congress.

The case of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company *v.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company (139 U. S., 1), was decided by the Supreme Court March 2, 1891, in favor of the latter company.

This case involved upwards of 500,000 acres, situated in the western part of the State of Minnesota, where the grants for the two companies overlap.

But little consideration has been given to the principles decided by said case, in departmental opinions thus far rendered, and no statement can now be made as to how far the same may affect other cases pending, in which the grants for these companies are involved.

ADJUSTMENTS.

The adjustments of the grants for the following companies have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, viz :

Name of railroad.	When submitted.	Name of railroad.	When submitted.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	Aug. 18, 1888	Alabama and Florida	Feb. 26, 1890
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	Nov. 17, 1888	Florida and Alabama	Do.
Dubuque and Pacific	Sept. 23, 1889	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	Do.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Oct. 30, 1889	St. Paul and Duluth	Do.
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Nov. 12, 1889	Southern Minnesota Extension	Do.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Nov. 18, 1889	Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin)	Do.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	Dec. 20, 1889	Alabama and Chattanooga	Feb. 27, 1890
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba	Jan. 25, 1890	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa)	May 19, 1890
and St. Paul and Northern Pacific		Hastings and Dakota	July 22, 1890

An adjustment of the grant for the Coos Bay military wagon-road was submitted January 13, 1888.

The adjustments of the grants for the following railroads have been approved, viz :

Name of railroad.	Approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul	July 22, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1890
Grand Rapids and Indiana	June 20, 1890
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Feb. 12, 1890
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1890

The approval of the adjustment of the grant for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company is given as February 12, 1890, but, in accordance with departmental direction, no action was taken under said approval until December 19, 1890, when directions were given for the disposition of the surplus lands.

The matter of the adjustment of this grant has been pending since 1887, and as early as that date it was apparent that a portion of the lands reserved on account of the grant would not be needed in its satisfaction, but just what lands would be restored was not known until by letters of January 8, 1891, addressed to the officers at Ashland and Eau Claire, Wis., the restoration was ordered after due notice by publication for a period of 90 days.

The restoration, as to the lands in the Ashland district, was to have gone into effect April 17, 1891, but, due to threatened interference of an armed mob, action under the order of restoration was suspended, and so continues.

In the adjustment of the grant for the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company, reported last year as in course of preparation, it was found that its selection might conflict with the claims of persons under the "armed occupation" acts, and steps are now being taken to protect such persons, as far as possible, by giving them proper notice of the selections made. But for this, adjustment of this grant would have been submitted for departmental approval, together with clear lists of its selections.

In the matter of the adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, the department held, in approving

said adjustment, that the lateral limits of the grant, as fixed by the original withdrawals, should not be readjusted with the view of recovering title to lands patented to said company that may thus be shown to lie outside of said limits as readjusted, for (1) the title to said lands has passed out of the company; (2) it must be presumed that, in making the original withdrawals, all matters necessary to a legal determination were duly considered; and (3) the said withdrawals have stood unquestioned for a long term of years, and that titles vested thereunder should not be disturbed. (11 L. D., 130.)

This removes any question as to the readjustment of railroad limits, and the work of the adjustment of railroad grants will proceed upon the limits originally established.

The mileage of land-grant railroads actually constructed up to the close of the last fiscal year was 18,070.71 miles, no part of which was constructed during the year.

The lists of railroad selections awaiting examination at the close of the last fiscal year embrace 28,846,577.56 acres; the selections for wagon-roads embrace 305,246.67 acres; making an acreage of 29,151,824.23 acres embraced in pending lists of selections for railroad and wagon-road construction.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS.

The whole number of railroad companies claiming right of way over the public lands, under the general right-of-way act approved March 3, 1875, or special act, is 392, of which the articles of incorporation filed by 32 companies were approved during the last year.

Tabulated statement of work performed.

Right-of-way maps, pending action July 1, 1890.....	47
Right-of-way maps received during year.....	640
	687
Right-of-way maps recommended for approval.....	171
Right-of-way maps returned to land offices.....	263
Right-of-way maps returned for correction.....	210
	644
Right-of-way maps pending action July 1, 1891.....	43

This branch of the work of this division steadily increases, and the extension made by the act of March 3, 1891, in favor of canal and ditch companies, will greatly add to it.

Articles of incorporation have already been filed by twenty-one companies under the act of March 3, 1891, none of which have as yet been approved.

There are about 3,000 approved maps of location on file in this office, and inquiries are daily made in relation to them for the purpose of securing certified copies, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1891.

Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices:

SIRS: The following instructions under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," are forwarded for your guidance:

The eighteenth section provides that the right of way through the public lands and reservations of the United States is hereby granted to any canal or ditch company, formed for the purpose of irrigation, and duly organized under the laws of any

State or Territory, which has filed or may hereafter file with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the reservoir, and of the canal and its laterals, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof; also the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of the canal or ditch material, earth, and stone necessary for the construction of such canal or ditch. The right of way must not interfere with the proper occupation by the government of any reservation, and all maps of location must be subject to the approval of this department and of the department having charge of any reservation in which the right of way is proposed to be located.

The nineteenth section is drawn in the same general terms of section 4 of the right of way act for railroads approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 482), and directs that any canal or ditch company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within 12 months after the location of 10 miles of its canal, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands within 12 months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a map of its canal or ditch and reservoir, and, upon the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office, and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way. The section further provides that whenever any person or corporation, in the construction of any canal, ditch, or reservoir, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Under this section all maps or plats showing the location of canals, ditches, or reservoirs must first be filed in the proper local land offices. The register will note in red ink on the map or plat over his official signature the date of such filing in his office, and then promptly transmit the same to this office for appropriate action. It is imperatively necessary that all maps or plats submitted under this section should be filed in duplicate.

The twentieth section directs that the provisions of this act shall apply to all canals, ditches, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter constructed, whether constructed by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, on the filing of the certificates and maps herein provided for. If such ditch, canal, or reservoir has been or shall be constructed by an individual, or association of individuals, it shall be sufficient for such individual, or association of individuals, to file with the Secretary of the Interior and with the register of the land office where said land is located a map of the line of such canal, ditch, or reservoir, as in case of a corporation, with the name of the individual owner or owners thereof, together with the articles of association if any there be. Plats heretofore filed shall have the benefits of this act from the date of their filing as though filed under it. Forfeiture is declared if any section of said canal or ditch shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, to the extent that the same is not completed at the date of the forfeiture.

By the provisions of this section it is obligatory upon all corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals owning, controlling, or operating canals, ditches, or reservoirs, whether the same have been constructed or are to be hereafter constructed, in order to be admitted to enjoy the benefits provided for in this statute, to file the necessary papers and maps entitling them to recognition under this act; and you are directed to give notice to all such corporations that may be found within your district that the conditions precedent to obtaining rights of way over the public lands, as enumerated by the statute, must be fully complied with before any easement can be secured.

The twenty-first section declares that nothing in this act shall authorize such canal or ditch company to occupy such right of way except for the purpose of said canal or ditch, and then only so far as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and care of said canal or ditch.

So far as relates to sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 the duties of registers and receivers under the law are identical with those prescribed by circular approved January 13, 1883, containing the rules and regulations for railroads claiming right of way over the public lands under act of March 3, 1875, and you are directed to proceed in accordance therewith.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved :
GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary

160 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.

[*Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Arizona Mineral Belt R. R.	Arizona	do	18	483
Arizona, Narrow Gauge and Tucson Globe and Northern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co.	do	do	18	483
Arizona Northern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Arizona and Southeastern R. R.*	do	do	18	482
Arizona Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico	Colorado	do	18	482
Arkansas Valley Rwy	do	June 22, 1874	18	274
Aspen Short Line Rwy	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Baker's Park and Lower Animas R. R.	do	do	18	482
Barnevillie and Moorhead Rwy	Minnesota	do	18	482
Bear Butte and Deadwood Rwy	Dakota	do	18	482
Beaver Valley R. R. Co.	Kansas	do	18	482
Bellingham Bay Rwy and Navigation Co.	Washington	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Big Horn Southern R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Billings, Clarke's Fork and Cooke City R. R.	do	do	18	482
Bingham, Cañon and Camp Floyd	Utah	do	18	482
Black Hills Central R. R. Co.	Dakota	do	18	482
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.	do	do	18	482
Black Hills R. R. Co. No. 1	do	do	18	482
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Blue Mountain and Columbia Riv. R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Bodie and Benton Rwy and Commercial	California	do	18	482
Bodie Rwy and Lumber Co.	do	do	18	482
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Tel. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Bridal Veil Lumbering R. R. Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Burlington and Colorado R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern, now Southern Kansas Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
Busk Tunnel Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
California Central Rwy.	California	do	18	482
California Short Line Rwy	Utah	do	18	482
California Southern R. R.	California	do	18	482
California Southern Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
Cañon City and San Juan Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Canyon Creek R. R. Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Cañon de Agua R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Carbon Cutoff Rwy	Wyoming	do	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R.	California and Nevada	do	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R., second and third divisions.	Nevada	do	18	482
Cascade Coal and Lumber Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Casselman Branch R. R. Co.	Dakota	do	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Rwy., No. 1.	Iowa	do	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Rwy., No. 2.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Central City, Deadwood and Eastern R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Central Pacific, now California and Oregon	California	do	18	482
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R.	Colorado and Wyoming	do	18	482
Cheyenne and Northern Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Chicago and Dakota Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy	Kansas	do	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Menominee River Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy., No. 1.	Dakota	do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy., No. 2.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Chicosa Cañon Rwy. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co.	Kansas	do	18	482
Clifton and Lordsburg Rwy.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Clifton and Southern Pacific Rwy	Arizona	do	18	482
Cœur d'Alene Rwy. and Navigation Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R. of Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Colorado Midland Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado and New Mexico R. R.	do	do	18	482
Colorado Northern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Colorado Rwy.	Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Colorado River and Silver District R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Colorado Southwestern Rwy. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Colorado and Utah Rwy. Co.	do	do	18	482
Colorado, Utah and Pacific Rwy	do	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Colorado Western R. R. of California	Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Columbia and Palouse R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.	do	do	18	482
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Current River R. R. Co.	Missouri	do	18	482
Colorado and Northeastern Rwy.* ..	Colorado	do	18	482
Continental Rwy. and Telegraph Co.* ..	do	do	18	482
Camden and Alexandria Rwy.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Dakota Central Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Dakota Grand Trunk Rwy.	do	June 1, 1873	17	202
Dakota and Great Southern Rwy.	do	Mar. 2, 1875	18	482
Dakota Midland R. R., now Ellendale and Wahpeton ..	do	do	18	482
Dakota E. R. of Dakota	do	do	18	482
Dakota Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Deadwood Central R. R. Co.	do	do	18	482
Deadwood and Red Water Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Deming, Sierra Madra and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Denver and Cañon City Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Middle Park Rwy. and Mining Co.	do	do	18	482
Denver and New Orleans R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Rwy.	do	June 8, 1873	17	337
Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Rwy.	do	Mar. 2, 1875	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	do	Mar. 2, 1875	19	405
Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	do	Mar. 2, 1875	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver and Santa Fé Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Denver Short Line Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Denver Southern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Leadville	do	do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R.	Colorado and New Mexico	do	18	482
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Denver, Western and Pacific Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Denver, Yellowstone and Pacific Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Desert Railway Co.	Utah	do	18	482
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette, now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Duluth and Iron Range R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Duluth and Manitoba R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Dunleith and Southeastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Durango Railway Co.	do	do	18	482
Durango, Rico and Northern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Denver, Colorado Cañon and Pacific R. R.* ..	do	do	18	482
Duluth and Winnipeg R. R.* ..	Minnesota	do	18	482
Duluth, Crookston and Northern R. R.* ..	do	do	18	482
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	do	do	18	482
Eastern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Echo and Park City R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Elk Mountain Rwy. Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Ellendale, East and West, now Dakota Midland R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Ellendale and Wahpeton, successor to Dakota Midland R. R.	do	do	18	482
Eureka and Colorado River R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Eureka and Palisade R. R.	Nevada	do	18	482
Eureka Springs Rwy.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Evanston and Montana R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Escambia R. R. Co.* ..	Alabama	do	18	482
Eastern Wyoming Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Fairhaven and Southern R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Fargo, Larimore and Northern Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Fargo and Southern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Fargo and Southwestern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Farmer's Rwy. Navigation and Steamship Portage Co.	Washington	do	18	482
Florida Southern Rwy.	Florida	do	18	482
Forest City and Sioux City R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Forest City and Watertown R. R.	do	do	18	482
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482

162 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Rwy	Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Rwy	do	do	18	482
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Grand Valley Railway Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Gray's Peak, Snake River and Leadville R. R.	do	do	18	482
Great Southern R. R.	Florida	do	18	482
Grealey, Bear River and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Grealey, Grand River and Gunnison R. R.	do	do	18	482
Grealey, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy.	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Grealey, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Gunthrie, Reno City and Fort Reno Rwy. *	Kansas	do	18	482
Great Falls and Canada Rwy.	Montana	do	18	482
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Jefferson County R. R.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Northern Rwy. Co.	do	do	18	482
Helena and Red Mountain R. R.	do	do	18	482
Hermosa, Hill City and Western R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Idaho Central Rwy. Co.	Idaho	do	18	482
Idaho, Clearwater and Montana Transportation Co.	do	do	18	482
Iron River Rwy. Co.	Michigan	do	18	482
Idaho North and South R. R. *	Idaho	do	18	482
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R.	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Rwy	Florida	June 7, 1872	17	280
James River Valley R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Rwy. Extension Co.	do	do	18	482
Kansas Central R. R. Co.	Kansas	do	18	482
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R.	do	do	18	482
Kootenai Railroad Co. *	Idaho	do	18	482
Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Rwy. *	Kansas	do	18	482
Kettle Falls and Columbia River Rwy. and Naviga- tion Co. *	Washington	do	18	482
La Jara, Pagosa Springs and Western R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
La Plata R. R. Co.	do	do	18	482
Laramie, North Park and Pacific R. R. and Tele- graph Co.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Little Rock and Hot Springs Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Little Rock Junction Rwy.	Arkansas	do	18	482
London, South Park and Leadville R. R.	do	do	18	482
Longmont, Middle Park and Pacific N. G. Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Louisiana Western R. R.	Mississippi	do	18	482
Manitou and Pike's Peak Rwy.	Louisiana	do	18	482
Maricopa and Phoenix R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Menominee Rwy.	Arizona	do	18	482
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and North- western Rwy.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and North- western Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rwy.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Milwaukee and Northern R. R.	Michigan	do	18	482
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Rwy.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Minnesota and Dakota Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Missouri and Bitter Root Valley R. R.	Minnesota and Dakota	do	18	482
Missouri and Arkansas R. R.	Montana	do	18	482
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Rwy.	Missouri	do	18	482
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Rwy.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Monarch Pass, Gunnison and Dolores Rwy.	Alabama	do	18	482
Montana Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Montana Central Rwy.	Montana	do	18	482
Mount Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R.	do	do	18	482
Montana and Wyoming Eastern R. R. *	Colorado	do	18	482
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rwy. *	Montana	do	18	482
Natchez, Red River and Texas R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Nebraska and Colorado R. R.	Louisiana	do	18	482
Nebraska and Western Rwy.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Nevada, California and Oregon Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Nevada Central Rwy.	Nevada	do	18	482
Nevada Midland R. R.	do	do	18	482
Nevada Southern Rwy., first division.	do	do	18	482
New Mexican R. R.	do	do	18	482
New Mexico and Arizona R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
New Orleans and Northeastern Rwy.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R.	Mississippi	do	18	482
	Washington	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Northern Pacific, La Mouree and Missouri River R. R.	do	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R.	do	do	18	482
North Park and Grand River R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore R. R.*	Washington	do	18	482
Oakley and Colby Rwy	Kansas	do	18	482
Ogden and Cache Valley Rwy	Utah	do	18	482
Ogden and Wyoming Rwy	do	do	18	482
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Rwy	Nebraska	do	18	482
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R.	do	do	18	482
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R.	Michigan	do	18	482
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy. now known as Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Oregon Railway Extension Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.	do	do	18	482
Oregon Short Line Rwy	do	do	18	482
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R.	do	do	18	482
Oroville and Beckwith R. R.	California	do	18	482
Oxford and Kansas R. R.	Kansas	do	18	482
Oregon and California R. R.*	Oregon	do	18	482
Pensacola and Louisville R. R.	Florida and Alabama	June 3, 1872	18	340
Pensacola and Mobile R. R.	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
People's Rwy. Co. of America.	Indiana	do	18	482
Pike's Peak Rwy. and Improvement Co.	Colorado	do	18	482
Palatka and Indian River Rwy	Florida	do	18	482
Platte Valley and Sweetwater Rwy	Wyoming	do	18	482
Pleasant Valley Branch Utah Central	Utah	do	18	482
Port Discovery, Quillayute and Olympia R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Portland, Lower Columbia, and Eastern Washington R. R.	do	do	18	482
Prescott and Arizona Central Rwy	Arizona	do	18	482
Princeton and Western Rwy	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Prospect Hill Co.	Oregon	do	18	482
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy., now merged in Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Rwy	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and State Line R. R.	do	do	18	482
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor R. R. and Transfer Co.	do	do	18	482
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Puyallup Valley Rwy	do	do	18	482
Pecos Valley R. R.*	Colorado	do	18	482
Rapid City, Harney's Peak and Southwestern R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Red River and Lake of the Woods Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Republican Valley R. R.	Nebraska	do	18	482
Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Rio Grande Junction Rwy	Colorado	do	18	482
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Rio Grande Western Rwy., successors to Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Road Cañon R. R.	do	do	18	482
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Rwy	Montana	do	18	482
Rocky Mountain R. R.	do	do	18	482
Roseburg and Port Oxford R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Rhineland and Western Rwy	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mount R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Salmon Creek R. R.	California	do	18	482
San Francisco and Oregon Shore R. R.	do	do	18	482
San Joaquin and Mount Diablo R. R.	do	Aug. 4, 1852	10	28
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
San Pete Valley R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Fort Douglas R. R.	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake, Nevada and California Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Park City Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Western Rwy	Nevada	do	18	482
Do	Utah	do	18	482
Satsop R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Rwy	do	do	18	482
Seattle and West Coast Rwy	do	do	18	482
Seattle and Walla Walla R. R.	do	do	18	482
Sevier Valley Rwy	Utah	do	18	482

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Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Stats.	Page.
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R.	California	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R.	do	do	18	482
Silver Cliff Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R.	Florida	do	18	482
Silverton R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Snohomish, Skyhomish and Palouse Rwy. and Transportation Company.	Washington	do	18	482
South Dakota Western R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
South Pacific Coast R. R.	California	do	18	482
Southern Kansas Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R.	do	do	18	482
Southern Kansas and Western R. R.	do	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona	Arizona	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of California	California	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico	New Mexico	do	18	482
Spanish Range Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Arkansas	do	18	482
Springfield and Southern Rwy.	Missouri	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R.	Idaho	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Northern Rwy.	Washington	do	18	482
Spokane and Palouse Rwy.	do	do	18	482
State Line and Denver Rwy.	do	do	18	482
St. Augustine and South Beach Rwy.	Florida	do	18	482
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Dakota R. R. (now Worthington and Sioux Falls).	do	do	18	482
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy.	do	do	18	482
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Rwy.	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Sioux City Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Vrain R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Summit County R. R. (now Echo and Park City).	Utah	do	18	482
Summit County Rwy. and Trans. Co. (now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California).	do	do	18	482
Sioux City Northwestern Rwy.	Iowa	do	18	482
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Concully R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Tacoma, Orting, and Southeastern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Texas, Santa Fe and Northern R. R.	New Mexico	do	18	482
The Aspen and Western Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
The Central Washington R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
The Trinidad and Denver R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
The Utah Rwy.	Utah	do	18	482
Traverse and Jamestown R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Tucson and Gulf of California R. R.	Arizona	do	18	482
Tacoma Belt Line R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
The United Railroads of Washington.	do	do	18	482
Trinidad Circle R. R. Company.	Colorado	do	18	482
Tintic Range Rwy.	Utah	do	18	482
Uinta Coal R. R.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Rwy.	Kansas	do	18	482
Union River Logging R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy.	Colorado	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Rwy. of Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	do	18	482
Utah Central R. R. (now Rwy.)	Utah	do	18	482
Utah Eastern Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Nevada R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Northern Rwy.	do	June 20, 1878	20	24
Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	17	612
Utah Southern R. R.	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Utah Southern Extension R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah Western Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming R. R.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Central	do	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Ainsworth R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R.	do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	323
		Mar. 3, 1873	17	613
		Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Wasatch Iron and Coal Company.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wasatch and Jordan Valley R. R.	Utah	do	18	482
Washington and Idaho R. R.	Idaho and Washington	do	18	482
Washington Dalles R. R.	Washington	do	18	482
Watertown and Lake Nampeaka Rwy.	Dakota	do	18	482
Welch Mills and Centerville R. R.	Alabama	do	18	482
West Florida and Mobile R. R.	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statutes.	Page.
Wet Mountain Valley R. R.	Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Wichita and Western R. R.	Kansas	do	18	482
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R.	Oregon	do	18	482
Willmar and Sioux Falls Rwy.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Winona, Alma and Northern Rwy.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Winters and Ukiah Rwy.	California	do	18	482
Wisconsin Central R. R.	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wisconsin, Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinack Rwy.	Michigan	do	18	482
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Wyoming Central Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wyoming and Eastern Rwy.	do	do	18	485
Wyoming Midland Rwy.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Southern R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming and Western Rwy.	Utah	do	18	482
Wallace and Sunset R. R.	Idaho	do	18	482
Wardner Mining R. R.	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Pacific Rwy.	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wadena and Park Rapids R. R.	Minnesota	do	18	482
Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth R. R.	Dakota	do	18	482
Yellow River R. R. Co.	Florida	do	18	482

Railroad selections pending June 30, 1891.

Name of road.	Acres.	Name of road.	Acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga.	10,857.25	Northern Pacific in Oregon.	416,992.47
Atlantic and Pacific in Arizona.	1,825,534.66	New Orleans Pacific.	188,504.80
Atlantic and Pacific in New Mexico.	868,214.30	Oregon and California.	928,110.36
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	2,101.07	Oregon Central.	52,115.00
Central Branch Union Pacific.	4,350.17	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South-	
Central Pacific in California.	284,429.82	ern in Arkansas.	1,106.05
Central Pacific in Nevada.	128,232.99	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South-	
Central Pacific in Utah.	309,192.31	ern in Missouri.	1,946.14
Central Pacific (formerly Western		St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba,	
Pacific).	7,277.27	main line.	188,677.79
Central Pacific, Oregon Division.	662,018.20	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba,	
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	595.57	branch line.	173,869.58
Chicago and Northwestern in Mich-		Sioux City and Pacific.	2,070.19
igan.	40.00	Southern Pacific, main line.	912,966.05
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.	903.62	Southern Pacific, branch line.	459,547.45
Dubuque and Sioux City.	1,297.12	Union Pacific in Nebraska.	10,951.11
Des Moines Valley.	80.00	Union Pacific in Utah.	108,298.09
Flint and Pere Marquette.	197.30	Union Pacific in Wyoming.	154,235.97
Florida Railway and Navigation Co.	358,570.63	Union Pacific in Kansas.	596,245.37
Grand Rapids and Indiana.	81.66	Union Pacific in Colorado.	192,723.40
Hastings and Dakota.	7,162.86	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific.	19,887.14
Iowa Falls and Sioux City.	73.54	Vicksburg and Meridian.	1,226.42
Little Rock and Memphis.	9,051.78	St. Paul and North Pacific.	169,430.55
Mobile and Montgomery.	1,688.29	Selma, Rome and Dalton.	4,069.47
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	640.00	Wisconsin Central.	54,052.02
Northern Pacific in Minnesota.	483,426.56		
Northern Pacific in Wisconsin.	8,632.05	Total pending June 30, 1891.	28,846,577.56
Northern Pacific in Dakota.	6,809,447.04	Total wagon road, June 30, 1891.	305,246.67
Northern Pacific in Montana.	4,785,634.80		
Northern Pacific in Idaho.	123,845.46	Grand total.	29,151,824.23
Northern Pacific in Washington.	7,393,996.32		

Wagon-road selections in Oregon.

Name of road.	Acres.
Oregon Central Military road.	51,429.17
Corvallis and Aquina Bay.	160.00
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.	183,371.48
Dalles Military road.	68,970.85
Coon Bay.	1,815.17
Total.	305,246.67

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1891.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1891.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1891.
Illinois.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15	2,595,053.90	2,595,053.90
Mississippi.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15	6737, 130.39	6737, 130.39
Do.....	Feb. 13, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 30, 1865.	6 and 15	194,003.41	194,003.41
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15	194,003.41	194,003.41
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15	194,003.41	194,003.41
Alabama.....	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15	908, 184.70	908, 184.70
Do.....	Feb. 13, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 30, 1865.	6 and 15	6419, 523.44	6419, 523.44
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15	394, 522.99	394, 522.99
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton	6 and 15	457, 215.37	457, 215.37
Do.....	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confining lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad.	6 and 15	647, 794.96	647, 794.96
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15	504, 145.36	504, 145.36
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15	645, 678.96	645, 678.96
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga	6 and 15	438, 905.99	438, 905.99
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.	6 and 15	438, 905.99	438, 905.99
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama	6 and 15	438, 905.99	438, 905.99
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	16	200	Act amending the sixth section of the original act.	6 and 15	438, 905.99	438, 905.99
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	680	Act to renew certain grants to the State of Alabama.	6 and 15	438, 905.99	438, 905.99
Florida.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railway and Navigation Company	6 and 15	2, 991, 780.59	2, 991, 780.59
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15	290, 183.28	290, 183.28
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15	104, 688.00	104, 688.00
Do.....	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15	1, 378, 156.57	1, 378, 156.57
Louisiana.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas	6 and 15	29, 384.18	29, 384.18
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15	1, 764, 412.43	1, 764, 412.43
Do.....	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the land not lawfully disposed of by the State.	6 and 15	353, 212.68	353, 212.68
Arkansas.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15	6719, 193.79	6719, 193.79
Do.....	July 23, 1866	14	338	do	6 and 15	1, 072, 405.47	1, 072, 405.47
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending the time for the completion of first 20 miles of road.	Additional 5	1, 115, 114.88	1, 115, 114.88
						205, 012.23	205, 012.23

Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15	550,584.09
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5	507,063.46
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.		
Do.....	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of April 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.		
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Memphis	6 and 15	127,238.51
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5	47,829.24
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20	32,272.24
Do.....	June 28, 1864	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.		
Missouri						2,552,844.40
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road	6 and 15	728,949.36
Do.....	June 5, 1852	12	423	Act extending time for completion of road for 10 years.		
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph	6 and 15	603,188.34
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15	63,294.17
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do.....	Additional 5	
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20	
Do.....	July 28, 1864	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.		
Iowa						1,395,429.87
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15	282,287.13
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20	96,726.55
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	335	An act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.		
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6 and 15	4481,974.36
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20	161,172.81
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years		
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1873	17	421	Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.		
Do.....	June 15, 1878	20	133	Act to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, etc.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15	4782,459.33
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do.....	20	359,660.30
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City	6 and 15	4550,457.95
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	Act authorizing said road to change its line.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.		
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1868	15	98	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.		
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Iowa Falls and Sioux City		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1868	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.		

a In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety, and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

b No evidence of the construction of this road, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the public domain.

c Certified lands totaling 719,193.79 acres were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana, February 24, 1883.

d Includes 33,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad; 106,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad, and 77,535.23 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, situated in the old Des Moines river grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	P. 2.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1891.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1891.
Iowa	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	} Des Moines Valley	5		569, 122.23
Do	July 12, 1863	12	543		10 and 20		184, 462.77
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72		10 and 20	340.00	123, 187.26
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72		10 and 20		407, 910.31
							4, 700, 769.09
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Lake Michigan	0 and 15		37, 467.43
Do	Mar. 3, 1879	20	490	Joint resolution releasing the reversionary claim and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Michigan.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	0 and 15		743, 000.26
Do	July 3, 1856	14	78	Act extending the time for completion of road 7 years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	425	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinac, and for other purposes.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	0 and 15		629, 962.11
Do	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich.	0 and 20		223, 967.01
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending time for completion of road 8 years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Pere Marquette	0 and 15		512, 327.03
Do	Feb. 17, 1865	13	569	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	Act authorizing the company to change the western terminus of its road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	582	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	0 and 15		457, 411.30
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do	20		
Do	May 20, 1868	15	252	Resolution extending the time for completion of road, etc.			
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	17	643	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1859	25	1, 008	Act forfeiting grant opposite to unconstructed road.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Ontonagon and Brule River	0 and 15		
Do	Mar. 2, 1880	25	1, 008	An act to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon, in said State.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Bay de Nocquet and Marquette	200 sections		128, 000.00
Do	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern	0 and 15		517, 825.00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do	20		3, 329, 010.84

Wisconsin	June 2, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).	6 and 15	327,903.90
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	66	Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Rwy. Co.	10 and 20	483,921.93
Do.	Mar. 3, 1873	17	634	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.		
Do.	June 2, 1856	11	20	Act amendatory of the original act.		
Do.	July 27, 1863	15	238	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).		163,119.65
Do.	June 2, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield	6 and 15	311,162.79
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	66	Do.		
Do.	June 2, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern.	10 and 20	64,182.98
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	66	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.	6 and 15	460,943.83
Do.	June 2, 1856	11	20	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.	10 and 20	13,716.88
Do.	Apr. 25, 1863	12	643	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road.	6 and 15	555,723.43
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	529	Wisconsin Central		
Do.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	397	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State Legislature.		
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	66	Act to extend the time for completion of road to Dec. 31, 1876.	10 and 20	770,727.08
Do.	June 21, 1866	14	360	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. to straighten the line of their road.		
Do.	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific).	6 and 15	3,656,011.31
Do.	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Do.		463,403.43
Minnesota.	Mar. 3, 1857	11	185	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.	10 and 20	785,043.41
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Co.	6 and 15	433,685.16
Do.	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Do.	10 and 20	210,312.33
Do.	Mar. 3, 1857	11	185	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.		
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.		
Do.	July 12, 1863	12	624	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of St. Paul and Pacific)	10 and 20	1,655,313.99
Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	533	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.		
Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	533	Act extending the time for completion of the road to Mar. 3, 1876, etc.	6 and 15	179,768.01
Do.	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Minnesota Central	10 and 20	350,703.97
Do.	June 22, 1874	18	203	Do.	6 and 15	1,330,063.34
Do.	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter.	10 and 20	
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Act allowing selections within 20 miles of road in line of lands sold after definite location but prior to withdrawal, etc.		
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526			
Do.	July 13, 1866	14	97			

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

State and corpora- tion.	Date of laws.	Sta- tute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year end- ing June 30, 1891.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1891.
Minnesota.	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1877	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City.	6 and 15		945, 949 75
Do.	May 13, 1884	13	74	do.	10 and 20		241, 688 77
Do.	July 13, 1886	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road 7 years.			
Do.	May 5, 1884	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth.	10 and 20		838, 581 00
Do.	July 13, 1886	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1887	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	6 and 15		53, 619 45
Do.	Mar. 3, 1895	13	594	do.			2, 718 98
Do.	July 4, 1896	14	97	Southern Minnesota extension.	10 and 20		451, 845 45
Do.	July 13, 1886	14	97	Amendatory act.	10 and 20		312, 770 27
Do.	July 4, 1896	14	97	Hastings and Dakota.	10 and 20		8, 208, 754 31
Do.	July 13, 1886	14	97	Amendatory act.			250, 641 67
Kansas.	Mar. 3, 1883	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston.	10		
Do.	July 1, 1884	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.			
Do.	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.			
Do.	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1883	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	10 and 20	100 00	5603, 965 96
Do.	July 1, 1884	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.			
Do.	July 26, 1886	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1883	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.	10 and 20		2, 994, 822 86
Do.	July 23, 1886	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City.	30 and 20		462, 873 24
Do.	July 25, 1886	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gal.	10 and 20		826 94
Do.	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosho Valley R. R.			
Grand total of State grants.							4, 037, 650 67
							37, 683, 178 55

^a Includes 198,988.78 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad *vs.* The United States (92 U. S. 789).

^b Includes 376,970.73 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited above (note *a*).

Corporations	July 1, 1862	13	489	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10.	1,280,275.82	3,800,653.90
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific.	20.		
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific R. R. from Omaha westward.			
Do.	July 20, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.			
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, etc.			
Do.	May 7, 1873	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	10.		1,060,270.99
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific	20.		
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	do			
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific R. R. eastward.			
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, etc.			
Do.	May 7, 1873	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.	10.		449,924.72
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	20.		
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	do			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific R. Co. to the Western Pacific R. Co. of that portion from San Jose to the city of Sacramento.			
Do.	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific Railroad upon certain conditions.			
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Branch Union Pacific.	10.		218,150.08
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	20.		
Do.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas division).	10.		960,485.13
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	20.		1,924,190.16
Do.	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring company to designate route before Dec. 1, 1866.			
Do.	May 7, 1868	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.	Mar. 6, 1868	15	39	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific railroads and branches at \$2.50 per acre.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company between Denver and Cheyenne.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	824	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Railway Company.	20.		164,731.51

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1891.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1891.
Corporations	June 20, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of Mar. 3, 1869.			
Do.	Aug. 13, 1888	25	439	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.			
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	356	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.			2, 373, 290. 77
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	64	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska.			
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.			
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	363	Stonx City and Pacific.			
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific.			
Do.	May 7, 1868	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completing road.			
Do.	July 1, 1868	15	255	do.			
Do.	May 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do.	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds and reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do.	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.			
Do.	July 12, 1866	14	94	Piacerville and Sacramento Valley.			
Do.	Apr. 13, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	10 and 20		
Do.	July 25, 1868	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific.			
Do.	June 25, 1868	15	50	Act extending the time for completion of road.	20 and 30		1, 362, 483. 61
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.			
Do.	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California.			
Do.	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.	20 and 30		322, 062. 40
Do.	July 27, 1866	14	282	Atlantic and Pacific.			
Do.	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 60 in Territories.	7, 529. 83	966, 776. 70
Do.	July 6, 1866	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.			
Do.	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific.			
Do.	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.	20 and 30		1, 040, 490. 63
Do.	June 28, 1870	16	385	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad in California.			
Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific.			
Do.	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis.	20 and 30 10 and 20	6, 598. 95	194, 798. 60

Do.....	June 15, 1874	18	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	20 and 25	
Do.....	May 4, 1870	94	Oregon Central		
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1865	236	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	573	Texas Pacific	20 and 30 in California, and 40 and 50 in Territories.	
Do.....	May 2, 1872	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Railway Company.		
Do.....	June 22, 1874	18	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.		
Do.....	Feb. 23, 1868	23	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	573	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.	20 and 30	184,345.06
Do.....	Feb. 2, 1867	24	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company; to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.		6912,865.93
WAGON ROADS.					
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.	3 and 15	302,998.96
Do.....	June 8, 1866	15	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.	3 and 6	
Do.....	June 25, 1864	13	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.		
Michigan.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.	3 and 15	221,013.25
Do.....	June 8, 1866	15	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.		
Do.....	Apr. 24, 1872	17	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874.	3 sections per mile.	
Do.....	June 20, 1864	13	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon roads for military and postal purposes.		
Oregon.....	July 2, 1864	13	Oregon Central Military Company	3	354,663.93
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1866	14	Act making provisions for indemnity limits	6	37,576.74
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.		
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	Corvallis and Aquina Bay	3	76,383.96
Do.....	July 5, 1863	14	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains	3 alternate sections within limits of 6 miles.	543,749.53
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	Amendatory.		
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1867	14	Dallas military road	3 and 10	124,910.23
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	Coos Bay military road	3 and 6	104,006.11
					1,783,780.83

a 1,357.60 acres forfeited; company called upon for reconveyance.

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Statement exhibiting land concessions, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1891.	Certified or patented up to June 30, 1891.
RAILROADS.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Illinois.....		2,595,053.00
Mississippi.....		935,158.70
Alabama.....		2,931,780.50
Florida.....		1,764,412.03
Louisiana.....		1,072,406.47
Arkansas.....	32,272.24	2,552,344.40
Missouri.....		1,895,429.87
Iowa.....	240.00	4,709,759.00
Michigan.....		3,229,010.84
Wisconsin.....	70,888.60	3,656,011.31
Minnesota.....		8,306,714.31
Kansas.....	160.00	4,637,650.67
Total to States.....	103,555.84	37,685,731.88
Total to corporations.....	2,985,123.39	16,780,906.45
Total railroad grants.....	3,088,679.23	54,466,638.33
Deduct amount of land declared forfeited by Congress.....		1,387.00
Net total of grants.....		54,465,250.73
WAGON ROADS.		
Wisconsin.....		302,930.96
Michigan.....		221,013.35
Oregon.....		1,258,786.52
Total wagon-road grants.....		1,782,730.83
Railroad grants.....		54,465,250.73
Total wagon-road and railroad grants.....		56,247,981.56

In the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888, pages 232 to 241, will be found a statement showing the date of filing maps by railroad companies, and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon.

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1891.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Indiana.....	May 26, 1824	4	47	} Wabash and Erie.....	{ 234,246.73 29,552.50 259,368.48 24,219.83 796,630.19 113,348.33
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		
Do.....	May 29, 1830	4	416		
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do.....	Aug. 29, 1842	5	542		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Do.....	May 9, 1848	9	219		
					1,457,366.06
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	} Wabash and Erie.....	{ 266,535.00
Do.....	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do. (Sec. 3).....	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	} Act confirming canal selections under acts of 1827 and 1828 in the State of Ohio.	{
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1855	10	634		
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	365	} Miami and Dayton.....	{ 333,826.00
Do.....	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393		
Do. (Sec. 5).....	May 24, 1828	4	306	} General canal purposes.....	{ 500,000.00
Do. (Sec. 3).....	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143		
				Provision for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.	1,100,361.00
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	} Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois } river with those of Lake Michigan.	{ 290,915.00
Do.....	Aug. 3, 1854	10	344		

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1891—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Wisconsin.....	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River.....	125,431.00
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and Harbor Ship-Canal.....	200,000.00
Do.....	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1874.	
Do.....	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1876.	
					325,431.00
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's Ship-Canal.....	750,000.00
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal.	200,000.00
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	81	do.....	200,000.00
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	55	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1871.	
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1871	16	599	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1872.	
Do.....	Mar. 27, 1872	17	44	Act extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1873.	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	627	Act extending the time for completion of canal to December 1, 1873.	
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship-Canal.....	100,000.00
					1,250,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana.....	1,457,366.06
Ohio.....	1,100,361.00
Wisconsin.....	325,431.00
Illinois.....	290,915.00
Michigan.....	1,250,000.00
Total quantity granted and certified.....	4,424,073.06

Acres certified under river-improvement grants.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of river.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Alabama.....	May 23, 1828	4	290	Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior.	400,016.19
Wisconsin.....	Aug. 8, 1846	9	83	Fox and Wisconsin.....	683,802.43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	852		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
(Joint resolution)...	June 9, 1858	11	813	Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork a ...	322,392.18
(Joint resolution)...	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20		
Iowa.....	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77		1,406,210.80

a For lands above Raccoon Fork, see railroad table "Des Moines Valley."

G.—PREEMPTION DIVISION.

Statement of work performed by the preemption division (G) during the year ending June 30, 1891:

Cases pending June 30, 1890.....	63,966
Cases received during the year	14,347
	<u>78,313</u>
Disposed of during the year—	
Approved for patent	53,148
Canceled or referred to other divisions.....	186
Osage partial payment receipts filed in full entries	5,450
	<u>58,784</u>
Pending July 1, 1891	19,529
Examined and suspended	3,431
Not examined	16,098
	<u>19,529</u>
Entries subjected to preliminary examination and suspension during the year.	7,960
Osage partial payment receipts filed during the year and now in files.....	1,094
	<u>16,029</u>
Letters received during the year	16,029
Letters answered	7,655
Letters filed, requiring no answers	5,935
Letters referred to other divisions	2,013
	<u>15,603</u>
Undisposed of.....	426
Letters written during the year	14,795
Townsite entries received	18
Townsite entries approved	18
Hearings ordered	39
Contests decided.....	35
Town-lot entries approved	45

Preemption entries, by classes, in each State and Territory, pending July 1, 1891.

State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.	State.	Sus-pended.	Not ex- amined.
Alabama	46	46	Nebraska	477	2,168
Arizona	66	124	New Mexico	120	296
Arkansas	17	14	North Dakota	124	909
California	380	1,834	Oregon	178	1,079
Colorado	745	2,472	Utah	14	208
Florida	22	11	South Dakota	303	1,249
Idaho	64	364	Washington	150	1,638
Iowa	5	0	Wisconsin	24	242
Kansas	451	1,566	Wyoming	46	205
Louisiana	14	15	Oklahoma		5
Michigan	15	597			
Minnesota	118	549			
Mississippi	1	1			
Missouri	3	9			
Montana	48	502			
			Total.....	<u>3,431</u>	<u>16,098</u>
					19,529

The work on the townsite desk, which had in the past been managed by one clerk, has grown during this year to such magnitude that it became necessary to assign three additional clerks thereto. This was owing largely to the opening of Oklahoma Territory and the new legislation in regard to townsites in such Territory. The practice in Oklahoma in regard to townsites is a new departure in land practice, and brought with it a large number of contested town-lot cases dependent upon the construction of local laws for their decision.

The opening of Alaska to entry for townsites, manufacturing and trading purposes, is another important event in the history of the public domain. The instructions governing such entries are appended.

DECISIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1891.

*To the Registers and Receivers and
Boards of Townsite Trustees in Oklahoma Territory:*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of a letter from the local land office at Oklahoma city, dated the 15th ultimo, of which the following is a copy:

"We transmit herewith copy of an act passed by the Territorial legislature, and which is now a law of this Territory, in reference to manner of taking depositions and compelling attendance of witnesses. This act confers upon probate judges the power to compel attendance of witnesses on commission from U. S. Land Office in contest cases. It seems that Congress in its dying hours tacked a rider on to the Indian appropriation or some other bill, ratifying the acts of the Territorial legislature in so far as it confers additional powers and duties upon probate courts. This it is contended gives the inclosed act the force and effect of a Congressional enactment.

"We have had numerous requests to issue commissions for taking depositions under the provisions of this act, but so far have refused, unless the application was made to conform to the rules of practice adopted by the department.

"Recently application was made to this office in due form for a commission to take the deposition of one Henry Summers, in a certain contest case pending in this office, upon the grounds that he refused to appear before the land office.

"We granted the application and issued commission to the probate judge, who docketed the case, as provided for in this act, and issued a subpoena for Summers. The witness refused to appear or testify, and he was ordered to jail by the probate judge. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for in his behalf and the case presented to the United States district court, Associate Justice Clark presiding. After a full hearing Judge Clark denied the writ and held that under the act, as ratified by Congress, the witness could be compelled to attend and testify in land cases.

"This will create a revolution in the land-office practice, as an innovation is prescribed by this act in that, after the interrogatories have been answered, the witness may be fully examined orally as to any matters within his knowledge. This is an innovation on the present rules of the department.

"As the United States district court for the Territory has held this law valid and applicable to land cases, we desire full instructions as to how to proceed in the matter, as same is in conflict with the rules of the department, and parties to contest cases insist upon proceeding under this statute."

Congress has always refused to grant to registers and receivers of United States land offices the power to compel the attendance of witnesses in cases tried and decided by them, and no later than July 24, 1890, the honorable Secretary laid before the president of the Senate a draft of a bill to authorize the issuance of subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses before townsite trustees in Oklahoma (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 197, first session Fifty-first Congress), which, as I am informed, failed to become a law. Doubtless the absence of authority on the one hand and the failure of the desired legislation on the other prompted the Territorial legislature in the passage of the act of which a copy is now before me, although by the terms of the act creating a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., p. 81) the legislative power of said Territory is expressly denied in all matters affecting the authority or jurisdiction of officers charged under federal authority with duties affecting the primary disposal of the public land therein.

The legislative act referred to appears to have originated in the Territorial council October 23, 1890, and became a law by the approval of the governor on the 2d day

of December following (Stat. of Oklahoma, p. 374). The first section of said act is as follows, to wit:

"In all cases where a notice that depositions will be taken in this Territory before a district judge or a commissioner of depositions in the district court, or before the judge of a county or probate court in this Territory, has been given in any State or Territory in accordance with the laws thereof; and in cases where commissions have issued from a court of record of the United States, or from any court of record in any State or Territory, or from any United States land office within or without this Territory, or from a board of the United States townsite commissioners, duly signed by the clerk of the court, register or receiver of the United States land office, or by some member of the townsite commission, as the case may be, and directed to a district judge or commissioner of depositions in the district court, or to the judge of a county or probate court within this Territory, commanding such officer to take the depositions of witnesses, such notice shall be given, and the commissions so issued, when received, shall confer upon the officers named and their respective courts the powers in this act provided."

The remaining sections of said act relate to matters of detail and the powers and duties of the officers named and created thereby. As above stated said act was without force and effect, so far as federal laws and officials were concerned, in matters affecting the disposal of public land, and it so remained until March 3, 1891, the date of approval of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, etc., the second proviso of the seventeenth section of which provides "that in addition to the jurisdiction granted to the probate courts and the judges thereof in Oklahoma Territory by legislative enactments, which enactments are hereby ratified, the probate judges of said Territory are hereby granted such jurisdiction in townsite matters and under such regulations as are provided by the laws of the State of Kansas."

The power of the probate courts in Oklahoma Territory to execute commissions issued from a local land office, or a board of townsite trustees, to take depositions of witnesses in matters pending before such office or board, or, in case of the refusal of a witness to testify after being duly summoned, the power of said courts to punish such witness for contempt, in the manner provided in said Territorial act, was, in the language above quoted, ratified by Congress, and thus said Territorial law has the same force and effect as though it had been originally enacted by Congress. This of course indirectly effects for the people of Oklahoma Territory what Congress failed to do directly, viz, to provide for the compulsory attendance of witnesses in cases involving the disposal of public land.

While this understanding of the law will of course, to some degree, create a revolution in the practice before local land offices and boards of townsite trustees in Oklahoma Territory, yet the law as herein cited needs but to be read in order to be understood, and must be observed. All local land officers and members of boards of townsite trustees in said Territory are therefore hereby directed in each and every case wherein proper and sufficient application is made to any one of them, in accordance with rules 24, 25, and 26, of the Rules of Practice, to issue a commission to the county or probate court of the county wherein the party whose deposition is to be taken resides, authorizing and requesting the judge of said court to take the deposition of the party or parties named therein, as the case may be. The testimony so taken by the court, both upon the written interrogatories accompanying the commission and upon such oral examination as in the discretion of the court is deemed permissible, will be certified to the office from which the commission issued, in accordance with the rules of the court in such matters.

On the day of hearing any case in which testimony has been certified for consideration by a probate court, the register and receiver or the board of townsite trustees, as the case may be, will examine such testimony and render a decision thereon in the same manner as if the testimony had been taken before themselves. If testimony is thus certified to a register and receiver no charge will be made by them for examining the same; but if the testimony is taken and certified to a board of townsite trustees they will be entitled to charge for the time actually consumed by them in making the proper examination thereof, in conformity with the rules issued by the department for their guidance.

The rules for the conduct of business before local land offices so far as Oklahoma is concerned, and before the townsite trustees in said Territory, are modified as herein provided.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1891.

[Townsite of Orlando vs. Warren H. Hysell and Charles W. Ransom. Homestead entry No. 2315.]

Register and Receiver, Guthrie, Okla.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 24th of April, 1890, I wrote you regarding the above-entitled case as follows:

"I am in receipt of a letter from H. C. Fancher, stating that the applicants for the conflicting townsites of Orlando and Cherokee city have united and are controlled by one city government, and acting as mayor of said united cities he asks that a hearing be ordered to determine their rights as against a certain homesteader who claims the land occupied by them.

"Upon examination I find that on June 4, 1889, Warren H. Hysell made homestead entry No. 2315, covering the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 19 N., R. 2 W. June 18, 1889, Thaddens W. Boles, acting as mayor, presented an application for the townsite of Orlando, covering the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section, said application being signed by upwards of a hundred alleged residents of said town, and setting forth that the land sought was then used for trade and business. July 5, 1889, James M. Kuykendall, acting as mayor, presented a declaratory statement for the townsite of Cherokee city, covering the whole of said quarter-section. This latter application simply sets forth that the land is used for trade and business, and that the occupants thereof have effected a town organization, and you rejected the same because of conflict with the above-mentioned entry and application.

"August 13, 1889, you reported that the application for the townsite of Orlando had been forwarded prior to the receipt of letter A of this office, dated August 7, 1889, directing you to reject all townsite applications for land covered by homestead entries 'unless accompanied by satisfactory proof as required by townsite circular of July 9, 1886, that such tract was actually selected as the site of a city or town or settled and occupied for purposes of trade and business at a date prior to that of the existing entry,' and you therefore recommended a hearing to determine the rights of the several parties to the tract involved.

"The statements contained in the above-mentioned townsite applications relative to the occupancy of the land in controversy, are not sufficient to warrant the ordering of a hearing involving the right of the homestead entryman herein named; but if said townsite claimants will file with you, within 30 days from notice hereof, a sworn statement of facts of a character to show that said land or any portion thereof was selected as the site of a town or actually settled upon or occupied for purposes of trade and business, and hence, under the provisions of sections 2258 and 2259 United States Revised Statutes, not subject to disposal under the homestead law at the time Mr. Hysell's entry was made, you will order a hearing involving the whole or a part of said land, as the case may be, in accordance with the Rules of Practice, by issuing a notice to and requiring it to be served by the townsite claimants upon the homestead entryman, the burden of proof being upon the former to show the facts reserving the land from disposal under the homestead law.

"Should the conditions herein prescribed be complied with you will direct the hearing so as to determine (1) how soon after 12 o'clock, April 22, 1889, the land in question was selected as a townsite, by what acts such selection was designated, and the legal subdivisions actually occupied by the town; (2) when and by how many persons said land was first settled upon and occupied as a townsite; (3) the character and value of the improvements and a description of the business conducted thereon both at the date of presenting the townsite applications and at the date of hearing this case; (4) how and when said homestead entryman first initiated his claim to said land, and his qualifications as a homesteader under the act of March 2 and the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889.

"In case the townsite claimants fail to file the evidence, within 30 days from notice hereof, to warrant you in ordering a hearing, their applications will be rejected, and to that end you will promptly report to this office at the expiration of that time."

May 5, 1890, Sears, Foster, and McKennon, attorneys for the townsite claimants, wrote that "under the terms and conditions imposed in the letter of Mr. Commissioner Stone, above referred to, the occupants are virtually foreclosed in the premises, and this from the fact that no proof exists that the tract of land in question, to wit, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, Tp. 19, R. 2 W., was occupied or selected as a townsite by any one prior to the date of Hysell's pretended homestead entry." And that "what the occupants really claim is (1) that Hysell was and is not a legally qualified entryman; (2) that his entry was really made in the interest of a town company and not for a bona fide homestead; (3) that such entry was purely speculative."

June 6, 1890, you reported that the townsite claimants had been duly notified of the requirements of my letter through their mayor, and no action had been taken by them.

The matter was allowed to rest at this stage of the proceedings until the present time, the case being now before me on the appeal of Charles W. Ransom from your action refusing to sustain his protest against the acceptance of the entryman's commutation proof under the provisions of the twenty-first section of the Oklahoma Territorial act approved May 2, 1890.

Notice of intention to make proof October 10, 1890, at your office, was regularly given, at which time the entryman and his witnesses submitted their testimony, and in answer to whether the tract in controversy is within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business, they jointly answered in this wise:

"Said tract is within the limits of what is known as the town of Orlando. It is not incorporated. There are about 75 people, men, women, and children, in said town. Said tract was first occupied by townsite settlers about the 20th day of June, 1889. No part of said tract was occupied as a townsite or by townsite settlers until nearly 2 weeks after said tract had been entered by claimant Hyessell. The usual business and trade for a village of 75 people is carried on on said tract. There are also a number of business houses and residences to accommodate said people."

At the same time Mr. Ransom filed a protest, charging that the tract was occupied for trade and business; that the final entry was not sought for agricultural purposes, but was sought for the purpose of a townsite; he therefore demanded the right to cross-examine the entryman and his witnesses.

Proceedings were thereupon continued to the following day, when the protestant appeared and filed an affidavit, made by James M. Kuykendall, based upon *information and belief*, and charging bad faith on the part of the entryman and collusion with the townsite settlers. The protestant therefore asked that he be granted a continuance, in order that he might prove the charges as above set forth. You very properly held said allegations to be "insufficient to warrant a continuance for a hearing." The case was continued, however, till the 15th, at which time all parties appeared, and the cross-examination of the entryman and his witnesses was begun.

At this point I desire to call attention to a question of practice that does not appear to have been properly understood, viz, your requirement that the protestant make a deposit sufficient to cover the costs of reducing to writing his cross-examination of the entryman and his witnesses. Your ruling on this question was in harmony with the former construction of rule 55 of practice, and the rulings of this office thereunder. But in the case of *Milum v. Johnson* (10 L. D., 624), which was decided and reported prior to the hearing of this case, and in which this same question is raised and discussed, the honorable First Assistant Secretary says:

"Defendant also complains of the action of the register in refusing defendant the alleged right of cross-examining plaintiff's witnesses without advancing the register's fees therefor. While the register was perhaps justified in this ruling under the practice of your office, yet I have deemed this a proper occasion to correct a practice which often entails great hardships, and which is contrary to all ordinary rules of procedure in obtaining evidence. Rule 55 of the Rules of Practice is as follows:

"In other contested cases each party must pay the cost of taking testimony upon his own direct and cross examination.

"I construe this to mean that each party must pay the cost of taking the testimony of his own witnesses both in the direct and the cross-examination of such witnesses. The cross-examination of a witness is part of his testimony, and he is to be treated as the witness of the party calling him.

"Rule 41 gives officers the right to summarily put a stop to obviously irrelevant questioning; still rule 56 makes it discretionary with the officer to allow such irrelevant questioning to proceed at the sole cost of the party making such examination. And while rule 56 refers specially to rule 54, which is confined to contests under the act of May 14, 1890, the reason on which rule 56 rests is equally applicable to cross-examinations in contests covered by the provisions of rule 55, and an amendment of rule 56 to such effect seems called for by the construction herein given to rule 55. You will accordingly please prepare and submit at an early day, for the approval of the department, an amendment of rule 56 so as to make it conform to the views above expressed."

Accordingly, rule 56 of practice was amended under date of June 19, 1890 (10 L. D., 680), so as to read as follows:

"RULE 56.—The accumulation of excessive costs under rule 54 will not be permitted; but when the officer taking testimony shall rule that a course of examination is irrelevant, and checks the same, under rule 41, he may, nevertheless, in his discretion, allow the same to proceed at the sole cost of the party making such examination. This rule will apply also to cross-examinations in contests covered by the provisions of rule 55."

The cross-examination in this case does not appear to have been irrelevant to any appreciable extent, and before taking any further action you will return to the protestant the payment made therefor, and in notifying the entryman of this decision demand of him a deposit equal to the amount returned to the protestant.

While the cross-examination was not irrelevant, yet it failed to develop anything to directly substantiate the charges made by the protestant and his corroborating witness, except to amplify the fact, admitted by the entryman, that the land is occupied by a town having a post-office, a railroad station, three drug stores, two dry goods and grocery stores, two lumber yards, one hotel, one boarding-house, one saloon, one blacksmith shop, one livery stable, and several residences. True, the entryman does not appear to have exerted himself to prevent the townsiters from trespassing upon his land, on the contrary his relations with them are very amicable, and he testifies that he notified them that he had taken the land "for a homestead and did not want them to interfere" with his rights, but both the charges made and the facts brought out by the cross-examination amount to a mere presumption of collusion and bad faith and nothing more, and are not sufficient to warrant this office in sustaining the protest. And as to the wants of the townsiters claimants, as shown by the above-quoted statement of their attorneys, the original homestead entry has always been and still is subject to contest on similar charges properly presented to you, or any other charges deemed by you to be regular in form and sufficient in substance to warrant the ordering of a hearing. Your action dismissing said protest was therefore entirely correct.

A question now arises as to the propriety of directing you to accept the commutation proof, which, as above stated, was made under the provisions of the twenty-first section of the Oklahoma Territorial act approved May 2, 1890. Had no provision been made for commuting homestead entries to cash entries other than the twenty-first section of said act, then Mr. Hyell's commutation proof would be completed when the final homestead affidavit is made by him, whether the land is required for townsiters purposes or not. However, the second proviso of the twenty-second section of said act further provides:

"That in case any lands in said Territory of Oklahoma, which may be occupied and filed upon as a homestead, under the provisions of law applicable to said Territory, by a person who is entitled to perfect his title thereto under such laws, are required for townsiters purposes, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the lands embraced in said homestead or any part thereof for townsiters purposes. He shall file with the application a plat of such proposed townsiters, and if such plat shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall issue a patent to such person for land embraced in said townsiters, upon the payment of the sum of \$10 per acre for all the land embraced in such townsiters, except the lands to be donated and maintained for public purposes as provided in this section. And the sums so received by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid over to the proper authorities of the municipalities when organized, to be used by them for school purposes only."

All entries in said Territory, generally speaking, in which the lands are valuable or required for townsiters purposes, had been made more than a year prior to the passage of said Territorial act, and this fact must have been known to and considered by Congress, hence the requirement of 12 months' residence by the homesteader within the limits to which the twenty-first section of said act is applicable had so far as those lands are concerned, been complied with in most cases, and was therefore not incorporated into the proviso quoted above and is eliminated from any further consideration in this connection. It is self-evident, therefore, that if the only requirement made of an entryman is proof of compliance with the homestead law up to the date of commuting to cash entry, then he can at his own option commute under the twenty-first section of said act at \$1.25 per acre, or under the second proviso of the twenty-second section at \$10 per acre. This would, when understood, render the latter provision a nullity in that portion of Oklahoma Territory to which the former is applicable.

I am loath to believe that such was the legislative intent, but on the contrary I believe that the intended effect of said provisions when considered together, as they undoubtedly were, both in the framing and passage of the same, and the common acceptance and legal effect of the language used in the latter one, amount to this condition, irrespective of and paramount to the question of time or length of residence upon the land applied for, to wit: That in case any of said lands "are required for townsiters purposes," as evidenced by either the actual use of the occupants thereof for such purposes, or by the expressed intention of the entryman to use the same for such purposes, title thereto can be acquired under the homestead laws in two ways only: (1) by commuting to cash entry at \$10 per acre, after showing due compliance with the homestead law up to the date of commutation, and proving beyond question that acquiescence in or consent to the use of any portion of the land for townsiters purposes had not been given either directly or indirectly prior to May 2, 1890, the date of passage of said organic act; (2) by showing due compliance with the homestead law for the full period required by that law, and furnishing, in addition, satisfactory proof that the entryman has not directly or indirectly acquiesced in or consented to the use of any portion of the land at any time for townsiters purposes, but has availed himself

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of every proper means at his command to prevent such unauthorized use and occupancy of said land.

In other words, I hold that, in the absence of actual use of the land for commercial purposes, the one thing that determines the price per acre that shall be paid by a party who commutes his homestead to a cash entry, within the limits of the territory opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, is the intended use which he proposes to make of the land. If it is actually occupied and "required for townsite purposes," or it is his intention to so use the same, then he can commute to cash only by complying with the requirements and paying \$10 per acre. If the land is not so occupied, and it is not the entryman's purpose to so use it, and he has complied with the laws relating to homestead settlement thereon for one year, then his entry can be commuted to cash at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

As heretofore stated, the entry before me was made June 4, 1889, and a few days later the land covered by the same was applied for and occupied as a townsite. Regular town life was begun, and the land, or a portion of the same, is still occupied for town purposes by a population of 75 or 80 persons. The entryman did not establish his residence upon the land till October 9, 1889, and in the mean time a railroad station was established at that point and a town located upon said land, without molestation by the entryman, because of the necessity of the surrounding community and its actual requirement by the town occupants for townsite purposes.

In view of the foregoing facts I hereby reject the townsite applications made June 18, and July 5, 1889, dismiss both the protest against the acceptance of the entryman's commutation proof and the appeal from your action affecting the same, and reject said proof for nonconformity with the second proviso of the twenty-second section of said Territorial act, as set forth in the circular letter of instructions issued by this office July 18, 1890, respecting the whole or any portion of said described tract. Copies of said circular letter are herewith inclosed.

Notify all parties in interest hereof, and advise them of their right of appeal to the department. If no appeal is taken from this decision, and it is the pleasure of the entryman to commute only a portion of his original homestead to a cash entry under the townsite provision referred to above, such action will exhaust his homestead right and work the forfeiture of the remaining portion of the land embraced in his original homestead entry and the cancellation of such entry to that extent.

The decision in the case of Joseph P. Erwin, dated December 12, 1890 (Copp's Land Owner, vol. 17, p. 212), in so far as it conflicts with the views herein expressed, is hereby rescinded.

Give this matter your most careful attention and make report to this office at the earliest practicable date.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Assistant Commissioner.

This case went before the honorable Secretary of the Interior on appeal, who modified the foregoing decision by rejecting the holding contained in the last paragraph that a commutation of the homestead entry in part for townsite purposes would require cancellation of the remainder, and ruled to the contrary on this point, but otherwise affirmed the decision. (See 13 L. D., 99.)

NONMINERAL ENTRIES IN ALASKA.

[Regulations provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to carry into effect certain provisions for allowing entries of land in Alaska for townsite, trading, and manufacturing purposes.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1891.

Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," make provisions, under certain conditions, restrictions, and exceptions, for the disposal of public land in the Territory of Alaska for townsite purposes, and for the use and necessities of trade and manufactures, as follows;

"SEC. 11. That until otherwise ordered by Congress lands in Alaska may be entered for townsite purposes, for the several use and benefit of the occupants of such townsites, by such trustee or trustees as may be named by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, such entries to be made under the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes as near as may be;

and when such entries shall have been made the Secretary of the Interior shall provide by regulation for the proper execution of the trust in favor of the inhabitants of the townsite, including the survey of the land into lots, according to the spirit and intent of said section twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes, whereby the same result would be reached as though the entry had been made by a county judge and the disposal of the lots in such townsite and the proceeds of the sale thereof had been prescribed by the legislative authority of a State or Territory: *Provided*, That no more than six hundred and forty acres shall be embraced in one townsite entry.

"SEC. 12. That any citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, and any association of such citizens, and any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory of the United States now authorized by law to hold lands in the Territories now or hereafter in possession of and occupying public lands in Alaska for the purpose of trade or manufactures, may purchase not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to be taken as near as practicable in a square form, of such land at two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided*, That in case more than one person, association, or corporation shall claim the same tract of land the person, association, or corporation having the prior claim by reason of possession and continued occupation shall be entitled to purchase the same; but the entry of no person, association, or corporation shall include improvements made by or in possession of another prior to the passage of this act.

"SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of any person, association, or corporation entitled to purchase land under this act to make an application to the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general of Alaska, for an estimate of the cost of making a survey of the lands occupied by such person, association, or corporation, and the cost of the clerical work necessary to be done in the office of the said United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general; and on the receipt of such estimate from the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, the said person, association, or corporation shall deposit the amount in the United States depository, as is required by section numbered twenty-four hundred and one, Revised Statutes, relating to deposits for surveys.

"That on the receipt by the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, of the said certificates of deposit, he shall employ a competent person to make such survey, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make his return of his field-notes and maps to the office of the said United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general; and the said United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, shall cause the said field-notes and plats of such survey to be examined, and, if correct, approve the same, and shall transmit certified copies of such maps and plats to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

"That when the said field-notes and plats of said survey shall have been approved by the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, he shall notify such person, association, or corporation, who shall then, within six months after such notice, pay to the said United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, for such land, and patent shall issue for the same.

"SEC. 14. That none of the provisions of the last two preceding sections of this act shall be so construed as to warrant the sale of any lands belonging to the United States which shall contain coal or the precious metals, or any townsite, or which shall be occupied by the United States for public purposes, or which shall be reserved for such purposes, or to which the natives of Alaska have prior rights by virtue of actual occupation, or which shall be selected by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries on the islands of Kadiak and Afognak for the purpose of establishing fish-culture stations. And all tracts of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in any one tract now occupied as missionary stations in said district of Alaska are hereby excepted from the operation of the last three preceding sections of this act. No portions of the islands of the Pribilof Group or the Seal Islands of Alaska shall be subject to sale under this act; and the United States reserves, and there shall be reserved in all patents issued under the provisions of the last two preceding sections, the right of the United States to regulate the taking of salmon and to do all things necessary to protect and prevent the destruction of salmon in all the waters of the lands granted frequented by salmon.

"SEC. 15. That until otherwise provided by law the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in Alexander archipelago in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakatla Indians, and those people known as Metlakatlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

Pursuant to these provisions, I have prepared the following rules and regulations for the observance and direction of the *ex officio* surveyor-general of said Territory

the *ex officio* register and receiver of the Sitka land office, the trustees appointed under said provisions, and all other officials mentioned or referred to herein, and such persons, associations, and corporations as desire to take advantage of the rights guaranteed to them under the provisions of said acts, and for convenience I shall first develop the mode of procedure and requirements in connection with entries made for purposes of trade and manufactures, to wit:

1. Application for surveys must be made in writing by the person entitled to purchase land under said act, or by the authorized agent of the association or corporation so entitled. The application must particularly describe the character of the land sought to be surveyed, and as accurately as possible its geographical position, with the character, extent, and approximate value of the improvements. If a private survey had previously been made of the land occupied by the applicant, a copy of the plat and field-notes of such survey should accompany the application, which must also state that the land contains neither coal nor the precious metals, with reasons for such statement; that no part of the land described in the application includes improvements made by or in possession of another prior to the passage of said act; that it does not include any land to which natives of Alaska have prior rights by virtue of actual occupation; that it does not include a portion of any town-site, or lands occupied by missionary stations, or any lands occupied or reserved by the United States for public purposes, or selected by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, or any lands reserved from sale under the provisions of this act. *These statements must be verified by affidavit.*

2. If, upon examination, the application shall be approved by the *ex officio* surveyor-general, he will furnish the applicants with two separate estimates, one for the field work and one for office work, the latter to include clerk hire and the necessary stationery. The *ex officio* surveyor-general will be careful to estimate adequate sums in order to avoid the necessity for additional deposits.

3. Upon receiving such estimates applicants may deposit in a proper United States depository, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of surveying the public lands in Alaska and expenses incident thereto, the sums so estimated as the total cost of the survey, including field and office work.

4. The original certificate must in every case be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, the duplicate to the *ex officio* surveyor-general, the triplicate to be retained by the applicant as his receipt.

5. The triplicate certificate of deposit will be receivable in payment to the extent of the amount of such certificate for the land purchased, the surveying of which is paid for out of such deposit, as provided in section 2403 of the Revised Statutes. (See par. 9, *post*.)

6. Where the amount of the certificate or certificates is less than the value of the lands taken the balance must be paid in cash. But where the certificate is for an amount greater than the cost of the land, and is surrendered in full payment for such land, the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, will indorse on the triplicate certificate the amount for which it is received, and will charge the United States with that amount only. There is no provision of law authorizing the issue of duplicate certificates for certificates lost or destroyed.

7. Where the amount of the deposit is greater than the cost of survey, including field and office work, the excess is repayable, as under the provisions of section 2402 of the Revised Statutes, upon an account to be stated by the *ex officio* surveyor-general, who will in all cases be careful to express upon the plats of each survey the amount deposited as the cost of survey in the field and office work and the amount to be refunded in each case. No provision of law exists, however, for refunding to other than the depositor.

8. Before transmitting accounts for refunding excesses the *ex officio* surveyor-general will indorse on the back of the triplicate certificate the following: "\$— refunded to ———, by account transmitted to the General Land Office with letter dated ———," and will state in the account that he has made such indorsement. Where the whole amount deposited is to be refunded the *ex officio* surveyor-general will require the depositor to surrender the triplicate certificate, and will transmit it to this office with the account.

9. The provisions of section 2403 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. at Large, p. 352), relating to the assignment of certificates by indorsement, are not applicable to certificates of deposit for surveys in Alaska under said act of March 3, 1891, for the reason that the former statute contemplates the use of the certificates, after assignment, by settlers under the preëmption and homestead laws of the United States and *not otherwise*. Therefore, these triplicate certificates can only be used by the respective depositors in payment for lands in Alaska.

10. The amount shown on the face of the certificate to have been deposited for "office work" will be placed to the credit of the *ex officio* surveyor-general, and upon his requisition an advance will be made to him from the Treasury Department to

pay the expenses of said "office work." He will render quarterly accounts of such funds to the General Land Office upon blanks furnished him for that purpose.

11. The amount deposited for "field work" will be placed to the credit of said work, and will be expended in the payment of the surveying accounts of the deputy surveyors when the surveys are accepted and the accounts are adjusted in this office, and transmitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for payment of said deposits.

12. The contract system is not deemed applicable to the class of surveys contemplated by said act of March 3, 1891, owing to the small amounts which will doubtless be involved in many of the surveys, and particularly in view of the great distance between this office and that of the *ex officio* surveyor-general, and the consequent inconvenient delays in correspondence. The *ex officio* surveyor-general will therefore appoint as many competent deputy surveyors as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the surveys, who will each be required to enter into a bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the faithful execution, according to law and the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general of Alaska, of all surveys which are required of him to be made in pursuance of his appointment as United States deputy surveyor, and for the return of said surveys to the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, as required by law and instructions. The bonds, *in duplicate*, will be forwarded for acceptance by this office. Upon appointment the deputy must take the oath of office required by section 2243 of the Revised Statutes.

13. When the duplicate certificates of deposit of the amounts estimated for field and office work shall have been received by the *ex officio* surveyor-general, the requisite instructions for the surveys and making returns thereof will be issued to the deputy surveyor who may be designated to do the work. The amount of compensation to the deputy surveyor must be stated in the instructions, and the same must not exceed the amount deposited for the field work. The land to be surveyed under any one application can not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, and it must be in *one compact body*, and as nearly in square form as the circumstances and configuration of the land will admit.

14. The instruments used in the execution of these surveys should be the same as those required for subdivisive surveys of public lands (see paragraph 6, page 18, of Manual), or an engineer's transit of approved make, and must be registered and tested at the *ex officio* surveyor-general's office previous to the deputy commencing work, as directed in paragraph 7, page 19, of Manual.

15. The surveys will be numbered consecutively, beginning with number one. The true magnetic variation must be noted at the beginning point of each survey, as well as any marked changes during the progress of the work, and at the end of each line of the survey the character of the soil, and the amount of timber, etc., must be noted at the end of the record thereof. The requirements in the "summary of objects and data required to be noted," as set forth in the instructions for the survey of public lands (Revised Manual of Surveying Instructions, dated December 2, 1889, pages 44 and 45), must be observed by the deputy in these surveys. All corners must be marked by stone monuments, containing not less than 1,728 cubic inches. At the beginning point upon the outboundaries of each tract surveyed, a corner must be established with two pits (when practicable) of the size required for standard township corners, one upon each side of the corner on the line, and 6 feet distant. Upon the side of such corner facing the claim, the stone will be marked "S. No.—" (for survey No.—), and immediately under the same the letters "Beg. Cor. I" (for beginning corner one). These marks must be neatly and deeply cut, for the sake of legibility and permanence. From the beginning corner the deputy will proceed to survey the several lines of the tract, in accordance with the instructions of the *ex officio* surveyor-general, marking each corner on the side facing the claim with number of the survey, and "Cor. No. II" "Cor. No. III" etc., with pits of the size hereinbefore prescribed, upon the lines closing upon and starting from each corner and 6 feet distant. Such other marks, in addition to those above described, will be placed upon the corners as may be required by the *ex officio* surveyor-general in his special written instructions. As far as practicable, bearings and distances must be taken from each of the corners to two or more trees, or prominent natural objects, if any, within a convenient distance, in the same manner as required in the instructions for the survey of public lands, and such trees or objects must be marked with the number of the survey and underneath the same the letters "B. T." or "B. O.," as the case may be.

16. Where a tract to be surveyed fronts upon tidewater, the front or meander line of the tract will be run at *ordinary high-water* mark, and the side lines of the tract will terminate at such high water mark, thus excluding from survey and disposal all lands situated between high and low water marks. At the corners marking the *termini* of lines at high-water mark one pit only will be dug, of the size prescribed in the Manual for meander corners, on the side toward the land and 6 feet distant. At all corners where pits are impracticable, a mound of stone (consisting of not less than four stones, the mound to be at least 1½ feet high with 2-foot base) must be con-

structed, and in cases where pits are practicable, if the deputy prefers raising a mound of stone or stone covered with earth as more likely to perpetuate the corner, he will be permitted to do so. For a mound of stone "covered with earth," the height and base will be the same as required by the Manual for a mound of earth for township corners. Boundaries or portions of boundaries of previously established surveys, which also form a portion of the boundaries of the claim to be surveyed, will be adopted so far as common to both surveys.

17. The proper blank books for field-notes will be furnished by the *ex officio* surveyor-general, and in such books the deputy surveyor must make a faithful, distinct, and minute record of everything officially done and observed by himself and his assistants pursuant to instructions in relation to running, measuring, and marking lines, and establishing corners, and present, as far as possible, a full and complete topographical description of the tract surveyed. From the data thus recorded at the time when the work is done on the ground, the deputy must prepare the true field-notes of the surveys executed by him, and return the same to the *ex officio* surveyor-general at the earliest practicable date after the completion of his work in the field. *The true field-notes are in no case to be made out in the office of the ex officio surveyor-general.* The true field-notes and the transcript field-notes for this office must be written in a bold legible hand, in durable black ink, upon paper of foolscap size. Each survey will be complete in itself. The first or title page of each set of field-notes is to describe the subject matter of the same, the locus of the survey, by whom surveyed, the date of the instructions, and the dates of the commencement and completion of the work. A general description of each tract must be given at the end of the field-notes of the survey of the same, which description must embrace a brief statement of the main features of the tract surveyed, character of the land, timber, and other natural growth, whether there are any indications of mineral, characteristics of mountains, streams, etc., and the extent and character of the improvements. All facts relative to the present occupancy of the land must be particularly noted. In preparing the true field-notes of the survey the form prescribed in the Manual will be followed as nearly as practicable. The names of assistants, with duties assigned to each, and the preliminary and final oaths of assistants, and final oath of the deputy, must be attached to the field-notes of each survey. The deputy surveyor must return with the field-notes a topographical map or plat of the survey. As far as practicable all objects described in the field-notes and the main features of the tract surveyed, including location of buildings, streams, mountains, etc., must be protracted upon such plat as accurately as possible. The course and length of each line will be expressed upon the plat. The deputy will note all objections to his survey that may be brought to his knowledge, and the *ex officio* surveyor-general will promptly report to this office all complaints made to him, and send up all protests filed in his office, together with a full report thereon.

18. From the plat and field-notes submitted by the deputy surveyor, the *official* plat will be prepared in triplicate, the original to be retained in the office of the *ex officio* surveyor-general, the duplicate to be forwarded to this office, and the triplicate, after notice of approval by the Commissioner, to be filed in United States district land office. All plats of these surveys must be made upon drawing paper of the best quality and of uniform size, 19 by 24 inches (the size used for township plats of public-land surveys). Upon each plat will be placed an appropriate title and the certificate of approval by *ex officio* surveyor-general. The title will be placed upon the upper right-hand corner of the plat. Immediately below will be placed the *ex officio* surveyor-general's approval, with sufficient space on the lower right-hand corner for the Commissioner's approval. In all cases where the tracts are bounded in part by meanders, a table of the courses and distances of such meanders will be placed upon the plat. When the claim approaches 160 acres in extent the plat may be protracted upon a scale of 5 chains to 1 inch. For surveys of smaller extent the scale may be suitably increased. A clear margin 2 inches in width should be left upon all sides of each plat. The magnetic declination must be indicated upon the plats; also the scale of protraction. The use of all fluids, except a preparation of India ink of good quality, must be avoided by the draftsman in the delineation of these surveys. All lines, figures, etc., must be sharply defined. All lettering on the plats must be clear and sharp in outline and design, and ornamentation of any kind is prohibited.

19. One copy of the instructions to the deputy must be forwarded with the returns of survey, and one copy must accompany the account of the deputy. The returns and account will be forwarded with separate letters of transmittal.

20. The survey having been approved it shall be the duty of such person, association, or corporation, within six months after notice thereof, to apply in writing to the United States court commissioner, *ex officio* register of the Sitka land office, to make proof and entry in due form, reciting the name of the party who will make the entry, the name and geographical location of the land applied for, the place and date of making proof, and the names of four witnesses by whom it is proposed to establish the right of entry. This notice will be published by said commissioner once a week

for six consecutive weeks, at the applicant's expense, in a newspaper published nearest to the land applied for. Copies of said notice must be posted in the office of the *ex officio* register, and in a conspicuous place upon the land applied for, for 30 days next preceding the date of making proof. The required proof shall consist of the affidavits of the applicant and two of the published witnesses, and shall show:

First. The actual use and occupancy of the land as a trading post or for manufacturing purposes.

Second. The date when the land was first so occupied.

Third. The number of inhabitants and character and value of improvements thereon, and the annual value of the trade or business conducted upon the land.

Fourth. The nonmineral character of the land as prescribed in said act.

Fifth. That no portion of the land applied for is occupied or reserved for any purpose by the United States, or occupied or claimed by any natives of Alaska, or occupied as a townsite or missionary station, and that the tract does not include improvements made by or in possession of another person, association, or corporation prior to the passage of said act.

Sixth. If the entry is made for the benefit of an individual he must likewise prove his citizenship or file record evidence of his declaration of intention to become a citizen.

Seventh. If the entry is made for the benefit of an association that and the further fact that over 20 per cent. of the stock of the association is not held by aliens must be established by the certificate of the secretary of the association.

Eighth. If the entry is made for the benefit of a corporation that must be established by the certificate of the secretary of the State of Oregon, or any other officer having custody of the record of incorporation, and the further fact that over 20 per cent. of the stock of such incorporated company is not held by aliens must be established by the certificate of the secretary of the company.

Ninth. Proof of publication of notice for the required time, consisting of the affidavit of the publisher to that effect accompanied by a copy of the published notice, together with the certificate of the *ex officio* register as to the posting of the notice in his office and the affidavit of the party who posted the notice upon the land applied for, reciting the fact and date of posting said notices and that the same so remained for the specified time hereinbefore required.

21. When the proof has been examined and found satisfactory to the said *ex officio* register and surveyor-general, and the certificate of purchase and receipt for the purchase price respectively issued by them, all the papers will be forwarded to this office, and if found to be complete and the entry to have been made in accordance with these instructions patent will issue in due course.

22. If upon the day appointed for making proof and payment for any tract of land by a person, association, or corporation, any other person, or the representative of any association, or corporation, should appear and protest against the allowance of the entry, such protestant should be heard and permitted to cross-examine the claimant and his witnesses, and the complaint and the facts thus developed will be duly considered by the *ex officio* register and surveyor-general, and such action taken as they may deem proper. Should the protestant desire to carry his action into a contest so as to introduce the testimony of witnesses either for the government or in his own behalf, he should be required by said officers to file a sworn and corroborated statement of his grounds of action, and that the contest is not initiated for the purpose of harassing the claimant and extorting money from him under a compromise, but in good faith to prosecute the same to a final determination; and this affidavit being filed the said officers will immediately proceed to determine the controversy, fixing a time and place for the hearing of the respective claims of the interested parties, giving each the usual notice thereof and a fair opportunity to present their interests, in accordance with the principles of law and equity applicable to the case, as prescribed by the rules for the conduct of such cases before registers and receivers of other local land offices. At the close of the case, or as soon thereafter as their duties will permit, said officers will render their decision in writing, give due notice to all parties in interest thereof, and at the earliest practicable date forward the papers to this office, together with any appeal that may have been filed from their decision. Appeals from the action of this office will lie to the Secretary of the Interior, as in other matters of like character.

23. All townsite entries in said Territory are to be made by trustees, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, according to the spirit and intent of section 2337, United States Revised Statutes, which section provides that the entries of land for such purposes are to be made in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests, and at the minimum price, which in these cases shall be construed to mean \$1.25 per acre. When the inhabitants of a place and their occupations and requirements constitute more than a mere trading post, but are less than 100 in number, the townsite entry shall be restricted to 160 acres; but where the inhabitants are in number 100 and less than 200 the townsite

entry may embrace any area not exceeding 320 acres; and in cases where the inhabitants number more than 200 the townsite entry may embrace any area not exceeding 640 acres. It will be observed that no more than 640 acres shall be embraced in one townsite entry in said Territory.

The system of public surveys not having been extended over any portion of the Territory of Alaska, and no provision being made in said act for the payment of the cost of officially making a special survey of the exterior lines of the townsites to be entered thereunder, it becomes necessary for the occupants of any townsite in said Territory, as a prerequisite to having an entry made of the land claimed by them, to proceed in the same manner and form to secure the special survey of the land as above prescribed for applicants for lands in said Territory for trade and manufacturing purposes. To that end the rules above set forth and numbered one to nineteen, inclusive, are hereby made applicable in manner, form, and detail to such occupants or their agent in applying for and securing the execution of the special survey of the outboundaries of such townsites, the occupants or agent to be reimbursed for the money thus expended as hereinafter provided.

24. The fee-simple title to certain real estate in the towns of Sitka and Kodiak was conferred under Russian rule upon certain individuals and the Greek Oriental Church, and confirmed by the treaty concluded March 30, 1867, between the United States and the Emperor of Russia (15 Stat. at Large, 539); other real property is now held and occupied by the United States in several of the Alaska towns for school and other public purposes; while it is perhaps desirable that still other lots or blocks in those towns that take advantage of the provisions of said act should be reserved to meet the future requirements for school purposes, or as sites for government buildings; therefore the governor, judge of the district court, and marshal of the Territory of Alaska are constituted a board, and it is hereby made a part of their official duties, as soon as notified by the United States marshal that the duplicate receipt for the money deposited to defray the costs of a special survey of the exterior lines of such townsite has been received by him, to go upon the land applied for and inquire into the title to the several private claims held therein under Russian conveyances, and to fix and determine the proper metes and bounds of the same, as originally granted and claimed at the date of our acquisition of said Territory. Such board will duly notify the present owners of said private claims both of their right to submit testimony and documents, either in person or by attorney, in support of their several claims, and of their right, within 30 days from receipt of notice of the conclusions of said board, to file an appeal therefrom with said board for transmission to this office. Should any one of such parties be dissatisfied with the decision of this office in such a case, he may still further prosecute an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior upon such terms as shall be prescribed in each individual case. Proper evidence of notice should be taken by said board in all cases, and a record of all testimony submitted to them should be kept. If an appeal is taken the same, together with the decision of the board and all papers and evidence affecting the claims of the appellant, should be forwarded direct to this office. Should no appeal be taken the report of the board should be filed with the United States marshal, *ex officio* surveyor-general, for his use and guidance, as hereinafter directed.

It shall also be the official duty of said board to approximately fix and determine the metes and bounds of all lots and blocks in any such townsite now occupied by the government for school or other public purposes, and of all unclaimed lots or blocks which in their judgment should be reserved for school or any other purpose, and to make report of such investigations to the *ex officio* surveyor-general for his use and guidance, as also hereinafter directed, should no appeal be filed therefrom.

Should an appeal from the action or decision of such board be filed in any case no further action will be taken by the *ex officio* surveyor-general until the matter has been finally decided by this office or the department. But should no appeal be filed the *ex officio* surveyor-general will proceed to direct the survey of the outboundaries of the townsite to be made, the same in all respects as above directed in the survey of land for trade and manufacturing purposes, except that he will accept the report and recommendations made by said board and exclude and except, by metes and bounds, from the land so surveyed, all the lots and blocks for any purpose recommended to be excepted by said board. The execution of the survey of the lots and blocks thus excepted shall be made a part of the duties of the surveyor who is deputized to survey the exterior lines of the townsite; the survey of such lots or blocks shall be connected by course and distance with a corner of the townsite survey, and also fully described in the field-notes of said survey and protracted upon the plat of said townsite; and the limits of such lots or blocks will be permanently marked upon the ground in such manner as the *ex officio* surveyor-general shall direct. In forwarding the plat and field-notes of the survey of any townsite for the approval of this office the *ex officio* surveyor-general will also forward any report that said board may have filed with him for approval in like manner.

25. When the plat and field-notes of the survey of the outboundaries of any town-

site shall have been approved, and not before, by this office, the Secretary of the Interior will appoint one trustee to make entry of the tract so surveyed in trust for the occupants thereof, as provided by said act. The trustee having received his appointment and qualified himself for duty by taking and subscribing the usual oath of office, and executing the bond hereinafter required, will call upon the occupants of said townsite for the triplicate receipt for the money deposited to meet the expenses of the survey thereof, and for the requisite amount of money necessary in addition to pay the government for the land as surveyed and other expenses incident to the entry thereof, keeping an accurate account thereof and giving his receipt therefor. And when realized from assessment and allotment he will refund the same, taking evidence thereof to be filed with his report in the manner hereinafter directed. He will then file with the United States court commissioner for Sitka, who is *ex officio* register of the Sitka land office, a written notice, in due form, reciting the name of the party who will make the entry, the name and geographical location of the townsite, the place and date of making proof, and the names of four witnesses by whom it is proposed to establish the right of entry. This notice will be published by said commissioner once a week for six consecutive weeks, at the applicant's expense, in a newspaper published in the town for which the entry is to be made or nearest to the land applied for. Copies of said notice must also be posted in the office of the *ex officio* register, and in a conspicuous place upon the land applied for, for 30 days next preceding the date of making proof. The required proof shall consist of the affidavits of the applicant and two of the published witnesses, and shall show: (1) the actual occupancy of the land for municipal purposes; (2) the number of inhabitants; (3) the character, extent, and value of town improvements; (4) the non-mineral character of the townsite; (5) that said townsite does not contain any land occupied by the United States for school or other public purposes, nor any land to which the title in fee was conferred under Russian rule and confirmed by the treaty of transfer to the United States, nor any land for which patents have been issued by the United States; (6) and proof of the publication and posting of notices for the required time, the same in all respects as is required by the ninth subdivision of paragraph 20 hereof. The proof being accepted and the certificate of entry issued by the *ex officio* register of the Sitka land office, the purchase price of the land should be paid to and receipted for by the clerk of the district court, who is *ex officio* receiver of the Sitka land office, after which all the papers will be forwarded to this office, and if found to be complete and made in accordance with these instructions patent will issue without delay. Cash certificate of entry (No. 4-189) will be used by the *ex officio* register in allowing all entries authorized by the law and these regulations, and said entries will be numbered consecutively, beginning with number one. A protest against the allowance of a townsite entry will be heard, and the same permitted to be carried into a contest, in the same manner and under the same conditions as hereinbefore provided in the matter of applications to make entries for the purposes of trade and manufactures.

26. It is also made my duty to provide rules and regulations for the survey and platting of the townsites in Alaska into streets, alleys, blocks, and lots, or for the approval of such surveys as may already have been made by the inhabitants thereof, and for the conveyance of the lots and blocks to the occupants of said townsites, according to their respective interests. To accomplish the latter provision necessitates the careful consideration of a somewhat difficult problem, involving the right of the natives of Alaska, who constitute the larger part of the population of all the towns in said Territory, *but who are not citizens of the United States*, to receive title from the government to the lots severally occupied and claimed by them.

Although the political status of these people remains yet to be determined by legislation, still the fact that they are held amenable to all the laws made applicable to said Territory in which they have lived at peace with the white settlers for ages, that they far outnumber the citizen and foreign-born population of all those towns in which white men have settled, and that many of them have invested their earnings in property in those towns and are exercising peaceable and undisputed occupancy and right of possession over the same, I therefore deem it proper, in order to further encourage them in adopting civilized life and accepting and following the instruction and example of the teachers, missionaries, and all other right thinking people who come among them, and equitable and just and within my power, to construe the language of section 2387, United States Revised Statutes, under which townsite entries are made "*in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests*," in the most liberal and comprehensive sense and to the advantage of these natives. Therefore, the trustees of the several townsites entered in said Territory shall levy assessments upon the property either occupied or possessed by any native Alaskan the same as if he were a white man, and shall apportion and convey the same to him according to his respective interest, without regard to the question of citizenship. But in case of white settlers or associations or corporations the trustees shall require the same evidence of citizenship or the right to hold real

estate, as the case may be, as is required above of purchasers of land for purposes of trade or manufactures.

27. The entry having been made and forwarded to this office the trustee will cause an actual survey of the lots, blocks, streets, and alleys of the townsite to be made, conforming as near as in his judgment it is deemed advisable, to the original plan or survey of such town, making triplicate plats of said survey and designating upon each of said plats the lots occupied, together with the value of the same and the name of the owner or owners thereof; and in like manner he will designate thereon the lots occupied by any corporation, religious organization, or private or sectarian school. When the plats are finally completed they will be certified to by him as follows:

"I, the undersigned, trustee of the townsite of —, Alaska Territory, hereby certify that I have examined the survey of said townsite and approved the foregoing plat thereof as strictly conformable to said survey made in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and my official instructions."

One of said plats shall be filed in the land office in the district where the townsite is located, one in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and one retained for his own use. The designation of an owner on such plats shall be temporary until final decision of record in relation thereto, and shall in no case be taken or held as in any sense or to any degree a conclusion or judgment by the trustee as to the true ownership in any contested case coming before him.

28. As soon as said plats are completed the trustee will then cause to be posted in three conspicuous places in the town a notice to the effect that such survey and platting have been completed, and notifying all persons concerned or interested in such townsite that on a designated day he will proceed to set off to the persons entitled to the same, according to their respective interests, the lots, blocks, or grounds to which each occupant thereof shall be entitled under the provisions of said act. Such notices shall be posted at least 15 days prior to the day set apart by the trustee for making such division and allotment. Proof of such notification shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the trustee, accompanied by a copy of such notice.

29. After such notice shall have been duly given the trustee will proceed on the designated day, except in contest cases which shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided, to set apart to the persons entitled to receive the same the lots, blocks, and grounds to which each person, company, or association of persons shall be entitled, according to their respective interests, including in the portion or portions set apart to each person, corporation, or association of persons the improvements belonging thereto, and in so doing he will observe and follow as strictly as the platting of the townsite will permit the rights of all parties to the property claimed by them as shown and defined by the records of the clerk of the district court of Alaska, who is *ex-officio* recorder of deeds and mortgages and other contracts relating to real estate in said Territory.

30. After setting apart such lots, blocks, or parcels, and upon a valuation of the same as hereinbefore provided for, the trustee will proceed to determine and assess upon such lots and blocks, according to their value, such rate and sum as will be necessary to pay all expenses incident to the townsite entry. In those cases in which there appears more than one claimant for any lot or block, the trustee will require each claimant to pay the assessment, and upon the final determination of the contest, as hereinbefore provided for, the unsuccessful claimant or claimants will be reimbursed in a sum equal to the assessment paid by them, such reimbursements to be properly accounted for by the trustee. In making the assessments the trustee will take into consideration:

First. The reimbursement of the parties who deposited the money to pay the cost of surveying and platting the outboundaries of the townsite and who advanced such money as was necessary in addition to pay the purchase price of the land.

Second. The money expended in advertising and making proof and entry of the townsite.

Third. The compensation of himself as trustee.

Fourth. The expenses incident to making the conveyances.

Fifth. All necessary traveling expenses and all other legitimate expenses incident to the expeditious execution of his trust.

More than one assessment may be made, if necessary, to effect the purposes of said act of Congress and these instructions. Upon receipt of the assessments the trustee will issue deeds for the uncontested lots, blank forms of conveyance being furnished by this office for that purpose.

31. His work having been completed to this point, the trustee will then, and not before, in cases where he finds two or more inhabitants claiming the same lot, block, or parcel of land, proceed to hear and determine the controversy, fixing a time and place for the hearing of the respective claims of the interested parties, giving each 10 days' notice thereof, and a fair opportunity to present their interests in accordance with the principles of law and equity applicable to the case, observing as far as practicable the rules prescribed for contests before registers and receivers of the local

offices; he will administer oaths to the witnesses, observe the rules of evidence as near as may be in making his investigations, and at the close of the case, or as soon thereafter as his duties will permit, render a decision in writing. If the notice herein provided for cannot be personally served upon the party therein named within 3 days from its date, such service may be made by a printed notice published for 10 days in a newspaper in the town in which the lot to be affected thereby is situated; or if there is none published in such town then said notice may be printed in any newspaper published in the Territory. Copies of such notice should also be posted upon the lot in controversy, and in at least three other conspicuous places in the town wherein said lot is situated. The proof of such publication and posting of notices, to be filed with the record, may be made as provided in these rules and regulations in other cases. The proceedings in these contests should be abbreviated in time and words, or the work may not be completed within the limits of any reasonable period of time or expense.

Before proceeding to dispose of the contested cases the trustee will require each claimant to deposit with him each morning a sum sufficient to cover and pay all costs and expenses on such proceedings for that day. At the close of the contest, on appeal or otherwise, the sum deposited by the successful party shall be returned to him, but that deposited by the losing party shall be retained and accounted for by said trustee.

32. Any person feeling aggrieved by the decision of the trustee may, within 10 days after notice thereof, appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the rules (except as to time) as provided for appeals from the opinions of registers and receivers, and if either party is dissatisfied with the conclusions of said Commissioner in the case, he may still further prosecute and appeal within 10 days from notice thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, upon like terms and conditions and under the same rules that appeals are now regulated by and taken in adversary proceedings from the Commissioner to the Secretary, except as modified by the time within which the appeal is to be taken. All costs in such proceedings will be governed by the rules now applicable to contests before the local land offices.

33. The trustee shall receive and pay out all money provided for in these instructions, subject to the supervision of this office, and he shall keep a correct record of his proceedings, and an accurate account of all money received and disbursed by him, taking and filing proper vouchers therefor, in the manner hereinafter provided; and before entering upon duty he shall, in addition to taking the official oath, also enter into a bond to the United States in the penal sum of \$5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, both as now prescribed and furnished by the Department of the Interior.

34. All lots remaining unoccupied and unclaimed when the trustee shall have made his allotments and assessments will be sold at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder. The proceeds of such sales, together with any balance remaining in the hands of the trustee to the credit of the townsite occupants, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the town.

35. All payments by the occupants of any townsite for any of the purposes above named, except the survey of the outboundaries of the land so entered, shall be in cash, and made only to the trustee thereof, who shall make duplicate receipts for all money paid him, one to be given the party making the payment and the other to be forwarded to this office with the trustee's papers and accounts. Said trustee shall also take receipts for all money disbursed by him, and be held strictly accountable by this office, under his bond, for the proper handling of the trust funds in his possession.

36. The trustee of any townsite in said Territory will be allowed compensation at the rate of \$5 per day for each day actually engaged and employed in the performance of his duties as such trustee and his necessary traveling expenses.

37. The trustee's duties herein prescribed having been completed, the account of all his expenses and expenditures, together with a record of his proceedings and a list of the lots to be sold at public sale, as hereinbefore provided, with all papers in his possession, and all evidence of his official acts, shall be transmitted to this office to become a part of the records hereof, excepting from such papers, however, the subdivisional plat of the townsite, which he shall deliver to the clerk of the district court to be made of record and placed on file in his office as *ex officio* recorder of deeds, mortgages, and other contracts relating to real estate in the Territory of Alaska.

It is believed that the foregoing regulations, together with copies of the laws, rules, and regulations referred to therein, will be found sufficient for the proper determination of all cases that may arise, but should unforeseen difficulties present themselves the same should be submitted to this office for special instructions.

Very respectfully,

T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved June 3, 1891:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

Summary of work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Average number of employé's 38

CONTEST CASES.

Appeals (docket cases) on hand at last report	3, 160	
Received during the year	1, 033	
	4, 243	
Closed during the year	1, 392	
Referred to other divisions	12	
	1, 404	
Balance on hand		2, 839
Unappealed cases on hand at last report	4, 186	
Received during the year	4, 149	
	8, 335	
Examined and closed	7, 405	
Referred to other divisions	56	
	7, 461	
Balance on hand		874
Total number of contests pending		3, 713
Docket cases examined and decided		1, 199
Unappealed cases examined and decided		6, 106
Entries canceled		6, 338
Involved in pending contest:		
Entries		3, 713
Acres		594, 080

LETTERS.

(Including those of transmittal.)

On hand at last report	8, 230	
Received during the year	17, 424	
	25, 654	
Answered	13, 677	
Filed with cases or letters previously received	9, 784	
Referred	534	
	23, 995	
Balance on hand		1, 659
Letters written during the year		18, 263
Certified copies:		
Number furnished		78
Cost		\$385. 55

APPEALS.

(From decisions of register and receiver not involving the facts.)

On hand at last report	21	
Received during the year	692	
	713	
Examined and decided	615	
Referred to other divisions	11	
	626	
Balance on hand		87

(From decisions of Commissioner.)

On hand at last report	223	
Received during the year	634	
		857
Transmitted to honorable Secretary	782	
Referred to other divisions	2	
		784
Balance on hand		73

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

On hand at last report	5	
Received during the year	357	
		362
Acted on in this division	239	
Transmitted to honorable Secretary	89	
Referred to other divisions	24	
		352
Balance on hand		10

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand at last report	58	
Received during the year	396	
		454
Allowed and hearing ordered	189	
Denied	111	
Referred to other divisions	56	
		356
Balance on hand		98
Decisions of the department promulgated		720
Typewriting, number of pages written and compared	23,024	
Pages of letter-press copy book filled	31,792	
Cases docketed and indexed	2,817	
Letters docketed and indexed	17,424	

From a comparison of the foregoing with the report of a year ago, a marked decrease in the amount of work pending in this division will be noticed, and it is gratifying to observe that the work is practically up to date and is being handled as current work, with the exception of the contest cases pending on appeal from local officers' decisions, or docket cases, and in that branch of cases, although there were 1,083 new cases received during the year, a comparison as above will show a reduction of 321 in the balance on hand over the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and when it is considered that in the neighborhood of 100 of these appeal cases per month are received, many of them accompanied by hundreds of pages of closely written and contradictory testimony, and about one-third of them sooner or later burdened with motions for review, new trial, or to dismiss, the amount of decrease can be better appreciated.

The unappealed contests pending have been reduced from 4,186 on hand June 30, 1890, to 874 on hand June 30, 1891, of which latter number a large percentage has been examined and reports or additional evidence called for.

In order that the large accumulation of unappealed cases on hand at date of the last report might be speedily disposed of, an early adoption of an amendment to rule 48 of practice proposed by the head of the bureau was recommended. Such proposed amendment has not been adopted, and although the division by strenuous effort in concentrat-

ing all the available force on that class of cases has reduced the accumulation, the recommendation for the adoption of the proposed amendment is renewed in order that the work may be easily kept in its present state, and a portion of the force now engaged thereon may be used to advantage on other and equally important work.

While the foregoing demonstrates the progress and proficiency of the division in the more important classes of work, it does not include the miscellaneous work incident thereto, and which, from its nature, it is not possible to tabulate. This work embraces the sorting and distribution of the daily mail, preparation of withdrawal cards, status blanks, and caveats; answering attorneys' cards; and work upon the dockets, letter record, and upon the files, all of which requires the constant and sole attention of a number of clerks, upon the prompt and accurate performance of whose work depends, to a great extent, the successful and rapid disposal of the more important work.

CONTESTS—ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891, SECTION 7.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The proviso to section 7, act of March 3, 1891, is one of limitation upon contests initiated after the passage of said act, but does not relieve entries from the effect of contests that were pending at the date of said enactment.

[Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 25, 1891.]

By means of a proposed letter to chiefs of divisions formulated by the Acting Commissioner of your bureau and presented before your installment in office; by the several opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General and First Assistant Secretary, and a letter from yourself dated April 9, there has come before me a question as to the construction to be given to the proviso of section 7 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal the timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095).

That proviso is in the following words:

Provided, That after the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the homestead, timber-culture, desert-land, or preemption laws, or under this act, and when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him; but this proviso shall not be construed to require the delay of two years from the date of said entry before the issuing of a patent therefor."

That the business of your Bureau may be conducted with regularity and uniformity it is necessary that it should now be determined as to what point of time the words "when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry" apply; whether the contest or protest, to prevent the issuance of the patent until disposed of, must have been pending before the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry in cases existing and where the two years had elapsed before the act of March 3 took effect, as well as in those afterwards.

A brief reference to the state of the law and acts existing at the time the present act was passed will aid the solution of this question.

The second section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the public lands," approved May 14, 1890 (21 Stat., 140), is as follows:

"In all cases where any person has contested, paid the land-office fees, and procured the cancellation of any preemption, homestead, or timber-culture entry, he shall be notified by the register of the land office of the district in which such land is situated of such cancellation, and shall be allowed thirty days from the date of such notice to enter such lands: *Provided*, That said register shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar for the giving of such notices, to be paid by the contestant and not to be recorded."

The right granted by this statute and the reward thereby promised had induced many thousands of contests and protests as to the good faith and legality of entries for vast numbers of acres of the public domain. Many of these contests and protests had been legally filed under the law and regulations then in force, after more

than two years had elapsed from the date of final receipt, and were still pending when the act of March 3, 1891, took effect. There was no limit of time within which these might be filed before patent. The contestants had each paid out, for persons in their circumstances, very considerable sums of money for fees and expenses. Of this general class of contests and protests made against alleged fraudulent or illegal entries very many had been decided before the act of 1891 was passed, and more than 50 per cent. were decided in favor of the contestants and protestants, notwithstanding the most liberal construction of laws and facts in support of the entry.

Contests and protests have, since first allowed by law, been encouraged, and are not now discouraged by the law under discussion. It is true that in many cases these contests or protests have been malicious and inaugurated for the purpose of exacting from honest settlers payments to avoid litigation; but there has been no such development of this evil purpose as has even now convinced either the department or Congress that such proceeding should be discontinued. They have resulted in aiding the government to protect its public domain by the vigilance of those who, desiring the lands, have detected fraudulent entries and brought them to the knowledge of the General Land Office. The contestant if successful must, if he seeks any benefit under the law, enter the tract of land in dispute under the same conditions and limitations as though he were an entryman under any other circumstances; and it has thus resulted, to the extent above specified, that upon bona fide contests or protests lands have been prevented from falling into the hands of the fraudulent. This Congress recognizes by authorizing such proceedings under the present act.

It thus appears that if the statute of March 3 were to be construed to invalidate all contests or protests not filed within two years after the date of the final receipt, and before this statute took effect, the result would be that many fraudulent claims would go to patent without further question being possible, although contests or protests were legally pending at the date of the act, and with a great loss to many citizens, who, relying upon the statute of May 14, 1880, have invested their money and spent their time in an honorable purpose to obtain a home against those who had fraudulently seized upon their land.

It is true that if the language of the act clearly and distinctly expressed this purpose there is nothing in the nature of a contest or protest that would protect it from the effect of the law intended to destroy it. It is admitted, as has often been decided in this department, that the preference right of a contestant rests upon procuring the cancellation of the entry; that after such a preference right is acquired it cannot be assigned; that it does not operate to reserve the land from control of Congress during the period allowed for the exercise of such right; that the right is personal and that it terminates with the death of the contestant. But a contest has been, as it still is, a proceeding not only allowed but invited by Congress. It is statutory means of acquiring a homestead or other claim against an illegal entry, and is thus rewarded, if successful, to preserve the public domain for honest settlers.

To so construe the present act as to annul and as it were wipe out all those contests and protests existing before March 3, 1891, not filed within two years from the issuance of final certificate, would amount substantially to a repeal *pro tanto* of the statute of May 14, 1880. But a statute can not be legally held to be repealed by implication, and least of all, it may be added, where it would allow patents to issue in so many cases where the experience of the department leaves no reason to doubt fraud has been practiced upon the laws regulating land entries, and which can be proven if the contests and protests are allowed to proceed to a hearing.

If it had been the purpose of Congress to provide that the contest or protest must be pending within two years after the receiver's receipt upon the final entry in all cases before the statute of March 3, 1891, as well as after, it certainly would not have used so ambiguous a term as we here find. Indeed, the language is so loose that it requires a liberal construction to give it effect even upon subsequent contests, for saying that after two years from issuance of final certificate, when there shall be no contest pending, a patent shall issue, does not declare that the contest must be pending within the two years. Such is not the language of statutes of limitation usually. But no dispute exists that, if there is no pending contest filed within the two years from the date of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry where the limited period expires after the date of the act, the entryman will be entitled to his patent, although the period may elapse within a day after that on which the act was approved. As to such cases it must be held to be a statute of limitation, although carelessly worded. The language is, "when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry." There is no sufficient reason to say that this means pending before the lapse of two years. It would affect, as we have already seen, many meritorious cases and many innocent parties. It should not be held that as to the past it was intended to be a statute of repose, when the records of the department prove that a vast number of frauds upon the United States would be smothered by the construction. To do so would favor fraud much more than secure repose to honest men.

The makers of this law were well acquainted with the situation of affairs; the land laws have been the subject of great discussion for many years in and out of Congress; the committees on the public lands are distinguished for their industry and intelligence, and they were fully aware of all the facts that have been stated here. Had they desired to accomplish the purpose that is claimed by some this act does accomplish as it reads, they should and doubtless would have used language too plain and direct to require construction. On the contrary, they use the present participle in this clause, and say "when there shall be no *pending* contest or protest," meaning thereby clearly, I think, pending then presently at the date of this act. It was not intended to be limited to contests or protests pending within 2 years after the date of the final receipt, when the case had arisen before the present act took effect and the 2 years had elapsed. The statute thus becomes one of limitation as to the future, without overthrowing the pending contests or protests. When the 2 years did not terminate before the date of the act the contest or protest to be valid must be filed within the 2 years. There is no force, I think, in the point that the statute enumerates cases arising under timber-culture or preëemption laws, for these laws, although repealed by the present act, have been efficacious to inaugurate entries which either have proceeded to final entry or may yet do so.

No new cases can arise under the timber-culture or preëemption laws, but it was necessary that this act should notice them to cover the whole ground. Neither does the proposition seem a sound one that by this statute it was intended to expedite the public business and issue of patents long held back by contests. In my judgment, the way Congress must expect to have patents issue is by furnishing a sufficient clerical force to accomplish the work, and not by suddenly rushing great masses of cases to patent, although contests legally instituted are pending and in which experience leaves no reason to doubt fraud exists. To thus reward the fraud and squander the public lands could not have been the purpose of our national legislature.

These are my views upon the law presented and all of the points that I deem it necessary to discuss.

The letter of the Acting Commissioner is returned without my approval and in order that you may have it rewritten, and, if you choose, extended to conform to this opinion.

K.—DIVISION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL GRANTS.

This division, which is composed of two sections, (1) the section of swamp lands and (2) the section of school lands, has charge of all cases arising under the swamp-land grants and the swamp-land indemnity laws, and of all cases arising under the grants for school lands and school-land indemnity, internal improvements, agricultural colleges, seminaries and universities, penitentiaries, public buildings, and saline lands in the public-lands States and Territories.

There were employed in this division during the last fiscal year 1 chief of division and 14 clerks and copyists. There were also attached to this division 6 special agents and a part of the time 9 such agents, who were employed examining swamp lands in the field.

The number of 41 exemplifications of documents on file in this division were prepared and furnished to applicants, for which the sum of \$455.57 was received as legal fees.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed in the division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891 :

Letters and reports pending July 1, 1890.....	436
Letters and reports received during the year.....	4, 752
Total.....	5, 188
Letters answered, filed, and referred.....	4, 710
Number not acted upon.....	478
Other letters written.....	1, 618
Lists of swamp and school lands prepared for approval.....	77
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to governors of the several States and to local officers.....	154
Patents executed.....	97
Pages of patent record covered.....	226
Number of contested cases decided.....	178
Tracts upon which claims for swamp-land indemnity have been adjusted upon testimony submitted.....	187
Tracts examined with plats and field-notes of survey to determine their character.....	11 644
Certified copies prepared for individuals.....	38
Amount of legal fees received for such certified copies.....	\$455. 57
Entries and locations canceled for conflict with claims under the swamp grant.....	57
Claims under railroad grants held for rejection for conflict with claims under the swamp grant.....	5
Claims under swamp grant held for rejection.....	256
Swamp land indemnity certificates issued.....	2
Contests pending June 30, 1890.....	39
Contests received during the year.....	167
Contests disposed of during the year.....	178
Number not acted on.....	28

I.—SECTION OF SWAMP LANDS.

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

The following tables will show the work done in the adjustment of the selections for swamp lands in place:

Land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), up to and ending June 30, 1891.

States.	1890.		1891.		Year ending June 30, 1891.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama						531,355.60
Arkansas	800.00			302.53	1,102.53	8,656,312.63
California						1,883,555.90
Florida				4,873.79	4,873.79	22,227,313.39
Illinois						3,981,784.10
Indiana						1,877,727.70
Iowa						4,567,959.33
Louisiana (act 1849)						11,214,996.32
Louisiana (act 1850)						554,459.51
Michigan						7,293,159.28
Minnesota		40.00		5,963.80	6,003.80	4,400,666.92
Mississippi						3,102,963.30
Missouri						4,843,583.30
Ohio						116,766.28
Oregon	160.00	440.00		7,998.63	8,598.63	419,270.49
Wisconsin	2,588.25				2,588.25	4,569,712.12
Total	3,548.25	480.00		19,138.75	23,167.00	80,241,586.21

Land approved to the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), up to and ending June 30, 1891.

States.	1890.		1891.		Year ending June 30, 1891.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama						414,310.31
Arkansas	17,055.24		831.00		17,886.24	7,648,987.45
California	3,812.50	1,772.27	2,594.81		8,179.58	1,766,784.38
Florida	114,117.92	40.00	22,400.00	54,751.07	191,308.99	16,568,619.53
Illinois						1,493,718.25
Indiana						1,265,107.87
Iowa			40.00	80.00	120.00	933,682.00
Louisiana (act 1849)		635.79	523.32		1,159.11	8,709,747.59
Louisiana (act 1850)						257,504.03
Michigan			532.59	80.00	612.59	5,729,535.50
Minnesota						3,031,692.46
Mississippi						3,325,437.77
Missouri						4,495,816.49
Ohio						25,660.71
Oregon	48,701.08	821.27	1,057.72	2,557.72	53,137.79	297,131.64
Wisconsin						3,349,132.99
Total	183,686.74	3,269.33	27,979.44	57,468.79	272,404.30	59,372,866.97

Land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act of March 2, 1849, up to and ending June 30, 1891.

States.	1890.		1891.		Year ending June 30, 1891.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	18,108.95				18,108.95	2411,189.26
Arkansas	4,772.50	42,157.30	4,592.26	1,160.00	52,682.06	7,665,818.81
California	10,078.52	138,810.30	38,035.14	346.88	187,270.84	1,322,142.81
Florida						16,301,996.58
Illinois						41,455,641.45
Indiana						21,257,863.05
Iowa	240.00			120.00	360.00	1,184,280.33
Louisiana (act 1849)		635.79	523.32		1,159.11	8,709,747.64
Louisiana (act 1850)		16,796.27			16,796.27	7,244,916.76
Michigan		640.00		279.37	919.37	6,668,224.01
Minnesota		51,182.89	40.00		51,222.89	2,941,815.70
Mississippi						3,259,153.20
Missouri	820.00		6,184.79	40.00	6,544.79	13,423,076.06
Ohio						25,640.71
Oregon	52,090.55	2,248.41	750.77	3,045.89	58,135.62	199,118.42
Wisconsin	14,927.65				14,927.65	53,347,828.16
Total	100,538.17	252,470.96	50,126.28	4,992.14	408,127.55	57,617,451.95

a 1,996.64 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
b 68,735.37 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
c 2,399.07 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
d 4,880.20 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
e 521,565.23 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
f 19,744.44 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
g 18,983.93 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
h 80,702.74 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
i 105,047.99 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

Six special agents were employed in the field examining cash and land indemnity claims in twenty-four counties of Illinois and six counties of Iowa. Claims of the States of Alabama and Mississippi were examined in the office from the field-notes of survey.

The following table exhibits final adjustments of cash and land indemnity claims during the last fiscal year:

Cash and land indemnity claims settled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.		Land indemnity.		Name of agent.	Total.	
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Date of settlement.	Acres.		Cash indemnity.	Land indemnity.
	June 13, 1891	\$4,251.88			Van H. Manning and S. L. Crissey.		<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	June 16, 1891	6,317.31			do	\$13,335.51	
	June 26, 1891	2,766.32			do		
Iowa:	Aug. 19, 1890	1,875.65			I. R. Hitt	8,471.02	
Mills	Sept. 5, 1890	6,596.37			do		
Polk							
Missouri:							
Andrew	Feb. 27, 1891	561.10	Jan. 9, 1891	400.00	Register State lands.	763.42	598.95
Carroll	Sept. 29, 1890	202.32	Sept. 6, 1890	198.95	do		
Total.						22,569.95	598.95

200 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The following tables exhibit the claims for cash and land indemnity received during the last fiscal year, the several settlements of cash and land indemnity up to the close of the last fiscal year, and the cash and land indemnity claims remaining unsettled in the office on June 30, 1891 :

Claims for cash and land indemnity received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

States.	Counties.	Date of filing.	Amount claimed.	Names of State agents.
			<i>Acres.</i>	
Alabama		June 23, 1891	18,654.48	S. L. Crissey.
Illinois	De Kalb	Oct. 22, 1890	7,360.00	I. R. Hitt.
	Grundy	Nov. 18, 1890	10,646.00	G. P. Garner.
	Henderson	June 28, 1891	2,000.00	I. R. Hitt.
	Lake	June 19, 1891	5,800.00	Do.
	Lake	May 13, 1891	6,000.00	G. P. Garner.
	McLean	Aug. 16, 1890	22,418.99	I. R. Hitt.
Total			54,213.99	
Iowa	Butler	June 27, 1891	36,580.00	I. R. Hitt.
	Hamilton	Feb. 6, 1891	10,360.00	Do.
	Johnson	Nov. 29, 1890	39,520.00	Do.
	Muscatine	May 16, 1891	18,920.00	Kamrar & Boeye.
	Webster	Jan. 31, 1891	17,900.00	E. P. Fuller.
Total			123,260.00	
Louisiana		Nov. 6, 1890	11,808.55	S. L. Crissey.
		Jan. 15, 1891	14,048.80	Do.
Total			25,857.35	
Aggregate			221,960.82	

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, up to and including June 30, 1891.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Alabama*	June 13, 1891	\$4,251.89	Van H. Manning and S. L. Crissey.	Mar. 25, 1886	11,274.34	Van H. Manning.
				do	3,606.49	Do.
				do	751.62	Do.
	June 16, 1891	6,317.31	do	Apr. 29, 1886	1,000.48	Do.
	June 26, 1891	2,766.32	do	do	1,000.48	Do.
				do	2,000.86	Do.
				do	974.99	Do.
Total Alabama		13,335.51			20,009.36	
Florida*	Sept. 8, 1889	42,088.55	S. I. Wailes	June 16, 1880	9,998.20	S. I. Wailes.
	Mar. 12, 1881	14,628.49	do	Oct. 14, 1880	4,654.71	Do.
	June 9, 1882	10,336.90	do	Oct. 16, 1880	8,627.64	Do.
	Oct. 20, 1882	2,177.35	do	Mar. 29, 1881	20,648.29	Do.
	Mar. 8, 1883	1,542.82	do	do	5,162.07	Do.
	July 5, 1883	283.62	do	Apr. 12, 1881	1,214.76	Do.
	Nov. 7, 1883	308.06	do	do	4,859.06	Do.
	Nov. 8, 1883	5,729.93	do	May 24, 1881	1,677.92	Do.
				do	6,711.71	Do.
				Dec. 3, 1882	5,106.47	Do.
				do	1,276.61	Do.
				Mar. 20, 1883	1,031.41	Do.
				do	287.85	Do.
				June 29, 1883	316.75	Do.
				do	79.18	Do.
				Apr. 18, 1884	12,642.68	Do.
				do	3,180.67	Do.
				May 18, 1884	160.00	Do.
					87,588.98	

* No settlement by counties.

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Florida*—Cont'd				July 8, 1881	1,013.96	S. I. Wailes.
				Nov. 14, 1885	4,055.82	Do.
				do	137.46	Do.
				do	549.85	Do.
				July 8, 1889	47.39	Do.
				do	189.55	Do.
				Mar. 3, 1890	231.51	Do.
				do	926.05	Do.
					17,151.59	
Total Florida		\$77,045.63			94,740.57	
Illinois:						
Adams.....	May 21, 1887	827.00	W. H. Collins...			
Do.....	Dec. 12, 1888	50.00	do			
		877.00				
Alexander..	June 14, 1882	2,810.92	I. R. Hitt			
Bond.....	Aug. 26, 1861	2,851.57	W. L. Barnum..			
Do.....	May 18, 1885	2,823.10	I. R. Hitt			
		5,174.67				
Bureau.....	Apr. 16, 1859	711.57	G. L. Paddock..	Oct. 1, 1859	8,299.98	G. L. Paddock.
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1885	1,912.51	I. R. Hitt			
		2,624.08			8,299.98	
Calhoun.....	Mar. 22, 1886	845.85	do			
Carroll.....	June 23, 1884	191.89	do			
Cass.....	Aug. 2, 1861	1,222.27	W. L. Barnum..	Aug. 15, 1861	1,890.00	W. L. Barnum.
Do.....	Oct. 14, 1886	513.46	I. R. Hitt			
		1,785.73				
Champaign..	June 24, 1861	8,120.18	W. D. Somers..			
Do.....	Apr. 14, 1882	847.49	I. R. Hitt			
Do.....	Nov. 20, 1882	100.00	do			
Do.....	Oct. 14, 1886	3,926.88	do			
		7,504.05				
Christian....	May 1, 1861	12,860.55	J. C. Smith.....	Aug. 10, 1861	15,008.59	J. C. Smith.
Do.....	July 8, 1861	83.29	do			
Do.....	Apr. 21, 1884	4,060.88	I. R. Hitt			
		16,934.72				
Clark.....	Mar. 11, 1861	6,168.00	H. Harlan.....			
Do.....	Dec. 24, 1864	71.53	do			
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1884	5,135.09	I. R. Hitt			
		11,374.62				
Clay.....	Aug. 8, 1863	6,193.63	M. Griffin.....			
Clinton.....	Dec. 10, 1864	271.48	T. Bond.....			
Do.....	Mar. 7, 1885	3,038.74	G. A. Bacon.....			
		3,310.22				
Coles.....	May 11, 1863	746.46	I. D. Bail.....			
Cook.....	Sept. 27, 1880	392.74	I. R. Hitt			
Crawford....	Dec. 24, 1864	3,901.06	J. H. Steele....			
Do.....	Mar. 11, 1884	7,152.51	I. R. Hitt			
		11,054.17				
Cumberland..	Dec. 7, 1864	2,509.70	T. Brewer.....			
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1886	3,286.42	I. R. Hitt			
		5,796.12				

* No settlement by counties.

† Palatka special indemnity for land in former Palatka military reservation.

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Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Illinois—Cont'd.						
De Kalb.....	May 30, 1861	\$6,543.19	D. B. Stiles.....			
Do.....	May 23, 1860	158.46	do.....			
		6,701.65				
De Witt.....	Aug. 24, 1863	679.30	J. Warner.....			
Do.....	July 11, 1864	1,782.62	I. R. Hitt.....			
		2,461.92				
Douglas.....	Feb. 5, 1863	2,851.22	do.....			
Do.....	June 10, 1866	150.00	do.....			
		3,001.22				
Edgar.....	July 15, 1861	4,905.05	J. B. Harris.....			
Do.....	Apr. 12, 1879	91.17	do.....			
Do.....	July 29, 1886	1,784.11	I. R. Hitt.....			
		6,780.33				
Edwards.....	Apr. 5, 1863	3,808.96	W. L. Mayo.....			
Efingham.....	July 1, 1866	6,590.48	I. R. Hitt.....			
Fayette.....	Apr. 12, 1861	2,703.30	J. C. Smith.....	June 14, 1861	5,051.40	J. C. Smith.
Do.....	July 3, 1861	34.28	do.....			
		2,737.58				
Ford.....	July 5, 1866	4,800.00	A. B. Ives.....			
Do.....	Apr. 14, 1862	1,692.06	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	June 14, 1862	5,726.84	do.....			
		12,218.90				
Franklin.....	Apr. 24, 1861	1,441.24	A. D. Duff.....			
Do.....	Nov. 20, 1862	2,062.48	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	Dec. 21, 1863	120.00	do.....			
		3,623.72				
Fulton.....	Sept. 10, 1866	638.34	do.....	July 8, 1858	3,527.92	O. Pool
Gallatin.....	Aug. 12, 1858	2,460.30	O. Pool.....			
Do.....	Mar. 15, 1863	1,329.42	I. R. Hitt.....			
		3,789.72				
Greene.....	Oct. 14, 1866	355.98	do.....			
Grundy.....	July 18, 1861	1,700.00	C. H. Gould.....			
Hamilton.....	Oct. 28, 1859	5,572.30	J. Lane.....			
Do.....	Apr. 27, 1866	1,415.20	I. R. Hitt.....			
		6,987.50				
Henderson.....	Apr. 25, 1861	955.04	H. M. Boggs.....	Aug. 15, 1861	681.37	H. M. Boggs.
Henry.....	May 1, 1855	2,760.50	C. Atkinson.....	May 31, 1861	13,818.79	C. Atkinson.
Do.....	Jan. 4, 1859	856.08	do.....			
Do.....	July 13, 1866	1,440.42	I. R. Hitt.....			
		5,057.00				
Iroquois.....	June 21, 1861	15,664.16	A. B. Ives.....			
Do.....	Feb. 5, 1863	533.00	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	Sept. 26, 1864	8,991.87	do.....			
		25,189.43				
Jackson.....	Mar. 28, 1861	894.61	S. S. Hall.....			
Do.....	May 18, 1865	327.85	I. R. Hitt.....			
		1,222.46				

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Illinois—Cont'd.						
Jasper.....	Mar. 9, 1865	\$2,954.33	G. E. Hoare			
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1883	2,083.42	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	May 14, 1884	2,208.44	do.....			
		7,196.19				
		80.00	do.....			
Jersey.....	Oct. 14, 1886					
Johnson....	May 3, 1861	617.93	B. S. Smith.....			
Do.....	Nov. 20, 1882	492.93	I. R. Hitt.....			
		1,110.86				
Kane.....	July 16, 1863	3,139.36	A. Warner.....	Oct. 14, 1863	40.00	A. Warner.
Kankakee..	Apr. 29, 1861	11,084.39	W. H. Lamon ..			
Do.....	May 1, 1861	5,454.18	do.....			
Do.....	Dec. 5, 1881	1,744.85	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	Nov. 20, 1882	4,470.56	do.....			
		22,753.98				
Lake.....	July 18, 1861	2,557.29	E. M. Haines...	Aug. 14, 1861	400.00	E. M. Haines.
La Salle....	Nov. 23, 1866	1,048.78	R. Thom.....			
Lawrence...	July 2, 1861	8,658.44	D. L. Gould.....	Aug. 13, 1861	20,645.30	D. L. Gould.
Do.....	Dec. 2, 1865	300.00	do.....			
Do.....	July 18, 1882	2,091.70	I. R. Hitt.....			
		11,050.14				
Lee.....	Aug. 5, 1861	3,479.24	D. B. Stiles...			
Do.....	Aug. 1, 1884	1,287.19	I. R. Hitt.....			
		4,766.43				
Livingston..	May 28, 1861	20,136.41	A. B. Ives			
Do.....	Feb. 6, 1868	450.00	do.....			
Do.....	Feb. 5, 1883	355.55	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	Feb. 16, 1887	3,113.55	do.....			
		24,055.51				
Logan.....	Mar. 27, 1861	2,222.57	W. H. Lamon...			
Do.....	June 28, 1884	1,808.17	I. R. Hitt.....			
		4,030.74				
McHenry....	May 8, 1860	10,313.56	W. B. McArthur.			
Do.....	Aug. 21, 1886	604.41	I. R. Hitt.....			
		10,917.97				
McLean....	Mar. 2, 1861	17,973.64	P. Folsom			
Do.....	July 1, 1886	958.45	I. R. Hitt.....			
		18,932.09				
Macon.....	May 13, 1861	645.64	W. L. Barnum..			
Do.....	Mar. 22, 1886	503.63	I. R. Hitt.....			
		1,149.27				
Macoupin...	Dec. 10, 1864	2,081.59	L. Solomon			
Do.....	Sept. 17, 1884	3,175.08	Spencer & Yewell.			
		5,256.67				
Marion.....	Oct. 29, 1884	1,834.16	I. R. Hitt.....			
Mason.....	May 26, 1866	1,750.00	L. Lacy.....			
Do.....	June 26, 1883	1,811.26	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do.....	Sept. 10, 1885	257.17	do.....			
		3,818.43				

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Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Illinois—Cont'd.						
Massac	Mar. 26, 1861	\$3, 164. 82	W. H. Green....			
Do	Nov. 20, 1883	2, 436. 68	I. R. Hitt.....			
		5, 601. 50				
Mercer	May 14, 1863	1, 115. 92	L. W. Thompson	Apr. 27, 1863	931. 71	L. W. Thompson.
Monroe	May 23, 1885	1, 225. 52	I. R. Hitt.....			
Montgomery	Aug. 12, 1863	3, 974. 24	E. Y. Rice.....			
Do	June 9, 1884	10, 472. 64	G. W. Paisley...			
		14, 446. 88				
Moultrie....	Apr. 19, 1861	6, 194. 76	W. L. Barnum...	Mar. 2, 1863	17, 629. 99	W. L. Barnum.
Do	Apr. 3, 1886	1, 498. 46	I. R. Hitt.....			
		7, 693. 22				
Ogle	June 9, 1861	6, 023. 86	D. B. Stiles.....			
Perry	Dec. 14, 1864	2, 322. 76	J. W. Platt.....			
Do	July 6, 1885	2, 778. 27	I. R. Hitt.....			
		5, 101. 03				
Piatt	Oct. 14, 1886	703. 55	....do			
Pike	Aug. 26, 1886	688. 48	Swan & Binns..			
Pope	Dec. 31, 1863	1, 802. 07	J. C. Mills.....			
Pulaski	Apr. 29, 1882	365. 00	I. R. Hitt.....			
Randolph....	Aug. 5, 1861	835. 73	J. H. Walt.....			
Richland....	July 18, 1882	2, 664. 57	I. R. Hitt.....			
Rock Island.	May 19, 1863	2, 123. 44	W. Marshall....			
St. Clair	Aug. 8, 1876	2, 061. 20	N. Pensanceau..			
Saline	June 20, 1882	6, 158. 46	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do	Oct. 20, 1882	966. 76	....do			
		7, 125. 22				
Sangamon ..	Dec. 14, 1864	2, 615. 32	W. L. Barnum...			
Do	Apr. 3, 1886	200. 00	I. R. Hitt.....			
		2, 815. 32				
Schuyler....	July 29, 1886	210. 77	W. C. Reno.....			
Scott .....	....do	210. 00	J. H. Dyer.....			
		2, 798. 97				
Shelby	July 3, 1861	1, 200. 49	W. L. Barnum...			
Do	Apr. 3, 1886		I. R. Hitt.....			
		3, 999. 46				
Stephenson..	Dec. 2, 1885	441. 87	J. M. Bailey, jr..			
Tazewell....	Aug. 5, 1861	1, 699. 12	B. S. Prettyman.	Aug. 14, 1861	13, 949. 85	B. S. Prettyman.
Vermillion..	Apr. 8, 1861	26, 284. 45	W. H. Lamon...			
Do	July 18, 1882	2, 732. 45	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do	Mar. 17, 1883	7, 521. 43	....do			
		36, 538. 33				
Wabash	Jan. 26, 1865	2, 858. 86	W. A. Wilkinson			
Do	Mar. 17, 1883	595. 04	I. R. Hitt.....			
Do	Feb. 18, 1884	2, 594. 46	....do			
Do	July 11, 1884	150. 00	....do			
		6, 198. 36				
Warren	Apr. 25, 1861	149. 04	H. M. Boggs...	Aug. 15, 1861	120. 00	H. M. Boggs.
Washington	May 17, 1886	4, 237. 11	I. R. Hitt.....			
Wayne	June 19, 1861	1, 308. 42	S. J. R. Wilson..			
Do	Apr. 24, 1865	2, 163. 24	....do			
Do	Aug. 9, 1866	395. 31	J. Wilson.....			
Do	June 4, 1886	4, 458. 57	I. R. Hitt.....			
		8, 325. 54				
White	June 1, 1876	2, 234. 83	C. E. McDowell..			
Do	June 28, 1884	7, 644. 46	I. R. Hitt.....			
		9, 879. 29				

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Illinois—Cent'd.						
Whiteside ..	Apr. 18, 1861	\$4,315.61	M. S. Henry			
Do	Feb. 8, 1887	3,031.49	I. R. Hitt			
		7,347.10				
Will	May 1, 1861	622.57	W. H. Lamon ...			
Do	Apr. 14, 1882	1,585.49	I. R. Hitt			
		2,208.06				
Williamson ..	Feb. 4, 1860	1,061.38	J. H. White			
Do	Mar. 22, 1886	1,135.44	I. R. Hitt			
		2,196.82				
Winnebago ..	Apr. 28, 1863	580.55	E. L. Gaylord ...			
Woodford ..	Dec. 10, 1864	60.00	R. P. Cassell			
Do	July 1, 1886	107.27	I. R. Hitt			
		167.27				
Total Illinois.		441,376.17			101,984.90	
Indiana:*	May 14, 1866	1,054.74	Register of State lands.	Sept. 7, 1865	4,839.20	Register of State lands.
	June 19, 1866	3,982.02	do	Oct. 8, 1867	3,595.64	Do.
	Apr. 30, 1867	2,620.53	do			
	July 30, 1867	1,864.88	do			
	Dec. 21, 1867	3,287.78	do			
	June 24, 1868	7,185.25	do			
	Sept. 10, 1868	3,678.95	do			
	May 16, 1868	8,405.71	W. A. Meloy			
	Apr. 8, 1868	6,996.10	do			
Total		39,080.91			8,434.84	
Iowa:						
Adair	Apr. 5, 1865	8,690.25	A. B. Miller	Aug. 29, 1864	2,595.13	A. B. Miller.
Adams	Mar. 9, 1865	4,303.45	S. F. Cooper	Apr. 10, 1863	748.70	S. F. Cooper.
Do	Oct. 2, 1866	794.58	H. L. Skinner ...	Aug. 18, 1866	200.00	H. L. Skinner.
Do	Feb. 15, 1867	977.63	S. F. Cooper	Oct. 19, 1869	80.00	S. F. Cooper.
		6,075.66			1,028.70	
Allamakee ..	June 6, 1866	6,259.30	W. Baker	Aug. 29, 1864	6,381.48	W. Baker.
Appanoose ..	Jan. 29, 1865	2,475.44	A. B. Miller	Dec. 10, 1863	3,880.00	A. B. Miller.
Audubon ...	Mar. 9, 1865	3,623.49	D. P. M. Day ...	Apr. 11, 1863	3,572.84	D. P. M. Day.
Do	Sept. 4, 1866	100.00	H. L. Skinner ...	Aug. 23, 1866	40.00	H. L. Skinner.
		3,723.49			3,612.84	
Benton	June 15, 1866	4,986.12	W. Baker	June 12, 1866	8,280.55	W. Baker.
Do	Apr. 21, 1876	10,064.69	J. H. Tierney ...			
		15,040.81				
Black Hawk ..	May 18, 1866	5,620.26	W. Baker	June 23, 1865	4,858.01	W. Baker.
Do	Mar. 5, 1874	10,066.09	C. C. Close			
		15,676.35				
Boone	Jan. 7, 1865	1,869.33	A. B. Miller	Nov. 2, 1863	1,049.69	A. B. Miller.
Do	Nov. 11, 1867	50.00	I. R. Hitt			
		1,919.33				
Bremer	May 12, 1865	8,450.01	S. P. Adams	Aug. 29, 1864	3,242.99	S. P. Adams.
Do	May 13, 1867	520.16	I. R. Hitt			
		8,970.17				
Buchanan ...	Jan. 5, 1866	1,922.22	O. H. P. Roszel ..	Aug. 29, 1864	1,839.08	O. H. P. Roszel.
Do	Mar. 17, 1890	6,145.01	I. R. Hitt			
		8,067.23				
Butler	May 30, 1865	15,125.66	S. P. Adams	Dec. 16, 1864	11,056.15	S. P. Adams.

* No settlements by counties.

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Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Iowa—Cont'd.						
Calhoun.....	Sept. 4, 1866	\$152.95	H. L. Skinner..	Aug. 9, 1866	510.23	H. L. Skinner.
Do.....	Apr. 11, 1879	94.56	do			
		247.51				
Carroll	Aug. 9, 1866	1,287.81	F. H. Whitney..	July 30, 1866	3,161.98	F. H. Whitney.
Do.....	Apr. 5, 1879	720.37	R. Hill.....			
		2,708.18				
Cass	Feb. 18, 1863	2,731.87	J. C. Savery....	Mar. 2, 1863	560.00	J. C. Savery.
Do.....	Apr. 16, 1866	8,591.81	do	Apr. 19, 1866	9,042.92	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1879	6,686.67	L. A. Pelton....			
Do.....	Apr. 23, 1879	100.00	do			
		18,110.35			9,602.92	
Cedar	Dec. 24, 1864	7,098.93	J. E. L. Carey..	Apr. 27, 1863	6,466.56	J. E. L. Carey.
Do.....	Aug. 2, 1887	3,751.36	I. R. Hitt			
		10,850.29				
Cerro Gordo	Jan. 31, 1867	7,257.52	F. H. Whitney..	Mar. 1, 1867	30,057.54	F. H. Whitney.
Chickasaw ..	Feb. 8, 1866	5,392.03	S. F. Cooper...	Dec. 12, 1863	9,157.76	S. F. Cooper.
Do.....	Feb. 15, 1877	2,863.38	do	Aug. 29, 1864	10,612.09	Do.
		8,255.41			19,769.85	
Clarke	July 25, 1866	1,159.13	J. C. Savery....	July 24, 1866	634.87	J. C. Savery.
Clayton	June 8, 1865	245.18	do	Aug. 29, 1864	208.33	
Clinton	Dec. 24, 1864	111.36	do	Oct. 31, 1863	600.00	
Do.....	July 19, 1869	2,789.25	B. B. Hart	June 16, 1869	2,186.55	B. B. Hart.
Do.....	Jan. 29, 1875	5,088.40	J. H. Tierney...			
Do.....	Aug. 21, 1886	2,069.53	I. R. Hitt			
		10,058.54			2,786.55	
Crawford ...	May 14, 1873	3,699.96	F. H. Whitney..			
Dallas	Feb. 11, 1865	1,300.00	do	Oct. 14, 1863	200.00	
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1888	1,735.79	J. M. Bailey, jr..			
		3,035.79				
Davis	July 6, 1875	2,325.12	W. J. Law			
Decatur	Apr. 5, 1865	4,987.18	R. G. Mansfield.	Aug. 29, 1864	2,639.46	R. G. Mansfield.
Delaware	June 8, 1866	3,121.21	A. S. Blair	June 2, 1866	2,200.00	A. S. Blair.
Des Moines ..	Jan. 26, 1865	501.68	W. Harper	Apr. 11, 1863	2,920.00	W. Harper.
Dubuque	Jan. 3, 1866	325.21	do	Aug. 29, 1864	840.00	
Fayette	May 1, 1866	2,468.76	do	do	4,372.22	
Do.....	Apr. 27, 1876	4,590.12	M. McGlathery..			
		7,058.88				
Floyd	July 2, 1866	4,007.91	W. Baker	June 29, 1866	3,316.89	W. Baker.
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1875	1,702.92	A. Root			
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1887	613.48	J. M. Bailey, jr..			
Do.....	June 9, 1890	4,759.28	do			
		11,083.59				
Franklin	Jan. 6, 1876	10,234.63	J. B. Grinnell...	Aug. 29, 1864	1,904.88	S. F. Cooper.
Fremont	Feb. 6, 1865	6,182.01	S. F. Cooper			
Greene	Dec. 16, 1871	4,691.28	J. C. Savery....	Nov. 24, 1871	10,658.22	J. C. Savery.
Do.....	July 23, 1878	4,085.36	H. L. Skinner...			
		8,776.64				
Grundy	Sept. 4, 1866	554.38	H. L. Skinner...	Aug. 20, 1866	2,838.69	H. L. Skinner.
Do.....	Aug. 5, 1875	4,039.39	C. F. Clarkson...			
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1876	50.00	do			
Do.....	Feb. 11, 1888	50.00	J. M. Bailey, jr..			
		4,743.77				

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Iowa—Cont'd.						
Guthrie	Apr. 24, 1865	\$2,841.18	T. Seely	Oct. 14, 1863	4,814.30	T. Seely.
Do	Jan. 3, 1866	204.40	do	Aug. 29, 1864	320.00	Do.
Do	May 1, 1877	2,614.22	do	Mar. 15, 1868	1,840.00	Do.
		5,659.80			6,474.30	
Hamilton	Sept. 4, 1866	4,616.50	W. Baker	Aug. 18, 1866	7,480.29	W. Baker.
Do	Feb. 7, 1868	1,587.40	J. M. Bailey, jr.			
		6,153.90				
Hancock	Jan. 13, 1867	956.18	H. L. Skinner	Aug. 26, 1866	5,683.17	H. L. Skinner.
Hardin	Aug. 17, 1866	4,113.55	S. Townsend	Aug. 3, 1866	2,190.87	S. Townsend.
Do	June 9, 1890	13,097.52	I. R. Hitt	Aug. 16, 1866	120.00	Do.
		17,211.07			2,310.87	
Harrison	Jan. 26, 1865	2,765.72		Oct. 14, 1863	600.00	
Do	Dec. 11, 1868	300.00	I. R. Hitt			
		3,065.72				
Henry	Feb. 11, 1865	607.09		Apr. 27, 1863	1,400.00	
Howard	Feb. 1, 1875	3,512.59	W. W. White			
Do	Feb. 7, 1887	337.50	J. M. Bailey, jr.			
		3,850.09				
Humboldt	Mar. 24, 1865	2,088.86	J. M. Bailey, jr.			
Ida	May 7, 1868	315.31	J. H. Moorehead	May 5, 1868	2,957.92	J. H. Moorehead.
Iowa	July 27, 1863	7,886.18	S. F. Cooper	June 17, 1863	3,434.42	S. F. Cooper.
Jackson	Jan. 15, 1868	1,946.72	N. T. & W. T. Wyncoop.	Aug. 13, 1866	1,896.46	N. T. & W. T.
Jasper	Jan. 19, 1865	4,204.39	A. B. Miller	Dec. 8, 1863	2,239.61	A. B. Miller.
Johnson	Apr. 24, 1865	9,818.09	do	Aug. 29, 1864	15,412.99	Do.
		8,168.74	do	June 23, 1863	6,222.07	Do.
Jones	July 31, 1863	3,428.27	J. H. Tierney			
Do	Jan. 6, 1876	1,825.35	I. R. Hitt			
Do	Aug. 2, 1887					
		13,422.36				
Keokuk	July 6, 1861	6,006.93		Apr. 10, 1863	4,895.24	
Do	Jan. 28, 1875	396.60				
		6,403.53				
Linn	Feb. 8, 1866	2,222.89	W. Baker	Feb. 8, 1866	2,437.46	W. Baker.
Louisa	June 27, 1862	8,446.67	A. B. Miller	May 31, 1861	12,316.32	A. B. Miller.
Do	Dec. 30, 1864	2,312.75	do			
		10,759.42				
Lucas	Mar. 3, 1863	3,242.47	R. Coles	Mar. 2, 1863	2,200.00	R. Coles.
Do	Apr. 9, 1872	2,408.25	do	Mar. 28, 1872	2,363.26	Do.
Do	Oct. 30, 1872	100.00	do	Apr. 15, 1872	36.36	Do.
		5,750.72			4,599.62	
Madison	Jan. 31, 1867	9,188.00	H. L. Skinner	Aug. 20, 1866	9,054.12	H. L. Skinner.
Mahaska	Jan. 20, 1865	195.10	S. Thompson	Apr. 11, 1863	833.62	S. Thompson.
Do	Jan. 5, 1866	1,339.76	do	Aug. 29, 1864	1,400.00	Do.
		1,534.86			2,233.62	
Marion	Apr. 24, 1865	287.60	G. C. Tichnor	Apr. 27, 1863	120.00	G. C. Tichnor.
Marshall	Aug. 23, 1861	8,381.51	A. B. Miller	May 30, 1861	5,827.30	A. B. Miller.
Mills	Mar. 9, 1865	12,546.62	S. F. Cooper	Aug. 29, 1864	4,180.27	S. F. Cooper.
Do	Aug. 19, 1890	1,875.65	I. R. Hitt	July 23, 1866	359.86	Do.
		14,422.27			4,540.13	
Mitchell	Jan. 31, 1867	5,796.04	H. L. Skinner			
Do	May 24, 1877	8,477.57	C. Foreman			
Do	Jan. 24, 1887	902.13	J. M. Bailey, jr.			
		15,175.74				

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Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Iowa—Cont'd.						
Monona.....	Jan. 16, 1865	\$4,078.04	A. B. Miller.....	Apr. 10, 1863	18,314.67	A. B. Miller.
Do.....	Sept. 4, 1866	7,342.39	H. L. Skinner....	Aug. 14, 1866	16,118.80	H. L. Skinner.
Do.....	Nov. 23, 1874	4,724.11	J. C. Savary.....			
		20,144.54			20,437.97	
Montgomery	Feb. 6, 1865	9,680.51	S. F. Cooper.....	Apr. 11, 1863	4,740.00	S. F. Cooper.
Do.....	Sept. 4, 1866	1,015.21	H. L. Skinner....	Aug. 14, 1866	480.00	H. L. Skinner.
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1868	1,131.82	L. R. Hitt.....			
		11,777.54			5,220.00	
Muscatine..	Jan. 24, 1866	2,721.03	S. Townsend.....	Jan. 15, 1866	3,875.71	S. Townsend.
Page.....	Feb. 11, 1865	4,292.39	R. F. Conner....	Apr. 10, 1863	600.00	R. F. Conner.
Do.....	Feb. 15, 1867	100.00	H. L. Skinner....	Aug. 18, 1866	80.00	H. L. Skinner.
Do.....	Mar. 29, 1879	857.08	do.....			
		5,249.47			680.00	
Polk.....	Feb. 18, 1865	7,249.17	W. Porter.....	Dec. 7, 1863	8,875.92	W. Porter.
Do.....	Sept. 5, 1860	6,595.37	L. R. Hitt.....			
		13,844.54				
Pottawattamie.	Mar. 9, 1865	10,350.85	.....	Aug. 29, 1864	4,352.45	
Poweshiek..	Dec. 16, 1866	3,867.73	J. M. Bailey, jr..			
Ringgold...	Jan. 31, 1867	16,581.57	D. D. Thomas....	Aug. 9, 1866	4,893.94	D. D. Thomas.
Do.....	do.....	156.05	H. L. Skinner....	Aug. 20, 1866	43.00	H. L. Skinner.
		16,737.62			5,033.94	
Sac.....	July 7, 1866	300.00	D. P. W. Day....	July 17, 1866	4,520.00	D. P. W. Day.
Shelby.....	Apr. 28, 1866	2,129.80	J. C. Savary.....	May 1, 1866	5,715.55	J. C. Savary.
Story.....	Jan. 7, 1865	1,270.76	A. B. Miller.....	Nov. 3, 1863	1,288.56	A. B. Miller.
Tama.....	Dec. 24, 1864	1,150.00	G. R. Stroble....	Apr. 11, 1863	1,032.04	G. R. Stroble.
Do.....	Jan. 16, 1866	525.00	S. Townsend.....	Jan. 15, 1866	1,140.00	S. Townsend.
Do.....	Sept. 4, 1866	2,200.00	W. H. Stivers....	Aug. 9, 1866	600.00	W. H. Stivers.
Do.....	May 26, 1876	14,745.34	do.....			
		18,620.34			2,772.04	
Taylor.....	Aug. 11, 1866	7,604.87	Amer. Emig. Co.	July 26, 1866	1,689.96	Amer. Emig. Co.
Do.....	Apr. 5, 1879	4,142.41	H. L. Skinner....			
		11,747.28				
Union.....	July 25, 1866	8,608.25	A. B. Miller.....	July 23, 1866	4,752.49	A. B. Miller.
Wapello.....	May 21, 1867	443.36	L. R. Hitt.....			
Warren.....	Sept. 4, 1866	12,584.68	J. C. Savary....	July 30, 1866	7,427.47	J. C. Savary.
Washington	Jan. 16, 1865	2,620.66	A. B. Miller.....	Nov. 3, 1863	4,240.00	A. B. Miller.
Do.....	Jan. 5, 1866	1,801.08	.....	Aug. 29, 1864	1,080.00	
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1866	8,048.60	W. Baker.....	Feb. 19, 1866	2,758.98	W. Baker.
		7,170.84			8,078.98	
Wayne.....	Apr. 6, 1866	3,390.18	J. C. Savary.....	Apr. 6, 1866	564.22	J. C. Savary.
Do.....	Jan. 19, 1867	202.67	L. R. Hitt.....			
		3,592.85				
Webster....	Jan. 24, 1870	3,081.16	W. Baker.....	July 6, 1867	3,695.23	W. Baker.
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1867	1,265.74	J. M. Bailey, jr..			
		4,346.90				
Winnebago..	Sept. 4, 1866	50.00	Amer. Emig. Co.	Aug. 14, 1866	922.32	Amer. Emig. Co.
Winneblesh	Sept. 4, 1866	1,251.90	S. P. Adams.....	Aug. 2, 1866	1,040.00	S. P. Adams.
Do.....	Apr. 27, 1876	4,181.20	R. H. Thomson..			
		5,433.10				
Woodbury..	Apr. 8, 1875	9,416.30	A. H. Runyon....			
Do.....	Mar. 26, 1869	1,116.37	L. R. Hitt.....			
		10,532.67				

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Iowa—Cont'd.						
Wright.....	Aug. 1, 1866	\$981.55	J. C. Savery.....	July 30, 1866	5,240.00	J. C. Savery.
Total Iowa.....		540,178.07			341,631.97	
Louiana*.....	Feb. 24, 1886	5,837.95	J. McEnery.....	Jan. 15, 1886	1,718.64	J. McEnery.
	do.....	4,758.24	do.....	Jan. 27, 1886	1,696.74	Do.
	do.....	1,340.76	do.....	Feb. 1, 1886	1,720.00	Do.
	do.....	3,506.70	do.....	Mar. 16, 1886	1,980.63	Do.
	Apr. 26, 1886	6,448.57	do.....	Apr. 23, 1886	400.00	Do.
	do.....	1,350.41	do.....	June 1, 1886	1,480.06	Do.
	June 21, 1886	4,421.51	do.....	June 9, 1886	2,321.93	Do.
	June 29, 1886	2,437.13	do.....	June 28, 1886	112.76	Do.
	July 23, 1886	2,534.31	do.....	July 7, 1886	998.58	Do.
	Aug. 13, 1886	3,454.64	do.....	July 17, 1886	992.50	Do.
	do.....	2,137.79	do.....	Feb. 21, 1887	5,621.52	Do.
	Mar. 15, 1887	2,617.26	do.....	do.....	1,240.00	Do.
	do.....	800.61	do.....	Mar. 12, 1887	1,954.49	Do.
	Apr. 4, 1887	624.67	do.....	Mar. 16, 1887	872.20	Do.
	do.....	787.91	do.....	Mar. 21, 1887	1,996.52	Do.
	Apr. 8, 1887	942.51	do.....	Mar. 30, 1887	876.62	Do.
	May 31, 1887	1,769.14	do.....	May 4, 1887	879.62	Do.
	do.....	621.50	do.....	May 25, 1887	1,677.80	Do.
	May 2, 1888	2,985.42	do.....	May 3, 1888	1,266.94	Do.
Total Louisiana.....		49,371.07			29,214.25	
Michigan*.....	Feb. 15, 1868	2,722.13	Commissioner of State Lands.	Feb. 15, 1868	4,538.15	Commissioner of State Lands.
	do.....	2,698.98	do.....	do.....	7,355.32	Do.
	do.....	1,239.74	do.....	do.....	3,773.64	Do.
	Apr. 8, 1868	1,509.60	do.....	Mar. 26, 1868	1,998.37	Do.
	Apr. 14, 1868	2,305.37	do.....	Apr. 14, 1868	1,724.39	Do.
	July 15, 1868	42.85	Britton & Gray	July 20, 1868	146.00	Britton & Gray.
	Oct. 9, 1868	5,403.37	do.....	May 20, 1887	40.00	Do.
				Apr. 21, 1887	5,018.56	Do.
Total Michigan.....		15,922.04			24,569.43	
Mississippi*.....				Feb. 26, 1885	13,357.50	Van H. Manning and S. L. Crissey.
				June 15, 1885	8,441.54	Do.
				July 7, 1885	9,428.53	Do.
				Aug. 1, 1885	4,476.59	Do.
				Oct. 12, 1885	12,186.57	Do.
Total Mississippi.....					47,888.73	
Missouri:						
Adair.....	Mar. 18, 1876	1,920.29	Register of State Lands.	Apr. 15, 1876	720.00	Register of State Lands.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1883	950.00	do.....	Mar. 3, 1883	80.00	Do.
		2,870.29			800.00	
Andrew.....	Dec. 26, 1876	345.68	do.....	Dec. 21, 1876	280.00	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1891	561.10	do.....	Jan. 9, 1891	400.00	Do.
		906.78			680.00	
Atchison.....	Mar. 4, 1876	3,212.46	do.....	Mar. 29, 1876	2,378.64	Do.
Do.....	June 28, 1884	48.85	do.....	Apr. 17, 1884	80.00	Do.
Do.....	July 29, 1887	568.44	do.....	July 2, 1887	3,228.58	Do.
		3,829.75			5,637.22	
Barton.....	Mar. 9, 1880	3,018.23	do.....	Mar. 6, 1880	1,720.00	Do.
Bates.....	Oct. 23, 1874	3,151.03	do.....	Nov. 17, 1874	80.00	
Do.....	June 9, 1887	2,495.52	do.....	Feb. 11, 1887	440.00	Do.
		5,646.55			520.00	
Benton.....	Jan. 28, 1887	2,908.47	do.....	Jan. 14, 1887	558.19	Do.

*No settlements by counties.

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Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Missouri—Con'd						
Bollinger...	July 21, 1882	\$150.00	Register of State lands.			Register of State lands.
Buchanan...	July 20, 1885	730.97	do	July 11, 1885	440.00	Do.
Butler.....	Sept. 29, 1880	1,343.18	do	Sept. 24, 1880	261.10	Do.
Caldwell....	Jan. 6, 1887	474.64	do	Oct. 25, 1886 Dec. 4, 1886	120.00	Do.
					39.59	
					159.59	
Camden.....	June 25, 1870 Mar. 18, 1886	1,747.50	do	Feb. 2, 1870	160.00	Do.
		2,637.75				
		4,385.25				
Cape Girardeau.	July 21, 1876 July 7, 1883	392.74	do	July 29, 1876	597.66	Do.
		204.84				
		597.58				
Carroll.....	Mar. 4, 1876	1,424.66	do	Mar. 4, 1876	3,790.73	Do.
	Feb. 12, 1884	275.36	do	Jan. 10, 1884	247.67	Do.
	Sept. 29, 1890	202.32	do	Sept. 6, 1890	198.95	Do.
		1,902.36			4,246.55	
Cass.....	June 3, 1880	350.00	do	June 8, 1880	80.00	Do.
	Feb. 26, 1885	5,983.22	do	Mar. 19, 1885	2,145.98	Do.
		6,333.22			2,225.98	
Cedar.....	Jan. 19, 1877	2,732.33	do	Jan. 8, 1877	240.00	Do.
	Mar. 12, 1880	1,534.37	do	Apr. 15, 1880	322.73	Do.
		4,266.70			562.73	
Chariton.....	Dec. 28, 1875	876.44	do	Jan. 12, 1876	478.64	Do.
	Nov. 10, 1883	153.46	do	July 25, 1883	80.00	Do.
	June 10, 1885	947.63	do	May 21, 1885	320.00	Do.
		1,971.53			878.64	
Clark.....	Feb. 9, 1870	358.40	do	Dec. 6, 1869	315.14	Do.
	June 9, 1884	50.00	do	Apr. 1, 1884	274.30	Do.
		406.40			589.44	
Clay.....	Jan. 11, 1876	1,212.76	do	Jan. 13, 1876	440.00	
Clinton.....	Feb. 6, 1876	526.12	do	May 6, 1879	762.98	Do.
				Apr. 10, 1884	114.62	Do.
					877.60	
Cooper.....	Oct. 23, 1874	715.61	do	Nov. 17, 1874	314.04	Do.
	May 31, 1883	25.00	do	Mar. 23, 1883	120.00	Do.
		740.61			434.04	
Dallas.....	Mar. 22, 1882	1,590.53	do	Mar. 21, 1882	200.00	Do.
	July 21, 1882	280.00	do			
		1,870.53				
Davies.....	Sept. 29, 1880	222.34	do	Sept. 23, 1880	120.00	Do.
	Aug. 1, 1884	1,875.16	do	June 30, 1883	555.72	Do.
		2,097.50			675.72	
De Kalb.....	Mar. 2, 1882	1,351.67	do	Apr. 2, 1882	748.76	Do.
Dunklin.....	Sept. 2, 1881	1,892.45	do	Aug. 24, 1881	1,006.00	Do.
Franklin.....	Dec. 26, 1876	1,988.23	do	Dec. 16, 1876	1,638.60	Do.
	Apr. 21, 1880	1,573.84	do	Apr. 20, 1880	360.00	Do.
Gasconade....	May 11, 1883	3,262.07	do	Apr. 20, 1883	1,998.60	Do.
		60.00			36.23	

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Missouri—Con'd						
Gentry	Dec. 7, 1869	\$1,795.61	Register of State lands.	Nov. 8, 1869	1,314.61	Register of State lands.
Do.....	Apr. 27, 1886	5,776.47	do.....	Feb. 16, 1886	2,190.15	Do.
		7,572.08			3,504.76	Do.
Greene				Nov. 16, 1886	46.98	Do.
Grundy.....	Aug. 29, 1878	844.10	do.....	July 10, 1878	276.47	Do.
Do.....	July 21, 1882	293.75	do.....	Dec. 16, 1884	1,480.32	Do.
Do.....	Dec. 12, 1884	4,474.69	do.....			
		5,612.54			1,756.79	
Harrison.....	June 27, 1870	1,331.19	do.....	June 11, 1870	880.00	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 5, 1885	250.00	do.....	Oct. 29, 1885	40.00	Do.
		1,581.19			920.00	
Henry	June 27, 1870	1,923.99	do.....	May 6, 1870	1,759.72	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1883	515.84	do.....	Nov. 11, 1886	1,135.55	Do.
Do.....	Dec. 11, 1886	2,472.63	do.....			
		4,911.96			2,895.27	
Hickory	Apr. 24, 1882	2,908.78	do.....	Apr. 1, 1882	638.20	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 18, 1884	595.82	do.....	Jan. 23, 1884	120.00	Do.
		3,504.60			758.20	
Holt	July 21, 1882	635.77	do.....	June 8, 1882	360.11	Do.
Do.....	July 11, 1884	2,442.19	do.....	May 29, 1884	4,906.98	Do.
		3,077.89			5,267.09	
Jackson	Nov. 23, 1874	1,415.49	do.....	Nov. 10, 1874	760.00	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1876	6,028.47	do.....	Jan. 22, 1876	3,272.46	Do.
Do.....	June 19, 1882	669.70	do.....	June 19, 1882	360.00	Do.
		8,113.66			4,392.46	
Jasper	June 3, 1880	3,447.06	do.....	May 20, 1880	1,284.01	Do.
Johnson	Nov. 23, 1874	164.01	do.....	Nov. 27, 1874	77.78	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 20, 1874	656.30	do.....			
Do.....	May 28, 1883	179.07	do.....	Jan. 13, 1886	640.00	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1886	2,208.67	do.....			
		3,212.05			717.78	
Knox	June 27, 1870	1,068.65	do.....	May 23, 1870	360.00	Do.
Do.....	Aug. 1, 1884	700.26	do.....	June 12, 1884	867.75	Do.
		1,768.91			1,227.75	
Laclede.....	Nov. 10, 1883	1,004.69	do.....	June 15, 1883	201.86	Do.
La Fayette..	June 25, 1870	850.00	do.....	Mar. 12, 1870	120.00	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 10, 1874	8,186.82	do.....	Nov. 10, 1874	1,400.00	Do.
		9,036.32			1,520.00	
Lewis	Feb. 9, 1870	255.00	do.....	Dec. 6, 1869	120.00	Do.
Linn	Jan. 7, 1876	1,019.61	do.....	Jan. 12, 1876	600.86	Do.
Do.....	June 26, 1883	300.00	do.....	Oct. 26, 1887	120.00	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 9, 1887	359.61	do.....			
		1,679.22			720.36	
Livingston ..	Feb. 9, 1870	641.16	do.....	Dec. 21, 1869	238.95	Do.
Do.....	May 31, 1883	287.70	do.....	Mar. 14, 1883	254.81	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 5, 1884	601.32	do.....	Mar. 19, 1884	280.00	Do.
		1,530.18			773.76	
McDonald ..	Dec. 22, 1871	1,265.44	do.....	June 14, 1870	120.00	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 11, 1884	252.61	do.....	Feb. 13, 1884	40.00	Do.
Do.....	July 3, 1886	1,447.78	do.....	June 20, 1886	630.87	Do.
		2,965.83			790.87	

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Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Missouri—Con'd						
Macon	Dec. 1, 1875	\$1,274.98	Register of State lands.	Jan. 12, 1876	400.00	Register of State lands.
Maries	May 22, 1880	462.17	do	May 15, 1880	160.00	Do.
Mercer	Mar. 17, 1883	494.33	do	Mar. 13, 1883	402.89	Do.
Do	Nov. 24, 1884	4,160.14	do	Oct. 16, 1884	1,171.45	Do.
		4,654.47			1,574.34	
Mississippi	Nov. 10, 1875	4,665.46	do	Jan. 8, 1876	2,138.44	Do.
Do	May 31, 1876	68.73	do	June 9, 1888	439.32	Do.
Do	June 25, 1888	1,749.95	do			
		6,484.14			2,577.78	
Monroe	Mar. 17, 1876	2,350.02	do	Aug. 26, 1879	1,760.00	Do.
Morgan	May 18, 1885	687.05	do	May 12, 1885	240.00	Do.
New Madrid	Nov. 29, 1875	3,433.12	do	Dec. 7, 1875	280.00	Do.
Newton	Nov. 6, 1886	231.88	do	Oct. 30, 1886	40.00	Do.
Nodaway	Jan. 2, 1877	2,072.85	do	Dec. 20, 1876	543.88	Do.
Do	Apr. 5, 1884	127.28	do	Feb. 29, 1884	160.00	Do.
Do	Jan. 19, 1885	621.73	do	Dec. 31, 1884	1,083.21	Do.
		2,821.36			1,787.09	
Osage	Feb. 9, 1870	337.18	do	Dec. 4, 1869	40.99	Do.
Do	May 31, 1883	248.21	do			
		585.39				
Ozark	Mar. 27, 1883	469.00	do	Feb. 12, 1883	80.00	Do.
Pemiscot	Dec. 1, 1875	2,466.56	do	Dec. 7, 1875	160.00	Do.
Pettis	June 7, 1873	802.95	do			
Platte	May 10, 1883	56.10	do	Apr. 27, 1883	246.16	Do.
Polk	Apr. 7, 1882	1,066.28	do	Apr. 4, 1882	720.47	Do.
Do	Aug. 4, 1882	610.00	do	July 29, 1882	80.00	Do.
		2,606.28			800.47	
Putnam	June 27, 1870	2,721.67	do	Mar. 30, 1870	1,602.91	Do.
Do	May 31, 1883	524.76	do	May 5, 1883	138.65	Do.
		3,246.43			1,141.56	
Randolph	Nov. 3, 1886	130.00	do	Oct. 8, 1886	40.00	Do.
Ray	Nov. 23, 1874	1,043.55	do	Dec. 2, 1874	80.00	Do.
Do	Mar. 4, 1884	322.39	do			
Do	Nov. 15, 1887	135.00	do			
		1,500.94				
Ripley	June 4, 1883	1,456.96	do	May 29, 1888	240.00	Do.
St. Charles	Mar. 13, 1883	121.33	do	Feb. 20, 1883	137.70	Do.
St. Clair	Dec. 21, 1876	1,833.58	do	Dec. 12, 1876	200.00	Do.
Do	May 1, 1888	1,611.53	do	Sept. 28, 1888	40.00	Do.
		3,445.11			240.00	
Saline	Nov. 14, 1874	3,209.71	do	Nov. 9, 1874	1,320.00	Do.
Do	Aug. 5, 1882	352.95	do			
		3,562.66				
Schnyler	Mar. 17, 1876	6,187.84	do	Mar. 7, 1876	2,718.39	Do.
Do	Nov. 10, 1883	150.00	do	Nov. 7, 1883	200.00	Do.
		6,237.84			2,918.39	
Scotland	Mar. 17, 1876	4,348.91	do	Mar. 7, 1876	4,915.54	Do.
Do	July 11, 1884	250.00	do			
		4,598.91				

Settlements of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Cash indemnity.			Land indemnity.		
	Date of settlement.	Amount.	Name of agent.	Date of settlement.	Acres.	Name of agent.
Missouri—Con'd.						
Scott	Jan. 7, 1876	\$1,520.04	Register of State Lands.	Jan. 10, 1876	320.00	Register of State Lands.
Do.....	July 25, 1883	235.08	do			
		1,755.12				
Shelby.....	July 21, 1882	200.28	do	June 27, 1882	687.68	Do.
Stoddard	Sept. 2, 1881	3,081.60	do	Aug. 24, 1881	726.22	Do.
Sullivan	Mar. 1, 1879	2,980.74	do	Jan. 28, 1879	878.98	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 22, 1882	1,705.74	do	Apr. 11, 1882	520.00	Do.
		4,686.48			1,398.98	
Vernon	Jan. 8, 1877	5,982.65	do	Jan. 2, 1877	600.00	Do.
Do.....	July 7, 1883	585.25	do	May 24, 1883	40.00	Do.
		6,567.90			640.00	
Wayne	July 21, 1882	183.25	do	Jan. 6, 1890	64.00	Do.
Webster	Mar. 17, 1882	1,283.78	do	Mar. 17, 1882	200.00	Do.
Worth.....	July 26, 1882	290.00	do	July 26, 1882	520.00	Do.
Do.....	Sept. 17, 1887	4,449.67	do	Oct. 6, 1887	2,791.40	Do.
		4,739.67			3,311.40	
Wright.....	Apr. 1, 1882	999.01	do	Mar. 17, 1882	120.00	Do.
Total Missouri.		191,241.03			82,042.27	
Ohio*	Mar. 19, 1885	22,374.25	S. L. Crissey			
do	Mar. 30, 1885	4,666.32	J. M. Bailey, jr.			
do	do	1,478.48	do			
do	June 19, 1885	508.71	do			
Total Ohio		29,027.76				
Wisconsin*	Dec. 6, 1864	43,031.96	Commissioners of public lands.	Dec. 6, 1855	35,473.46	Commissioners of public lands.
	Nov. 15, 1881	8,489.57	do	Oct. 22, 1881	3,800.55	do
	Dec. 6, 1881	7,490.03	do	Oct. 31, 1881	6,195.82	Do.
	Dec. 1, 1881	2,044.82	do	Dec. 10, 1881	588.90	Do.
	do	16,907.52	do	Dec. 8, 1881	10,141.57	Do.
	Dec. 13, 1881	53,408.93	do	Dec. 15, 1881	22,550.14	Do.
	Oct. 17, 1882	53,537.18	do	Dec. 23, 1881	27,091.64	Do.
	Oct. 9, 1886	368.90	do	Aug. 25, 1886	200.00	Do.
Total Wisconsin		185,278.91			106,042.08	

* No settlements by counties.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

States.	Cash indemnity.	Land indemnity.
	Amount.	Acres.
Alabama	\$13,335.51	20,009.38.
Florida	77,045.63	94,740.57
Illinois	441,376.17	101,984.90
Indiana	39,080.91	8,434.84
Iowa	540,173.07	341,632.97
Louisiana	49,371.07	29,214.25
Michigan	15,922.04	24,599.43
Mississippi		47,888.73
Missouri	191,241.03	82,042.27
Ohio	29,027.76	
Wisconsin	185,278.91	106,042.08
Total	1,581,852.10	856,589.40

214 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Claims for cash and land indemnity, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, which remained unsettled on June 30, 1891.

[NOTE.—Only formal claims for cash and land indemnity presented by State agents are included in this table. Several States claim cash and land indemnity to considerable amounts on swamp lands heretofore selected as swamp lands in place, which lands were sold by the United States after March 2, 1855, and before March 3, 1857.]

States and counties.	Cash and land indemnity.		
	Date of filing.	Acres.	Names of agents.
Alabama.....	Jan. 3, 1888	15,104.09	S. L. Crissey.
	June 23, 1891	18,634.48	S. L. Crissey.
Total Alabama.....		33,739.17	
Illinois:			
Adams.....	Nov. 27, 1886	160.00	W. H. Collins.
Alexander.....	Apr. 5, 1881	4,000.00	I. R. Hitt.
Bond.....	Sept. 3, 1883	8,320.00	Do.
Bureau.....	July 14, 1883	13,360.00	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 16, 1883		
Cass.....	Mar. 31, 1884	920.00	Do.
Calhoun.....	July 9, 1884	1,640.00	Do.
Carroll.....	Aug. 5, 1881	2,760.00	Do.
Champaign.....	June 22, 1883	43,960.00	Do.
Christian.....	Dec. 15, 1882	8,040.00	Do.
Clark.....	Jan. 7, 1882	14,360.00	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 2, 1882	10,620.00	Do.
		24,980.00	
Clay.....	Oct. 9, 1883	4,080.00	Do.
Do.....	Nov. 12, 1883	9,620.00	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 5, 1886	2,040.00	Do.
		15,740.00	
Clinton.....	Feb. 7, 1884	5,220.00	Do.
Coles.....	Dec. 18, 1882	5,160.00	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 10, 1885	160.00	Do.
		5,320.00	
Cook.....	Jan. 1, 1881	880.00	Do.
Crawford.....	May 10, 1882	20,540.00	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 1, 1882		
Cumberland.....	Jan. 8, 1883	22,940.00	Do.
Do.....	June 18, 1883		
De Kalb.....	Oct. 16, 1890	7,360.00	Do.
De Witt.....	July 14, 1883	11,840.00	Do.
Douglas.....	July 29, 1881	3,600.00	Do.
Do.....	Jan. 27, 1882	17,190.00	Do.
Do.....	May 12, 1882	2,080.00	Do.
Do.....	May 16, 1882	17,320.00	Do.
Do.....	June 2, 1882	1,240.00	Do.
		41,340.00	
Edgar.....	Oct. 7, 1885	45,160.00	Do.
Efingham.....	Sept. 29, 1882	33,740.00	Do.
Fayette.....	Sept. 7, 1887	1,219.00	G. P. Garner
Ford.....	Jan. 25, 1881	56,566.00	I. R. Hitt.
Franklin.....	Dec. 16, 1881	10,280.00	I. R. Hitt.
Fulton.....	May 8, 1882	740.00	Do.
Gallatin.....	Feb. 23, 1882	840.00	Do.
Greene.....	Dec. 19, 1882	3,360.00	Do.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1885	3,340.00	Do.
		6,700.00	
Grundy.....	Nov. 14, 1890	10,640.00	G. P. Garner.
Hamilton.....	Feb. 23, 1885	8,640.00	I. R. Hitt.
Henderson.....	June 25, 1891	2,000.00	Do.
Henry.....	Jan. 12, 1884	9,600.00	Do.
Iroquois.....	May 10, 1882	8,440.00	Do.
Do.....	June 23, 1882		
Do.....	Mar. 27, 1883	8,920.00	Do.
Do.....	July 26, 1883	4,640.00	Do.
		17,000.00	
Jackson.....	Dec. 2, 1882	133.62	Do.
Jasper.....	Jan. 3, 1882	5,120.00	Do.

Claims for cash and land indemnity, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, which remained unsettled, etc.—Continued.

States and counties.	Cash and land indemnity.		
	Date of filing.	Acres.	Names of agents.
Illinois—Continued.			
Jefferson	Feb. 19, 1885	8,440.00	I. R. Hitt.
Do.	Nov. 11, 1886	17,200.00	G. P. Garner.
		25,640.00	
Jersey	Dec. 1, 1883	262.36	I. R. Hitt.
Johnson	Dec. 10, 1881	244.17	Do.
Kankakee	July 22, 1881	10,840.00	Do.
Lake	July 11, 1881	2,880.00	Do.
Do.	June 19, 1891	5,800.00	Do.
Do.	May 13, 1891	6,000.00	G. P. Garner.
		14,680.00	
Lawrence	Aug. 28, 1879	7,600.00	I. R. Hitt.
Do.	June 13, 1881	6,120.00	Do.
		13,720.00	
Lee	Dec. 27, 1882	12,690.00	Do.
Livingston	Sept. 19, 1883	86,240.00	Do.
Do.	June 8, 1885	32,200.00	Do.
Do.	July 13, 1885	31,000.00	Do.
		149,440.00	
Logan	June 20, 1881	44,760.00	Do.
McHenry	Mar. 9, 1885	600.00	Do.
McLean	Oct. 16, 1883	18,040.00	Do.
Do.	Aug. 16, 1890	22,413.99	Do.
		40,453.99	
Macon	May 11, 1882	4,640.00	Do.
Do.	Aug. 17, 1883	14,400.00	Do.
		19,040.00	
Macoupin	Jan. 29, 1883	12,080.00	Rinaker & Rinaker.
Do.	Sept. 15, 1883	2,600.00	Do.
		14,680.00	
Marion	Sept. 3, 1883	2,080.00	I. R. Hitt.
Mason	July 26, 1881	13,360.00	Do.
Massac	June 13, 1881	1,920.00	Do.
		1,640.00	
Menard	Mar. 13, 1884	680.00	Do.
Do.	Feb. 10, 1886		G. P. Garner.
		2,320.00	
Monroe	Jan. 24, 1883	440.00	I. R. Hitt.
Montgomery	June 25, 1882	} 14,080.00	
Do.	Sept. 21, 1882		Do.
Do.	Nov. 29, 1892		Do.
Do.	Aug. 3, 1883		Do.
		20,000.00	
Moultrie	Mar. 4, 1884	15,840.00	I. R. Hitt.
Ogle	June 8, 1885	7,980.00	Do.
Perry	July 20, 1883	2,360.00	I. R. Hitt.
Piatt	Feb. 23, 1885	69,830.00	Do.
Pike	Nov. 11, 1885	148.44	Swan & Binns.
Pulaski	July 8, 1881	200.00	I. R. Hitt.
Do.	May 31, 1882	280.00	Do.
		480.00	
Saline	July 28, 1881	2,000.00	Do.
Sangamon	Oct. 9, 1883	9,480.00	Do.
Shelby	Nov. 20, 1883	17,200.00	Do.
Stark	July 25, 1881	763.72	Do.
Stephenson	July 11, 1884	3,360.00	Do.
Tazewell	Oct. 24, 1883	2,380.00	Do.

216 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Claims for cash and land indemnity, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, which remained unsettled, etc.—Continued.

States and counties.	Cash and land indemnity.		
	Date of filing.	Acres.	Name of agents.
Illinois—Continued.			
Vermilion	July 26, 1881	25,798.00	I. R. Hitt.
Do	Dec. 20, 1881	24,986.00	Do.
		50,782.00	
Wabash	Mar. 14, 1882	1,460.00	Do.
Do	Apr. 8, 1882	1,200.00	Do.
		2,660.00	
Washington	Dec. 1, 1883	13,720.00	Do.
Wayne	Dec. 18, 1882	11,740.00	Do.
Do	Nov. 19, 1884	13,680.00	Do.
		25,420.00	
White	Sept. 18, 1882	22,280.00	Do.
Whiteaide	Dec. 16, 1882	5,500.00	Do.
Do	Oct. 9, 1883	20,400.00	Do.
		25,900.00	
Williamson	Aug. 28, 1883	4,340.00	Do.
Woodford	July 14, 1883	7,360.00	Do.
Total Illinois		1,110,517.30	
Indiana			
	Aug. 24, 1885	8,571.14	W. A. Meloy.
	Mar. 5, 1887	3,465.62	Do.
Total Indiana		12,036.76	
Iowa:			
Benton	Oct. 15, 1889	13,343.59	I. R. Hitt.
Boone	June 15, 1885	29,903.24	Do.
Bremer	Dec. 11, 1885	25,368.57	Do.
Buchanan	Nov. 23, 1886	10,724.26	Do.
Butler	June 27, 1891	36,560.00	Do.
Cedar	June 15, 1885	4,955.75	Do.
Clinton	Aug. 8, 1885	16,289.06	Do.
Dallas	Nov. 15, 1884	107,534.84	J. M. Bailey, jr.
Davis	July 4, 1885	3,064.40	I. R. Hitt.
Delaware	Oct. 15, 1885	4,698.69	Do.
Floyd	Sept. 12, 1885	14,302.51	J. M. Bailey, jr.
Grundy	Dec. 1, 1884	87,310.61	Do.
Hamilton	Sept. 3, 1885	3,533.69	Do.
Do	Feb. 6, 1891	10,360.00	I. R. Hitt.
		13,893.69	
Hardin	Nov. 7, 1884	43,746.00	Do.
Do	Feb. 26, 1885	520.00	Do.
		44,266.04	
Harrison	June 23, 1885	8,139.89	Do.
Henry	Sept. 19, 1885	15,642.64	Do.
Howard	Sept. 29, 1885	2,294.89	J. M. Bailey, jr.
Do	Dec. 26, 1889	22,541.56	I. R. Hitt.
		24,836.45	
Johnson	Nov. 29, 1890	89,520.00	Do.
Jones	Apr. 9, 1885	5,036.96	Do.
Linn	Apr. 9, 1885	1,278.77	Do.
Do	June 3, 1886	73,776.73	Do.
		75,055.50	
Mahaska	May 2, 1886	26,503.56	Do.
Marshall	Sept. 9, 1886	10,376.65	J. M. Bailey, jr.
Mills	Oct. 15, 1889	476.80	I. R. Hitt.
Mitchell	Sept. 7, 1885	11,080.00	J. M. Bailey, jr.
Monona	Mar. 19, 1884	5,320.00	Do.
Monroe	Sept. 21, 1885	4,880.00	I. R. Hitt.
Montgomery	June 23, 1885	4,900.00	Do.
Muscotine	May 16, 1891	18,920.00	Kamrar and Boeye.
O'Brien	May 1, 1862	24,200.00	J. S. Jenkins.
Page	Jan. 13, 1864	6,120.00	J. S. Maughlin.
Polk	Aug. 3, 1886	3,160.00	I. R. Hitt.

Claims for cash and land indemnity, by States and counties, under the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, which remained unsettled, etc.—Continued.

States and counties.	Cash and land indemnity.		
	Date of filing.	Acres.	Name of agents.
Iowa—Continued.			
Poweshiek	Aug. 15, 1884	23,840.00	J. M. Bailey, jr.
Ringgold	Jan. 13, 1884	14,081.00	B. D. Thomas.
Sac	Mar. 28, 1885	12,725.45	W. H. Hobbs.
Do	Aug. 18, 1885	5,104.12	Do.
Do	Jan. 14, 1886	320.00	Do.
		18,149.57	
Scott	Aug. 8, 1885	11,320.00	I. R. Hitt.
Shelby	May 24, 1883	2,897.00	P. J. Whitted.
Story	June 3, 1885	43,560.00	I. R. Hitt.
Wapello	Oct. 7, 1885	7,120.00	Do.
Wayne	Apr. 5, 1883	6,960.00	J. T. Lacy.
Do	July 14, 1885	2,760.00	I. R. Hitt.
		9,720.00	
Webster	May 11, 1885	30,019.31	J. M. Bailey jr.
Do	Jan. 31, 1891	17,900.00	E. P. Fuller.
		47,919.31	
Woodbury	Aug. 8, 1885	16,440.00	I. R. Hitt.
Worth	Apr. 13, 1889	17,160.00	E. C. Cole.
Total Iowa		908,595.58	
Louisiana			
Nov. 28, 1885		327.62	C. Pomeroy.
Dec. 9, 1885		1,766.70	Do.
Jan. 9, 1886		877.55	Do.
Jan. 13, 1886		2,170.40	Do.
Jan. 21, 1886		243.96	Do.
Jan. 27, 1886		1,076.03	Do.
Mar. 16, 1886		1,506.49	Do.
Mar. 17, 1886		1,402.01	Do.
Mar. 16, 1886		835.90	Do.
Nov. 6, 1890		11,808.55	S. L. Crissey.
Jan. 15, 1891		14,043.80	Do.
Total Louisiana		36,059.01	
Michigan			
Nov. 12, 1887		755.46	Britton and Gray.
do		3,103.87	Do.
do		80.00	Do.
do		40.00	Do.
do		809.50	Do.
do		40.00	Do.
do		120.00	Do.
Total Michigan		4,948.83	
Mississippi			
May 8, 1885		22,493.57	S. L. Crissey (List No. 37).
do		36,563.47	S. L. Crissey (List No. 38).
May 28, 1885		760.56	S. L. Crissey (List No. 39).
do		2,822.05	S. L. Crissey (List No. 40).
do		4,490.70	S. L. Crissey (List No. 42).
do		12,708.16	S. L. Crissey (List No. 46).
do		18,457.40	S. L. Crissey (List No. 47).
do		17,056.73	S. L. Crissey (List No. 48).
do		30,633.24	S. L. Crissey (List No. 49).
do		7,070.35	S. L. Crissey (List No. 51).
do		481.11	S. L. Crissey (List No. 53).
do		2,164.10	S. L. Crissey (List No. 54).
Total Mississippi		155,701.44	
Missouri			
Cedar	July 26, 1887	5,968.51	Register of State lands (case now on appeal to Secretary).
De Kalb	June 8, 1886	3,135.67	Register of State lands.
Harrison	Aug. 25, 1887	14,466.76	Register of State lands (case now on appeal to Secretary).
Polk	Feb. 24, 1888	5,403.11	Register of State lands.
Vernon	Aug. 13, 1886	9,357.08	Register of State lands (case now on appeal to Secretary).
Total Missouri		42,351.13	

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	A. cress.
Alabama.....	33, 739.17
Illinois.....	1, 119, 517.30
Indiana.....	12, 036.76
Iowa.....	908, 595.58
Louisiana.....	36, 059.01
Michigan.....	1, 948.83
Mississippi.....	155, 701.44
Missouri.....	42, 351.13
Total.....	2, 312, 949.22

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP-LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, (LIVINGSTON COUNTY).

Cash indemnity.—In the investigation of claims under the swamp grant the proceedings of the special agents should be in accordance with departmental regulations. (11 L. D., 222, August 30, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS, (MOULTRIE COUNTY).

Swamp-land claim waiver.—The claim of the State, while pending on adjustment, should not be considered as "waived," in the absence of a formal waiver filed with the record, and signed by the agent of the State, or his duly authorized deputy. (11 L. D., 228, August 30, 1890.)

STATE OF OREGON (LIST No. 5).

Swamp-land contest.—The right to contest a swamp selection is not statutory, but is recognized by the department as an aid to the Secretary in determining the true character of the land; such contests, however, should not be allowed except on prima facie showing that would warrant the rejection of the claim under the swamp grant. (12 L. D., 64, January 19, 1891.)

STATE OF IOWA (WOODBURY COUNTY).

Waiver by State agent.—A waiver of the right to submit testimony in support of the claim of the State to swamp land by one authorized to examine witnesses on behalf of the State is conclusive in such matter as against the State, and it will not be heard thereafter to complain that it did not have full opportunity to offer such testimony. (12 L. D., 276, March 21, 1891.)

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Certification.—The department retains jurisdiction over swamp lands until the issuance of patent therefor, and may revoke the approval and certification of swamp lists when made upon a misapprehension of facts. (12 L. D., 565, June 1, 1891.)

II.—SECTION OF SCHOOL LANDS.

GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The pending selections at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, aggregated, it is estimated, 1,519,153.19 acres, and although a large number of selections were received during the year ended June 30, 1891, the above quantity had been reduced at the latter date by approvals of selections and cancellations thereof to 902,857.73 acres. This statement is deemed approximately correct, although there may be a few selections scattered through the old lists of the different States that have not been disposed of. The reduction mentioned indicates an increased amount of work done during the past fiscal year, rather than a

permanent falling off in the selections being made or to be made in the near future; for, now that six new States have been admitted, the business of this class will vastly increase, rather than decrease, for a number of years to come.

State and Territorial selections under various grants approved during the year.

State or Territory.	School indemnity.	University.	Saline.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	1,634.28			1,634.28
Colorado.....	37,438.75			37,438.75
Idaho.....		a 40,006.38		40,006.38
Louisiana.....	10,445.64			10,445.64
Minnesota.....	30,181.23			30,181.23
Mississippi.....	30,829.16			30,829.16
Nebraska.....			160.00	160.00
Nevada.....	448,864.01			448,864.01
Oregon.....	91,343.53			91,343.53
South Dakota.....		a 44,382.49		44,382.49
Washington.....		a 20,887.44		20,887.44
Total.....	650,798.60	105,276.31	160.00	756,172.91

a These selections were made under the act of February 18, 1881, when Idaho, Dakota, and Washington were Territories. The selections in the Territory of Dakota for a university were all made in what is now the State of South Dakota, and have been debited to that State under the original grant and the act of February 22, 1889, which is held to have extended the grant in the quantity of 460,080 acres to both North and South Dakota.

The following work has been done in the adjustment of grants of lands to States and Territories during the past fiscal year:

Alabama.—In the final adjustment of the grant of school land indemnity, selections aggregating 1,634.28 acres were approved, leaving a deficit, so far as ascertained, of about 1,613 acres, in satisfaction of which there are selections pending of vacant lands of 2,768 acres, which to the extent of the excess, must, of course, be canceled.

Colorado.—School land indemnity selections aggregating 37,438.75 acres have been approved. Owing to delay in reaching a determination as to the rights of the State to select lands at a distance from the bases of selection, and the quantity that might be embraced in each selection, comparatively few selections of school indemnity in the State have been approved; but now that these points have been resolved in favor of the State, to some extent by departmental action, and fully by the act of February 28, 1891, amendatory of sections 2275 and 2276, Revised Statutes, the matter is in a condition to pass title to the State to a large quantity of land indemnity, which may approach a half million acres during the present fiscal year.

The agricultural college grant of 90,000 acres has been adjusted to within 2,052.74 acres, as shown on page 5 of last report. The selections pending aggregate 1,005.05 acres, and the State is entitled to select not less than 1,047.69 acres. For a long period of time it was believed that the internal improvement grant to the State of 500,000 acres had not been fully satisfied by selections. But recently it has come to light that an error was made in footing approved list one, Fair Play (now Leadville) land district, in the year 1879, so that the State was debited with 10,000 acres less than the quantity actually embraced in the list, and the State, through this error, has obtained by certification of approved lists 3,926.04 acres more than the quantity granted.

Respecting this excess, it was stated January 27, 1891, in letter to the register of the State board of land commissioners, that—

It is a question for the State to determine whether it will reconvey to the United States, if practicable, lands described in the approved lists to the amount of the said excess.

In order that such a reconveyance might be accepted here, it would be necessary for the officer or officers executing it to show authority from the legislature of the State to reconvey the title. If such authority now resides in the governor, or in the board of land commissioners of which the governor is president, the act of the legislature conferring it should be cited in the reconveyance.

I need not, on this occasion, determine what course this office should pursue in the event that it should be found practicable, by reason of present ownership, for the State to reconvey said excess in whole or in part, and the State should refuse so to do. My present purpose is merely to state the condition of the grant for the information and consideration of the State authorities, with the request that such an expression be made by your honorable board as may be deemed advisable for the information of this office.

Idaho.—During the year a list embracing 40,006.38 acres of lands selected for university purposes, while Idaho was a Territory, under the act of February 18, 1881, was approved. The State is entitled to 6,073.62 acres more under this grant as extended by the act of July 3, 1890. The State has not yet made selections other than those mentioned under the various grants made to it by the act of 1890.

Louisiana.—Two lists of school land indemnity selections, aggregating 10,445.64 acres, were approved. It is not believed that the valid bases of selection remaining to be satisfied will aggregate in all more than about 10,000 to 15,000 acres, but the work of examining them is one of great difficulty.

Minnesota.—Selections of school land indemnity, aggregating 30,181.23 acres, were approved. Nearly all the selections under the school grant have been passed upon.

Mississippi.—A list of school land indemnity selections, 30,829.16 acres, was approved. To make up this list all the selections of school land indemnity heretofore made were examined, and a tabulation of bases was made by townships to prevent the allowance of land indemnity more than once on a single basis. By the work thus accomplished the grant has been practically adjusted.

Nebraska.—A list embracing a tract of 160 acres selected under the saline grant was approved, leaving a balance due the State thereunder of 110.03 acres.

Nevada.—A great stride was made in the adjustment of the grant to Nevada of 2,000,000 acres in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections made by the act of June 16, 1880, by the approval of land indemnity selections aggregating 448,864.01 acres, leaving a remainder of 832,841.54 acres to be obtained by the State.

Oregon.—It was stated in last report that a large quantity of land had been selected as school land indemnity, but that the selections had been held in abeyance, awaiting "a conclusion on certain questions affecting the validity thereof," which, having been reached prior to the last fiscal year favorably to the State, selections aggregating 91,343.53 acres have been approved.

South Dakota and North Dakota.—It was stated in last report that the selections for a university under the act of February 18, 1881, for the former Territory of Dakota had been prepared. These selections were all in the new State of South Dakota, and it was decided by the Attorney-General August 11, 1890, that the act of February 22, 1889, providing for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, granted 72 entire sections to each of the States of North and South Dakota for university purposes, and accordingly it was ruled that the selections pending, all in South Da-

kota, should inure to the benefit of this State, and accordingly a list embracing 44,382.49 acres was made up for it and approved, leaving a balance due it under this grant of 1,697.51 acres.

Under other grants than the university grant no selections have been made by South Dakota, except that four lists of selections of school land indemnity have been filed, three of which have been held for cancellation. Only one of the lists mentioned appears valid, and that embraces an aggregate area of a little less than 4,000 acres.

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

School land indemnity.—A school land indemnity selection made by the Territory of Washington under the provisions of section 2275, Revised Statutes, reserves the land covered thereby from sale or entry, and land thus selected is not released from such reservation by the act providing for the admission of said Territory into the Union. (L. H. Wheeler, 11 L. D., 331.)

The act of February 26, 1859 (Revised Statutes, 2275), is applicable to the State of Washington, and reservations made by school land indemnity selections while the Territorial form of government existed continue until such selections are canceled.

The authority to make school land indemnity selections under said act rests with the county commissioners, who derive such authority from the act of March 2, 1853. (Hulda M. Smith, 11 L. D., 332.)

Land thus selected is not released from such reservation by the act providing for the admission of said Territory into the Union. (Levi Jerome et al., 12 L. D., 165.)

STATE OF COLORADO.

School land indemnity.—In the adjustment of the grant of school lands to the State of Colorado indemnity may be allowed for lands lost by settlement and entry, and also where the bases are covered by military reservations on patented grants.

Indemnity selections may be made from lands that are reasonably contiguous to the bases.

NOTE.—Now that the act of February 28, 1891, amendatory of sections 2275 and 2276, allows selections to be made anywhere within State and Territorial boundaries, the question involved in the above decision is finally settled.

COMMISSIONER'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

School land indemnity selection.—*Occupation by a settler.*—Where selection is made of land occupied by a settler who has failed to file in time, or who has delayed proof beyond the period limited, there is no case which declares that the State can effectually claim against him if his right is asserted before the approval of the selection; on the contrary, the weight of authority is to the effect that a corporation is neither a settler nor a purchaser, so as to take advantage of a settler's laches, the only exception clearly made out being the case of a State claiming against a settler on a granted section. (To register and receiver, Lakeview, Oregon, July 28, 1890; case of Nicholas D. Sweitzer.)

State selection.—*Preemption filing.*—*Proof proceedings.*—When a preëmtor undertakes to consummate his filing and finds that an adverse claim has been made of record since the date of his filing, he should give notice to the intervening claimant of his intention to offer proof. The latter is then bound either to contest the proof or in case of default to suffer cancellation of his own entry as a matter of course. Where the intervening claim is under a State selection the same rule should apply, a selection being equally with an entry a segregation of the land, and its cancellation being equally necessary before the preëmtor's claim can be converted into an entry. (To register and receiver, Lakeview, Oregon, October 10, 1890; case of David A. Presley.)

School section.—*Fort Reynolds military reservation.*—*State of Colorado.*—The reservation for schools of sections 16 and 36 made by the act of February 28, 1861, while Colorado was in a Territorial condition, took precedence over the act of June 19, 1874, providing for the sale of the Fort Reynolds military reservation, established June 22, 1868, which embraced school sections, as to the school sections, and the school

grant of March 3, 1875, took effect upon these sections as of date of survey subsequently. (To register and receiver, Pueblo, Colo., December 29, 1890; cases of William R. Gregg and Lyman Thompson.)

School section numbered 16.—Lac du Flambeau Indian reservation.—State of Wisconsin.—The school grant to the State of Wisconsin of August 6, 1846, may ultimately attach to section 16, T. 41 N., R. 5 E., in the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation established September 30, 1854, the boundaries of which were surveyed in 1863, and the subdivisions in October, 1884, free from all incumbrance, in the event of extinguishment of the Indian reserve, or the land may be allotted to the Indians, and the State may either wait until the naked fee and right of possession be joined in the State, or take indemnity in view of the encumbrance.

The State at date of subdivisinal survey took only the naked fee subject to the Indian right of occupancy, and also the right of the Indians to allotments, and the patentee of the State or his assigns could take no more in respect of ownership than the State had, which did not include the right to the control or the use and enjoyment of the premises.

Persons claiming under title from the State have no legal right at the present time to occupy the section as a logging camp, or in any other way, or denude it of timber, if any there be thereon. (To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, February 3, 1891.)

School sections.—Fort Fetterman Post Reserve.—State of Wyoming.—Act of July 10, 1890.—The act of July 10, 1890, opens the lands generally in the Fort Fetterman post reserve to entry by settlers or claimants under the town site, coal, and mineral laws, but this special law providing for the disposal of the lands in general terms can not reasonably be held to be paramount to the specific dedication of these sections for school purposes by the 14th section of the act of July 25, 1868, and the 4th and 5th sections of the act of July 10, 1890, admitting Wyoming into the Union of date the same day that the aforesaid act for the disposal of the reserve was approved. (To register and receiver, Douglas, Wyoming, February 3, 1891.)

Agricultural college selections.—State of South Dakota.—Free requirement.—Not only may selections under the agricultural college grant of July 2, 1862, be made without payment of fees, but the additional selections for agricultural colleges authorized by the act of February 22, 1889, may also be made without fees, in view of the exception contained in the fee requirement of the act of July 1, 1864 (7th subdivision of Sec. 2234, Revised Statutes), which is of such broad nature as to comprehend all grants of land by Congress for agricultural college purposes. (To register and receiver, Pierre, South Dakota, February 14, 1891.)

Territorial school-land indemnity selection.—Validation by act of February 22, 1889.—State of Washington.—As by the eighteenth section of the act of February 22, 1889, school-land indemnity is granted to the State of Washington in lieu of mixed lands, which provision of law became effective upon admission of the State, November 11, 1889, a selection made before its admission on the basis of coal land in a school section while the State was in a territorial condition, although bad in the beginning, presented itself for title as one of the new State, upon its admission, sanctioned by Congress, and operated to bar the presentation of claims after it was thus legalized. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., February 14, 1891.)

Acts of February 22, 1889, and July 3, 1890.—States of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho.—Selecting agents.—The act of February 22, 1889, provides that the selections be made in such manner as the respective legislatures of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington may provide, and appointment of selecting agents for these States by the Department of the Interior is not contemplated by law. This applies to Idaho, admitted by act of July 3, 1890. (To the Secretary of the Interior, March 4, and May 7, 1891.)

School sections.—Act of May 14, 1890.—Fort Sedgwick military reservation.—States of Nebraska and Colorado.—The special law of May 14, 1890, providing for disposal of the lands in the Fort Sedgwick Military Reservation to homesteaders, and recognizing the claims of homestead settlers having established residence and made permanent improvements on lands therein, can not reasonably be held to be paramount to the specific dedication of the sections numbered 16 and 36, for school purposes, made previously by the reservations and grants contained in the enabling acts organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado and admitting them as States. (To register and receiver, Sterling, Colo., March 26, 1891.)

State selections.—Great Sioux reservation.—States of North and South Dakota.—Under a proper construction of the act of March 2, 1889, by which a part of the Great Sioux Reservation was ceded to the United States and made subject to appropriation under the homestead laws (except sections 16 and 36, reserved for school, and tracts which may be allotted to Indians under the fifteenth section of the act), the ceded lands are not subject to selection by the States of North and South Dakota. All that these States can obtain in that country is the land embraced in the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, exclusive of tracts which may be allotted to Indians. (To register and receiver, Chamberlain, S. Dak., March 28, 1891.)

Granted school section—Relinquishment or reconveyance by State.—A mere relinquishment to the United States of lands granted to the State would not operate to divest the State of title, nor would a formal deed of reconveyance answer the purpose without authority residing in the Executive branch of the Government to receive the title back. This office may receive reconveyances of land where evidence of title has erroneously issued, in order to restore the land to its original state as public, and dispose of it according to law, but it has no general authority to receive reconveyances by deed of lands where the title has passed from the United States properly, either by patent or other evidence of title, or by operation of law. Where title to a tract in a school section passes to a State by operation of law, this office would have no authority to accept a formal reconveyance by deed to the United States without authority from the granting power—the Congress. (To register and receiver, Durango, Colo., April 17, 1891; case of Michael Dermody.)

L.—DRAUGHTING DIVISION.

In this division is performed all the draughting required by the General Land Office, and the platting of surveys and calculation of areas of public lands when required. It has the custody of all official field-notes of surveys of the public domain and plats and maps (including photo-lithographic copies) relating thereto. Maps of the United States and of States and Territories are compiled in this division from official surveys. Maps, diagrams, copies of plats and tracings are prepared and constructed for individuals and for departmental and other official purposes.

The following is a statement in detail of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, viz :

The original drawing of the map of the United States was revised and corrected up to date and placed in the hands of Messrs. Julius Bien & Co. for publication, and an edition of 11,000 copies is now being rinted.

Maps of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Missouri, and California (in two sheets) were compiled, and tracings for publication were made of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Missouri, California, Washington, and Idaho, and placed in the hands of the publisher. Maps of the States of Colorado and Montana and the Territories of Arizona and Utah were revised, and tracings for publication are now in process of completion.

Six hundred and fifteen railroad maps have been examined and reported upon.

Two hundred and fifty railroad maps have been prepared with land district designations.

Twenty-seven certified copies of maps, plats, and diagrams have been constructed, and fees collected to the amount of \$295.75.

Two hundred and ten certified tracings were made, and fees collected to the amount of \$830.75.

For office use there were 142 maps and tracings made or prepared.

Sixty-nine copies of plats on drawing paper have been constructed for local land offices.

Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight photo-lithograph copies of plats have been sent to applicants, and fees received to the amount of \$1,223.25.

Eight hundred and thirty-one photo-lithographic copies of plats have been verified, certified, and sent to surveyor-generals, registers and receivers and State officers.

Two hundred and fifty-five volumes of field-notes have been prepared for binding and properly indexed, of which number 38 volumes have been bound and placed in the files.

Seventeen volumes of plats of surveys have been arranged, indexed, and bound.

Plats of new surveys to the number of 926 have been examined, entered upon the working diagrams, and filed for reference.

Two hundred and thirty-eight copies, on drawing paper, of railroad maps and diagrams, were made for office use.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine letters were received, 490 letters were written, 71 referred, and 158 required no answer.

Twenty-two blue prints were made and fees collected to the amount of \$56.50.

Fifty-two tracings for local land offices were made.

Under a contract for photo-lithographing worn, defaced, and needed plats, 494 tracings were examined and sent to the contractor. Of these there have been returned 44, with 15 copies of each, in all 645 plats.

The work of properly filing and labeling the 700,000 photo-lithographic plats in the custody of this division, which was begun in 1889, has been completed.

A great amount of miscellaneous work not classified, such as computation of areas, explanations referable to lines of surveys, and the correct reading of plats, has constituted a very considerable part of the labor of this division.

8084 L O—15

M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Letters received.....	22, 917
Letters written	11, 346
Accounts adjusted and audited	5, 338
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded.....	7, 657

These accounts, covering \$7,243,208.40, show receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

631 Quarterly accounts of receivers of public money	\$5, 468, 175. 00
23 Accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber	5, 849. 00
<hr/> 654 Total receipts	<hr/> 5, 474, 024. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1, 454 Quarterly accounts of receivers, acting as disbursing agents.....	859, 532. 00
258 Quarterly accounts of surveyors-general, acting as disbursing agents	238, 681. 72
4 State fund accounts.....	80, 692. 00
803 Repayment accounts for land erroneously sold.....	53, 213. 12
7 State swamp-land indemnity accounts.....	24, 502. 91
8 Reimbursement accounts, act March 3, 1887.....	2, 017. 15
144 Accounts of deputy surveyors	144, 676. 36
3 Indian accounts	68, 118. 00
1 Return of deposit accounts.....	228. 00
2, 002 Miscellaneous accounts, including those of inspectors and special agents, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts ..	297, 523. 14
<hr/> 4, 684 Total disbursements	<hr/> 1, 769, 184. 40
To which may be added, salaries of General Land Office.....	538, 871. 30
	<hr/> 2, 308, 055. 70

The work of this division is entirely up to date with the exception of the accounts of deputy surveyors. During the year just closed we have been handling the current work as it came in.

The deputy surveyors' accounts are entirely independent of the disbursing accounts of surveyors-general, all of which are adjusted to date.

The repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold are promptly attended to as the applications for repayment arrive in this office.

This division prepares all estimates of appropriations required for the land service and also the reports relative to the expenditures of moneys appropriated.

A report of the condition of all appropriations appertaining to the surveying service, which shows the amount expended, the estimated liabilities outstanding, and the balance on hand of each of fifty separate appropriations, is prepared weekly for the Secretary of the Interior.

These reports, with others required by various public officials, now form an important branch of the work of this division, and entail considerable labor upon the clerical force. The following tables are submitted, including a recapitulation of the land business done in the several States and Territories during the past fiscal year, together with other tables of importance in connection with the sales and disposal of the public domain.

Amount deposited by individuals for field and office work on account of the survey of public lands in the several districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

District.	Field work.	Office work.			Aggregate.
		Agricultural.	Mineral.	Total.	
Alaska			\$185.00	\$185.00	\$185.00
Arizona	\$179.99		2,130.00	2,130.00	2,309.99
Arkansas			90.00	90.00	90.00
California	128.00	\$100.00	5,385.00	5,485.00	5,613.00
Colorado			35,385.00	35,385.00	35,385.00
Idaho			3,850.00	3,850.00	3,850.00
Montana	18.00	25.00	15,535.00	15,560.00	15,578.00
Nevada			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
New Mexico			2,175.00	2,175.00	2,175.00
Oregon	537.00	20.00	620.00	640.00	1,177.00
South Dakota			5,630.00	5,630.00	5,630.00
Utah			8,820.00	8,820.00	8,820.00
Washington	2,360.00	350.00	3,225.00	3,575.00	5,935.00
Wyoming			260.00	260.00	260.00
Total	3,222.99	495.00	84,290.00	84,785.00	88,007.99

Amount deposited by railroads for field and office work on account of the survey of public lands in the several districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

District.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
California	\$8,534.98	\$2,844.97	\$11,379.95
Louisiana	2,374.57		2,374.57
Missouri	77.21		77.21
Nebraska	6,740.32	1,807.44	8,547.76
Nevada	380.72	126.91	507.63
North Dakota	1,949.79	324.95	2,274.74
Oregon	6,175.98	620.15	6,805.11
Utah	3,655.16	455.51	4,110.67
Total	29,888.66	6,188.93	36,077.59

public and Indian lands disposed of for cash, and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural colleges and other kinds of sorp, and located with military bounty land warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories, each year ending June 30, from 1878 to 1891, inclusive.

States and Ter- ritories.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Alabama.....	162,772 69	350,420 36	476,051 12	418,325 07	346,684 79	387,260 41	270,901 62	226,627 41	625,768 43	562,364 73	527,117 77	498,237 42	358,971 75
Alaska.....	28,281 50	17,007 09	19,203 99	21,158 81	49,215 87	49,644 64	270,174 78	834,130 30	498,666 28	590,833 30	421,117 77	326,275 31	358,971 75
Arizona.....	229,032 05	391,566 96	528,826 96	426,747 81	37,566 64	317,181 02	277,281 04	277,281 04	498,666 28	590,833 30	421,117 77	326,275 31	358,971 75
Arkansas.....	402,764 83	362,903 79	585,082 32	528,723 43	951,718 61	1,112,685 78	1,283,909 05	1,458,676 48	1,478,714 94	2,104,364 26	1,586,238 91	866,192 31	317,067 87
California.....	11,560 61	124,274 99	67,642 87	534,237 02	424,713 66	1,066,537 86	693,911 05	1,282,674 87	1,478,714 94	2,104,364 26	1,586,238 91	866,192 31	317,067 87
Colorado.....	1,636,851 16	2,268,088 23	2,673,313 42	4,360,131 81	7,317,236 98	11,082,818 44	4,547,749 77	3,075,086 11	2,068,815 56	1,700,424 97	2,104,364 26	1,586,238 91	866,192 31
Dakota.....	61,285 47	95,862 88	217,925 68	416,001 64	462,263 68	714,818 77	323,515 35	231,766 46	2,068,815 56	1,700,424 97	2,104,364 26	1,586,238 91	866,192 31
Florida.....	89,456 91	120,323 56	149,126 57	166,938 02	232,639 97	269,491 41	293,903 04	372,019 54	241,815 19	313,636 60	331,963 32	297,491 14	345,262 15
Idaho.....	40 71	677 16	170,824 57	56 70	237 98	40 00	119,639 20	122 52	119,639 20	1,579 66	121 04	197 85	516 10
Illinois.....	53 85	40 00	10,044 90	6,596 74	11,659 36	4,337 02	5,636 824 15	3,723,950 96	2,974,251 62	1,833,665 18	8,588 37	3,453 70	4,045 16
Indiana Ter.....	11,601 11	9,049 83	1,299,014 07	984,076 99	1,105,241 97	1,384,404 44	3,030,846 60	5,636 824 15	3,723,950 96	2,974,251 62	1,833,665 18	8,588 37	4,045 16
Iowa.....	2,785,403 97	1,509,748 88	1,299,014 07	984,076 99	1,105,241 97	1,384,404 44	3,030,846 60	5,636 824 15	3,723,950 96	2,974,251 62	1,833,665 18	8,588 37	4,045 16
Kansas.....	27,484 64	42,780 92	146,533 66	508,703 94	488,120 04	1,837,516 80	181,043 60	142,561 03	374,685 08	673,527 64	214,366 85	210,373 05	176,303 39
Louisiana.....	166,434 44	250,786 86	448,084 54	543,893 93	361,700 22	285,192 78	86,511 22	109,963 94	138,881 62	124,781 50	157,816 76	122,699 03	116,554 21
Michigan.....	946,339 48	854,065 32	173,331 85	1,188,001 52	1,565,954 85	1,646,468 83	624,379 49	417,732 58	694,356 87	463,483 42	329,057 32	295,719 73	324,788 71
Minnesota.....	21,275 31	66,227 01	151,756 76	358,217 21	239,350 80	242,268 57	111,000 03	175,626 25	218,005 06	584,165 05	131,540 92	314,612 38	238,729 48
Mississippi.....	40,960 22	98,587 54	141,355 37	266,644 54	517,737 36	407,327 22	297,277 34	289,045 73	230,727 43	214,466 06	196,687 82	197,816 86	207,609 73
Missouri.....	66,154 37	108,593 63	109,579 43	186,463 36	413,324 37	597,292 74	1,112,140 57	911,574 11	2,536,037 27	282,597 04	462,428 63	481,816 70	622,900 25
Montana.....	1,182,301 22	1,319,992 91	848,197 06	960,355 35	1,327,410 09	3,105,951 32	3,068,381 76	3,561,518 29	2,515,659 81	2,139,339 26	1,645,046 30	1,674,782 81	988,564 64
Nebraska.....	42,840 94	31,691 13	88,169 14	78,586 27	249,195 70	83,143 35	171,430 94	280,968 87	308,488 79	425,155 01	126,903 69	116,706 62	85,700 43
Nevada.....	37,338 31	38,366 18	162,376 35	116,931 60	79,936 87	216,716 98	163,981 57	202,850 15	163,981 57	660,569 73	186,875 25	524,429 35	343,190 36
New Mexico.....	80 00	40 00	120 00	5,107 31	209 36	55 50	788,287 71	504,863 78	764,875 71	880,239 97	691,934 98	753,089 34	560,785 05
North Dakota.....	121,073 90	240,619 37	313,326 75	399,548 70	504,628 80	604,606 60	788,287 71	504,863 78	764,875 71	880,239 97	691,934 98	753,089 34	560,785 05
Oklahoma.....	103,307 78	97,818 59	134,394 30	84,148 33	119,913 56	199,353 68	181,853 62	290,774 06	241,447 09	238,968 33	141,916 58	280,442 31	217,929 10
Oregon.....	251,181 45	449,237 58	440,396 88	764,418 33	1,036,913 72	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76	1,016,117 76
South Dakota.....	135,084 42	167,071 10	327,513 62	844,156 33	844,318 42	218,436 92	237,585 73	364,664 71	337,622 59	236,959 71	126,520 71	88,089 62	193,327 57
Texas.....	33,330 64	44,146 83	48,955 92	58,307 25	187,488 65	592,967 14	562,967 14	454,572 61	434,769 24	242,306 78	227,220 90	182,157 41	262,621 60
Utah.....	8,724 371 11	9,152,297 62	10,762,967 18	13,998,780 27	19,030,796 89	26,834,041 63	20,113,663 38	30,991,967 18	25,111,400 84	24,485,833 91	17,143,434 23	12,798,837 41	10,477,700 82
Washington.....	103,307 78	97,818 59	134,394 30	84,148 33	119,913 56	199,353 68	181,853 62	290,774 06	241,447 09	238,968 33	141,916 58	280,442 31	217,929 10
Wisconsin.....	135,084 42	167,071 10	327,513 62	844,156 33	844,318 42	218,436 92	237,585 73	364,664 71	337,622 59	236,959 71	126,520 71	88,089 62	193,327 57
Wyoming.....	33,330 64	44,146 83	48,955 92	58,307 25	187,488 65	592,967 14	562,967 14	454,572 61	434,769 24	242,306 78	227,220 90	182,157 41	262,621 60
Total.....	8,724 371 11	9,152,297 62	10,762,967 18	13,998,780 27	19,030,796 89	26,834,041 63	20,113,663 38	30,991,967 18	25,111,400 84	24,485,833 91	17,143,434 23	12,798,837 41	10,477,700 82

* Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1882.

† Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1887.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.		
<i>Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.</i> —For compensation of registers and receivers of local land offices, at not exceeding \$3,000 each (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 392, secs. 2237, 2240)	\$800, 000	\$800, 000
NOTE.—The estimate submitted is based upon the actual earnings of registers and receivers of fees and commissions collected and turned into the Treasury by them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 (see detailed statement herewith marked exhibit A). During the year ending June 30, 1891, the fees and commissions earned by registers and receivers amounted to \$944,938.65, while the entire appropriations for their salaries and commissions was \$612,967.80, which, if all expended, will leave a net revenue to the United States of \$331,970.85.		
<i>Contingent expenses of land offices.</i> —For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land offices (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 970, sec. 2)	240, 000.	200, 000
NOTE.—The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, amounting to \$175,000 (and deficiency \$25,000), in all \$200,000, was entirely inadequate to the needs of the service. This office was compelled to refuse many applications for allowances of clerk hire, office rent, and other absolutely necessary expenses from the various offices during the past year, owing to the limited appropriation. This office is now unable to authorize clerk hire and office rent in very many cases where the public business absolutely requires such allowance, and in no instance have fuel or lights been paid for by the United States.		
During the fiscal year just ended the registers and receivers were called upon for a statement of the amount necessary to meet the incidental expenses of their offices for the fiscal year 1892, a copy of which will be found in appendix (marked exhibit B) and to properly provide for the expenses of the offices the amount asked for will be necessary.		
<i>Expenses of depositing public moneys.</i> —Expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of the public lands (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 713, sec. 3617)	10, 000	10, 000
<i>Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands, and swamp-land indemnity.</i> —To meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands, and indemnity for swamp lands (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 970-1-4, secs. 4, 5, 7)	300, 000	240, 000
Provided, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation.		
<i>Expenses of hearings in land entries.</i> —Expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character, or have been made in compliance with law (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 970, sec. 6)	25, 000	25, 000
<i>Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office.</i> —To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and to furnish local land offices with the same (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 971, sec. 8)	25, 000	5, 000
NOTE.—To reproduce the 30,000 old plats in this office, and to preserve them from actual destruction, the amount asked for is absolutely necessary. During the current year about 5,000 copies of plats were sold and about 5,000 used in the local land offices, geological survey, and other bureaus of the Government. For those sold the government received \$1,250.		
<i>Transcribers of records and plats.</i> —Furnishing transcripts of records and plats, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 971, sec. 9)	12, 500	12, 500
Total	1, 212, 500	1, 092, 500
SALARIES GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
Commissioner General Land Office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 76, sec. 446)	5, 000	5, 000
Assistant commissioner (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1)	3, 500	3, 500
Chief clerk (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 74, sec. 440)	2, 500	2, 500
Two law clerks, at \$2,200 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1)	4, 400	4, 400
Three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices, at \$2,000 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1)	6, 000	6, 000
Recorder (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 76, sec. 447)	2, 000	2, 000

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Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
SALARIES GENERAL LAND OFFICE—CONTINUED.		
Three principal clerks at a salary indicated by the figures opposite the names of the respective divisions: Principal clerk, private land claims, \$2,000 (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 76, sec. 448). Principal clerk, public lands, \$2,000 (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 76, sec. 448). Principal clerk, surveys, \$2,000. (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 76, sec. 449).....	\$6,000	\$6,000
Eight chiefs of divisions, at \$2,000 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	16,000	16,000
Two law examiners, at \$2,000 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	4,000	4,000
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at \$2,000 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	20,000	20,000
Thirty-two clerks, class four (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	57,600	57,600
Sixty-two clerks, class three (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	98,200	98,200
Seventy-two clerks, class two (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	100,800	100,800
Seventy-eight clerks, class one (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	93,600	93,600
Fifty-six clerks, at \$1,000 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	56,000	56,000
Fifty-five copyists, at \$900 each (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 27, sec. 167-9).....	49,500	49,500
Two messengers, at \$840 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	1,680	1,680
Nine assistant messengers, at \$720 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	6,480	6,480
Six packers, at \$720 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	4,320	4,320
Twelve laborers, at \$600 each (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 1).....	7,200	7,200
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.		
Per diem, in lieu of subsistence of inspectors, and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, also of clerks detailed to examine the books of, and opening new land offices, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding \$3 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, and for other necessary incidental expenses (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 937, sec. 2).....	10,000	10,000
LIBRARY.		
Law books for the law library of the General Land Office (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 938, sec. 3).....	500	500
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, provided that one-half of said United States maps shall be delivered to the House of Representatives and one-fourth to the United States Senate for distribution (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 938, sec. 4).....	15,000	14,840
Total.....	572,000	571,840
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.		
For surveys and resurveys of public lands, \$400,000, at rates not exceeding \$9 per linear mile, for standard and meander lines, \$7 for township, and \$5 for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$11 for township, and \$7 for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, when the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner at rates not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines: <i>Provided</i> , That in the states of Montana, Oregon, and Washington there may be allowed for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding \$25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$23 for township, and \$20 for section lines. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; U. S. Stats., vol. 26, pp. 471; R. S., sec. 2223).....	400,000	400,000
And of the sum hereby estimated, not exceeding \$40,000 may be expended for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States.		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.		
<i>California.</i> —For the survey of confirmed private land claims in California at the rates prescribed by law. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S., sec. 2223; U. S. Stats., vol. 26, p. 390)	\$1, 000	
<i>Louisiana.</i> —For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations. (Appropriated Aug. 4, 1886; R. S., p. 390, sec. 2223; vol. 24, p. 240)	8, 000	
<i>Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.</i> —For the survey of private lands in the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming, and in the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891, for preliminary surveys of unconfirmed private land claims, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary. (Submitted; R. S., p. 390, sec. 2223)	30, 000	
FOR CONNECTING MINERAL MONUMENTS IN ARIZONA.		
For connecting in the field the mineral monuments in the several mining districts in Arizona; to enable the surveyor-general to construct connected maps of such districts for official use. (Submitted)	10, 000	
ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.		
For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations, transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 5, 1834 (23 Stats., p. 103, sec. 2; appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 972)	8, 000	\$8, 000
To pay salaries of custodians of abandoned military reservations at not exceeding \$720 each per annum. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 878)	18, 000	
To pay salary of custodian, Ruin of Cassa Grande, near Florence, Ariz. (Submitted)	720	
NORTH BOUNDARY OF NEBRASKA.		
For the survey of the extension of the northern boundary of Nebraska, being that part of the forty-third parallel of north latitude, east of the Keya Paha River, and west of the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved Mar. 28, 1882 (U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 22, p. 35); estimated distance, 57 miles, at \$36 per mile. (Submitted.)	2, 052	
Total	477, 772	408, 000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
<i>Arizona.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 500	1, 500
<i>California.</i> —For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	2, 000
<i>Colorado.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, including \$1,500 for the restoration of defaced and mutilated records. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227.)	5, 000	2, 500
<i>Florida.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 000	1, 000
<i>Idaho.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227.)	2, 000	1, 500
<i>Louisiana.</i> —For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 200	1, 200
<i>Minnesota.</i> —For fuel, books, stationery, printing, binding, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 000	1, 000
<i>Montana.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses. (Appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227.)	3, 500	2, 000

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Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
<i>Nevada.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	\$1, 500	\$800
<i>New Mexico.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 500	1, 500
<i>North Dakota.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	1, 500
<i>Oregon.</i> —For pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1, 800	1, 000
<i>South Dakota.</i> —Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, furniture, binding records, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 500	1, 500
<i>Utah.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	1, 400
<i>Washington.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	1, 500
<i>Wyoming.</i> —Rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (appropriated Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2, 000	1, 500
Total	32, 200	23, 400
PUBLIC LANDS.		
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
<i>Arizona:</i>		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		\$3, 000
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		4, 500
NOTE.—The estimate of \$4,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of official business.	7, 500	5, 500
<i>California:</i>		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		\$3, 000
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		25, 800
NOTE.—The estimate of \$25,800 for clerk hire is submitted for the reason that that amount is deemed necessary for the regular office work, and to bring up arrears and restore defaced records. This estimate includes \$2,000 for a swamp-land clerk, reported by the surveyor-general as necessary to clear up a large accumulation of swamp-land cases. This also includes \$1,800 for a keeper of Spanish archives. It is important and necessary that a competent translator of these archives should be continually in their immediate charge for the purpose of continuing the compilation and indexing of the valuable papers and documents, and for the purpose of attendance upon and explaining the same to parties desiring official knowledge of papers of record in the archive department. The large sums of accumulated special deposits heretofore found sufficient to tide over any deficiency in the appropriation for clerk hire are now virtually exhausted, and on that account the appropriation asked for is necessary.	28, 800	16, 500
<i>Colorado:</i>		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		\$3, 000
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		11, 900
NOTE.—The sum of \$11,000 is deemed necessary for the employment of a force of clerks sufficient for the examination and platting of surveys, copying township plats, and transcribing field notes. This work has heretofore been largely paid for out of receipts for office work on mining claims. The receipts for work in the mineral division are yearly falling off, while in the land division of the office the work is increasing, hence an increased appropriation for clerk hire is necessary.	14, 900	, 500
<i>Florida:</i>		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)		\$2, 000
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		2, 000
NOTE.—The estimate of \$2,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the current work of the office.	4, 000	3, 600

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICERS OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.		
Idaho:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
NOTE. —The estimate of \$6,500 for clerk hire is submitted as absolutely necessary for the service on account of largely increased apportionment for surveys and a consequent increase of office work. The last appropriation for the purpose was inadequate for the work to be done in connection with the \$30,000 apportioned for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and it will be impossible to do the work of the office for the fiscal year with the force which can be employed under the appropriation for clerk hire for said fiscal year.	\$9,500	\$5,500
Louisiana:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891)		
NOTE. —The estimate of \$10,000 is submitted as necessary for the transaction of current business, continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims; preparation of patent plats in duplicate for confirmed private land claims; reproduction of worn and defaced township plats; examinations and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location, recording field notes, for preservation, and indexing records.	12,000	6,800
Minnesota:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
NOTE. —The estimate of \$4,400 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the service. For several years past the appropriation has been insufficient, so that the chief clerk has been required to do all the drafting of the public land surveys, but the large amount of surveys on the Indian reservations now being made will require so much of his time in the examination of field notes and superintending other work connected with said surveys that the employment of a first-class draftsman is necessary, and the appropriation should be increased accordingly.	6,400	4,800
Montana:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S. p. 389, sec. 2210)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
NOTE. —The estimate of \$14,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt transaction of current business and to prevent an accumulation of work consequent upon largely increased apportionments for the survey of public lands in this district.	17,000	12,500
Nevada:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
NOTE. —The estimate of \$4,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper performance of current official work.	7,000	4,300
New Mexico:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891, R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
NOTE. —The estimate of \$17,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current official work pertaining to the survey of public lands and to insure prompt attention to the demands of the court of private land claims established by the act of March 3, 1891, and the inquiries of claimants and other interested parties. The work which must be done in this office to carry out the provisions of section 10 of said act of March 3, 1891, will necessitate a large increase of the clerical force (now and for several years past barely adequate to keep pace with the current work) and the provisions in section 16 of the same act for the survey of holdings of 20 years' duration, as separate legal subdivisions, will also multiply the work of the office.	20,000	5,500
This estimate includes the sum of \$2,000 to enable the surveyor-general to preserve and record the Spanish documents filed as evidence of title. Many of the papers are much worn and defaced by long use, and repeated handling will soon render them illegible.		

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Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICERS OF SURVEYORS—GENERAL—continued.		
North Dakota:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26 p. 53, sec. 2)	\$2,000	
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	10,000	
	\$12,000	\$7,000
<p>NOTE.—The sum of \$10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the current work of the office and for the preparation of plats and field notes of surveys made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, as well as those made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as the appropriation of \$5,000 for clerks in this office for the year ending June 30, 1892, is inadequate for the amount of work to be done, and there will be a large amount of unfinished work by the time the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1893, becomes available.</p>		
Oregon:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2209)	\$2,500	
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	5,100	
	7,600	5,000
<p>NOTE.—The sum of \$5,100 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the completion of the office work in connection with a portion of the surveys now under contract, and which will not be returned in time to have such work performed during the current fiscal year, and for office work upon such surveys as may be returned during the year for which this estimate is made.</p> <p>The increased apportionments to Oregon under the large appropriations for surveys render an increase in the clerical force in the surveyor-general's office absolutely necessary.</p>		
South Dakota:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; vol. 26, p. 53, sec. 2)	\$2,000	
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	15,000	
	17,000	9,500
<p>NOTE.—The estimate of \$15,000 for clerk hire is submitted as absolutely necessary for the proper transaction of the current business of the office, and for bringing up the large arrears of work, and in this connection I deem it proper to quote the following remarks from the letter of the surveyor-general submitting his estimate for 1893:</p> <p>"Item for salaries: Owing to inadequate appropriations for clerical service heretofore made, the work of this office is at present in arrears, as follows, viz: Proper filing and indexing of circulars, papers relating to Indian and military reservations and miscellaneous papers; proper filing and indexing of letters to this office which have accumulated from the date of its establishment to the present time, present indexing being incomplete and inconvenient; proper indexing for convenient reference of all letters outward; proper annotation of documents surrendered to the surveyor-general of North Dakota; proper indexing of field notes of surveys executed during the last two seasons; preparation of new contract and index diagrams, the one prepared over 11 years ago having become unserviceable; platting and transcribing field notes of a portion of the surveys of the ceded Sioux Indian lands last season amounting to \$30,000; platting and transcribing field notes of surveys under appropriation 1890-'91, amounting to \$40,000; platting and transcribing field notes of a portion of the surveys under appropriation 1889-'90, amounting to \$500; making a total of over \$70,000 of surveys the platting and transcribing of which has yet to be done, and no funds for the purpose. On this item of arrearage I beg to remark as follows: Out of \$113,000 of surveys placed under my direction for the fiscal year now closing \$63,000 have passed through the office on the annual appropriation of \$7,500 for clerk hire. How! By letting everything else fall behind, by largely increasing the office hours, and by deputies platting and transcribing their notes at their own expense to the extent of \$23,000; so that the practical lesson of this year's work is that \$35,000 of surveys is all that can be properly worked up on \$7,500 of clerk hire. I invite attention to this showing, as the appropriation for clerk hire for the year 1891-'92 will hardly be more than sufficient for the needs of that year. I respectfully urge allowance by Congress of the full amount of my estimate for clerk hire to bring up the large arrearages now standing, which are operating to seriously cripple the proper conduct of the office.</p>		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICERS OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.		
Utah:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
	\$12, 000	\$5, 500
NOTE. —Of the sum of \$9,000 estimated for clerk hire \$4,000 is for the regular office work and \$5,000 to enable the surveyor-general to prepare connected maps of the several mining districts.		
Washington:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2309)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
	12, 000	10, 000
NOTE. —The estimate of \$9,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of office work in connection with the public land surveys, for the current work of the office, and for bringing up arrears of office work.		
Wyoming:		
Surveyor-general (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 3, 1891; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)		
	13, 000. 00	6, 500. 00
NOTE. —The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of office work in connection with the surveys returned during the year ending June 30, 1893, and upon surveys contracted for during the current fiscal year, but which will not be returned before the close of the year. The surveyor-general states (June 22, 1891) that deputies are at work upon surveys aggregating \$25,000 under appropriation for year ending June 30, 1891, and that the appropriation for office work for the current fiscal year is insufficient to make the plats and transcripts of these surveys, without allowing anything for office work upon surveys under the appropriation for the current year.		
GENERAL NOTE. —In the foregoing estimates I have deemed proper to submit the amounts required for salaries of surveyors-general, at the rates of compensation named in sections 2208, 2209, and 2210, Revised Statutes of the United States. The office of surveyor-general is one of great responsibility, the duties are often onerous and perplexing, and I think they should receive the full compensation allowed by law. I earnestly recommend that the appropriations be made in accordance with the estimates.		
Total	200, 700. 00	118, 000. 00

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	24	2,323.12	.....	.....	\$2,903.92
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	382	329.31	.....	.....	411.63
Supplemental payments.....	3	1.45	.....	.....	1.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	58	[5,955.26]	.....	.....	7,444.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	4	[200.20]	.....	.....	230.38
Total cash sales.....	471	2,653.88	.....	.....	10,991.88
Original homestead entries.....	1,681	181,756.22	\$4,545.03	\$12,765.00	17,310.03
Final homestead entries.....	554	[62,417.74]	1,533.58	.....	1,533.53
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	4	400.00	.....	10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	235	.....	.....	470.00	470.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	682.20	682.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,945	184,810.10	6,078.56	13,927.20	30,997.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,044.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,064.10
Cash sales of Cherokee school lands.....	43	2,869.61	.....	.....	3,587.10

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	25	2,896.79	.....	.....	2,996.17
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	814	397.14	.....	.....	499.15
Additional payments.....	5	{ 160.00 } 62.91 }	.....	.....	668.67
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	92	[10,339.86]	.....	.....	12,925.21
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	13	[1,238.50]	.....	.....	1,420.55
Total cash sales.....	449	2,856.84	.....	.....	18,529.75
Original homestead entries.....	1,394	146,835.20	3,663.25	10,495.00	14,158.25
Final homestead entries.....	1,142	[139,758.24]	3,499.45	.....	3,499.45
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	46	.....	.....	92.00	92.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121.85	1,121.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,081	149,192.04	7,162.70	11,708.85	37,401.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,092.48
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,108.98

SITKA, ALASKA.

Sales of mineral lands.....	11	551.57	.....	.....	2,307.50
Total cash sales.....	11	551.57	.....	.....	2,307.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands..	14	.....	.....	140.00	140.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	3	.....	.....	80.00	30.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	28	551.57	.....	170.00	2,477.50

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	12	1,640.00	-----	-----	\$3,150.00
Sales of mineral lands.	16	306.01	-----	-----	1,566.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	4	1.40	-----	-----	2.67
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	80.00	-----	-----	20.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	5	[557.81]	-----	-----	797.26
Total cash sales	38	2,027.41	-----	-----	5,534.93
Original homestead entries.	80	12,261.97	\$753.00	\$775.00	1,528.00
Final homestead entries.	80	[4,630.58]	271.50	-----	271.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	4	480.00	16.00	30.00	48.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.	2	80.00	-----	2.00	2.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	1,660	263,923.46	-----	3,800.00	3,800.00
Valentine scrip filings.	1	-----	-----	1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	6	-----	-----	60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	27	-----	-----	81.00	81.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	1	-----	-----	10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	98	-----	-----	294.00	294.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.	2	-----	-----	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	90.77	90.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,989	278,772.84	1,040.50	4,649.77	11,235.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,995.94
Expense of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.80
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	494.85
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,536.59

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	57	7,819.52	-----	-----	9,774.42
Sales of mineral lands.	16	267.42	-----	-----	1,380.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	8	12.74	-----	-----	15.93
Original entries under the desert-land act.	137	36,575.02	-----	-----	9,143.76
Final entries under the desert-land act.	80	[28,820.86]	-----	-----	23,806.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	34	[4,819.12]	-----	-----	6,023.91
Total cash sales.	332	44,674.70	-----	-----	49,644.67
Original homestead entries.	162	22,619.03	848.85	1,485.00	2,333.35
Final homestead entries.	96	[14,106.54]	529.01	-----	529.01
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	50	7,064.50	200.00	455.00	655.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[240.57]	-----	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	21	-----	-----	210.00	210.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	93	-----	-----	279.00	279.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	795.84	795.84
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	756	74,358.23	1,577.86	3,232.84	54,454.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,862.08
Expense of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	171.35
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,447.12
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,480.55

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CAMDEN, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	39	150.49			\$188.15
Additional payments	2	9.00			146.25
Change of entry	1				
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[1,362.48]			1,703.11
Total cash sales	53	159.49			2,037.51
Original homestead entries	706	77,915.94	\$1,948.32	\$3,440.00	7,388.32
Final homestead entries	256	[28,367.99]	703.30		703.30
Preemption declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				647.91	647.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,024	78,075.43	2,651.62	6,105.91	10,795.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,358.27
Expense of depositing					.90
Incidental expenses					1,538.50
Total					5,897.67

DARDANELLE, ARK.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	40.00			50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	13	28.93			36.17
Graduation entry	1				20.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[225.17]			281.56
Total cash sales	20	68.93			387.73
Original homestead entries	368	42,919.79	1,142.23	2,980.00	4,072.23
Final homestead entries	215	[24,411.73]	672.45		672.45
Lands selected under grants to railroads	37	5,943.09		74.00	74.00
Preemption declaratory statements	29			58.00	58.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				387.37	337.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	576	48,931.81	1,814.68	3,400.37	5,603.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,293.73
Expense of depositing					25.90
Incidental expenses					256.30
Total					3,575.93

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HARRISON, ARK.

The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	4	520.00	.....	.....	\$650.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	71	259.48	.....	.....	323.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	15	[1,512.83]	.....	.....	1,891.03
Total cash sales	90	779.48	.....	.....	2,864.16
Original homestead entries	1,072	124,662.04	\$3,118.55	\$6,560.00	11,678.55
Final homestead entries	664	[80,679.25]	2,016.96	.....	2,016.96
Lands selected under grants to railroads	4	670.97	.....	8.00	8.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	216	.....	.....	432.00	432.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	631.53	631.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,049	126,112.49	5,135.51	9,637.53	17,637.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	202.70
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,325.78
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,528.48

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	4	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	12	80.42	.....	.....	118.79
Additional payments	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	30.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[880.89]	.....	.....	1,100.48
Total cash sales	28	240.42	.....	.....	1,449.27
Original homestead entries	566	59,970.58	1,067.18	4,205.00	5,872.13
Final homestead entries	301	[34,673.39]	942.25	.....	942.25
Lands selected under grants to railroads	20	3,234.31	.....	40.00	40.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	45	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	638.55	638.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	960	63,445.31	2,609.38	4,973.55	9,032.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	4,406.89
Incidental expenses	1,404.60
Total	5,811.49

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HUMBOLDT, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	67	9,926.30			\$12,407.72
Sales of timber and stone lands	39	5,303.07			13,257.67
Sales of mineral lands	2	46.05			115.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	10.66			13.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	12	[1,787.89]			2,224.86
Total cash sales	127	15,284.98			26,028.57
Original homestead entries.	91	13,528.01	\$510.00	\$980.00	1,870.00
Final homestead entries	40	[6,188.06]	231.00		231.00
State selection school indemnity	18	2,056.04		26.00	26.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	39			390.00	390.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	83			249.00	249.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				417.91	417.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	399	30,899.03	741.00	1,995.91	39,765.48
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,437.46
Expense of depositing					63.20
Incidental expenses					336.90
Total.					3,837.56

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	22	3,088.91			4,161.15
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	279.00			699.23
Sales of mineral lands	4	1,086.33			2,844.25
Supplemental payments.					12.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	.19			.24
Original entries under the desert land act.	46	8,765.04			2,351.80
Final entries under the desert land act.	35	[11,171.62]			11,171.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	2	[319.89]			399.86
Total cash sales	112	13,220.16			21,641.05
Original homestead entries.	43	5,996.02	258.00	380.00	638.00
Final homestead entries	18	[2,479.86]	99.00		99.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	13	1,819.35	52.00	90.00	142.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Indian allotments	1	160.00			
State selection school indemnity	62	9,613.63		124.00	124.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	1			10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	29			87.00	87.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				231.97	231.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	283	80,469.16	409.00	956.97	23,007.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,331.30
Expense of depositing					124.99
Incidental expenses					263.40
Total.					2,719.69

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	221	26,831.51			\$39,118.12
Sales of timber and stone lands	36	3,666.72			9,217.02
Sales of mineral lands	16	499.25			1,624.88
Timber cultures commuted to cash under act March 3, 1891	7	[999.98]			1,248.75
Additional payments	1	160.00			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	58	[400.00]			1,144.12
Original entries under the desert land act	42	449.02			3,665.80
Final entries under the desert land act	9	8,587.51			6,402.72
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	74	[9,679.17]			15,118.52
Total cash sales	464	40,214.01			77,739.93
Original homestead entries	658	93,872.21	\$5,684.86	\$6,100.00	11,184.86
Final homestead entries	205	[29,944.21]	1,644.06		1,644.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	138	19,095.26	552.00	1,250.00	1,802.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	13	[1,238.82]		36.00	36.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	4	[160.00]		11.00	11.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	6	240.00		12.00	12.00
State selections, school indemnity	11	795.96		22.00	22.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	13	740.74		130.00	130.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2			6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	36			860.00	360.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	8			80.00	80.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	255			765.00	765.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	9			27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				204.42	204.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,822	154,958.18	7,280.86	9,003.42	94,024.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,886.50
Total					9,886.50

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	43	5,779.45			7,540.46
Sales of timber and stone lands	40	5,375.10			13,437.76
Sales of mineral lands	15	1,236.51			3,312.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	25	111.16			185.92
Additional payments	24	[1,975.80]			2,503.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[700.52]			952.65
Total cash sales	153	12,502.22			27,933.24
Original homestead entries	163	23,924.80	1,113.93	1,570.00	2,683.93
Final homestead entries	93	[13,151.20]	751.87		751.87
State selections, school indemnity	10	1,451.17		80.00	20.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	9			90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	40			400.00	400.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	72			216.00	216.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				705.12	705.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	541	37,877.69	1,865.80	3,011.12	32,810.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,845.19
Expense of depositing					34.70
Incidental expenses					381.10
Total					5,210.99

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

REDDING, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	35	4,795.40			\$7,892.83
Sales of timber and stone lands	257	40,392.16			100,960.52
Sales of mineral lands	11	363.69			1,172.50
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			400.00
Additional payments	1	[114.39]			142.99
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	57.71			117.77
Final entries under the desert land act	3	[1,000.00]			1,000.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[630.29]			1,338.36
Total cash sales	330	45,648.94			113,044.97
Original homestead entries	188	27,076.62	\$1,629.88	\$1,760.00	3,389.88
Final homestead entries	176	[26,916.05]	1,662.16		1,662.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	8	1,119.80	32.00	75.00	107.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	160.00			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1,488	238,005.94		2,975.08	2,975.08
State selections	10	1,460.88		20.00	20.00
Indian allotments	20	3,021.71			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	14			140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	10			30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	257			2,570.00	2,570.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	100			300.00	300.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				930.89	930.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,602	316,493.91	3,324.04	8,800.97	125,169.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					204.80
Incidental expenses					2,122.30
Total					8,327.10

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	39	5,392.02			7,026.17
Sales of land at public auction	1	17.28			43.20
Sales of timber and stone lands	151	22,186.29			55,465.66
Sales of mineral lands	61	2,727.25			8,815.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	52.80			97.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[1,089.86]			1,536.72
Total cash sales	272	30,375.64			72,983.90
Original homestead entries	176	24,572.74	1,186.09	1,615.00	2,801.09
Final homestead entries	158	[21,394.72]	1,092.18		1,092.18
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	200.00		3.85	3.85
Applications to purchase mineral lands	57			570.00	570.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	150			1,500.00	1,500.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	15			150.00	150.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	61			183.00	183.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,177.69	1,177.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	893	55,308.38	2,278.27	5,203.54	80,465.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					59.45
Incidental expenses					1,288.90
Total					7,348.35

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	542	76,008.41	.....	.....	\$97,111.51
Sales of timber and stone lands	97	11,167.78	.....	.....	27,919.49
Additional payments	18	1,258.77	.....	.....	3,173.47
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Act of July 23, 1866	2	154.88	.....	.....	193.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	110	562.42	.....	.....	733.97
University lands	1	40.00	.....	.....	50.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	170	[24,402.84]	.....	.....	30,629.48
Total cash sales	941	89,352.26	.....	.....	161,411.52
Original homestead entries	763	101,890.60	\$4,440.00	\$7,240.00	11,680.00
Final homestead entries	442	[65,870.28]	2,730.00	.....	2,730.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	50	6,706.96	200.00	445.00	645.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[280.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	67	{ 2,199.16 } 5,890.00	.....	209.00	209.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	47	1,899.83	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	11	1,647.93	.....	22.00	22.00
State selections, school indemnity	16	2,558.68	.....	32.00	32.00
Indian allotments	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	35	.....	.....	105.00	105.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	97	.....	.....	970.00	970.00
Valentine scrip filings	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption declaratory statements	695	.....	.....	2,085.00	2,085.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,616.83	1,616.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3180	210,054.26	7,370.00	12,791.83	181,573.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,628.63
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,628.63

244 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

STOCKTON, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	112	16,190.21			\$20,237.76
Sales of timber and stone lands	109	16,097.00			40,242.50
Sales of mineral lands	9	190.04			845.00
Additional payments	3				255.11
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	{ 170.08 } 70.10			300.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 3301, Revised Statutes	44	[6,414.96]			8,018.70
Total cash sales	291	33,547.35			69,899.30
Original homestead entries	204	31,366.02	\$1,188.21	\$2,000.00	3,188.21
Final homestead entries	96	[14,691.36]	555.52		555.52
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	9	1,288.19	3,600.00	85.00	121.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	12	1,768.18		23.00	23.00
State selections	2	240.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	6			60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	109			1,090.00	1,090.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	187			501.00	501.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,180.95	1,180.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	900	67,369.74	1,779.73	4,963.95	76,642.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					83.70
Incidental expenses					982.10
Total					7,015.80

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	56	8,039.47			10,049.33
Sales of timber and stone lands	21	2,313.90			5,784.74
Lassen County desert	2	719.89			899.86
Additional payments	10	[4,640.00]			5,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	18.59			23.23
Original entries under the desert-land act	24	8,324.25			2,081.06
Final entries under the desert-land act	18	[2,875.77]			2,875.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,440.00]			1,800.00
Total cash sales	148	19,416.10			29,313.99
Original homestead entries	83	12,891.90	489.44	810.00	1,299.44
Final homestead entries	61	[9,481.23]	361.56		361.56
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	5	677.12	20.00	45.00	65.00
Indian allotments	12	1,830.26			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	21			210.00	210.00
Lassen County desert filings	356			1,068.00	1,068.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	74			222.00	222.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				225.55	225.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	781	34,815.38	871.00	2,590.55	32,775.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,976.63
Expense of depositing					345.75
Incidental expenses					509.90
Total					4,832.28

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

VISALIA, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	159	23, 281.35	.....	.....	\$41, 868.26
Sales of timber and stone lands	37	5, 054.57	.....	.....	12, 636.43
Additional payments	3	600.00	.....	.....	750.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	59	347.05	.....	.....	749.05
Original entries under the desert-land act.	21	5, 939.78	.....	.....	2, 489.90
Final entries under the desert-land act.	11	[5, 158.10]	.....	.....	8, 366.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	72	[11, 141.71]	.....	.....	20, 084.69
Total cash sales	362	35, 222.75	.....	.....	86, 946.12
Original homestead entries	499	76, 001.22	\$4, 415.05	\$4, 820.00	9, 235.05
Final homestead entries	208	[31, 389.62]	2, 123.32	.....	2, 123.32
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	145	22, 446.88	580.00	1, 425.00	2, 005.00
Arrelannes scrip locations	24	3, 448.62	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	85	13, 404.60	.....	169.00	169.00
State selections, school indemnity	4	480.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Indian allotments	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase coal lands	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	37	.....	.....	370.00	370.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	233	.....	.....	699.00	699.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	704.41	704.41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 605	151, 164.07	7, 118.37	8, 216.41	102, 280.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	234.45
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 673.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 907.95

AKRON, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	30	4, 691.33	.....	.....	5, 864.16
Timber cultures commuted to cash; act March 3, 1891	3	[480.00]	.....	.....	600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	24	68.87	.....	.....	86.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	21	[3, 360.00]	.....	.....	4, 200.00
Total cash sales	78	4, 760.20	.....	.....	10, 750.26
Original homestead entries	159	24, 469.48	917.74	1, 545.00	2, 462.74
Final homestead entries	56	[8, 941.40]	335.49	.....	335.49
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	91	14, 270.42	364.00	895.00	1, 259.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	12	{ 800.00 }	.....	36.00	36.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	2	[160.00]	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption declaratory statements	43	.....	.....	129.00	129.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	16	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	395.28	395.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	457	43, 980.10	1, 617.23	3, 048.28	15, 415.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	3, 580.23
Expense of depositing	31.95
Incidental expenses	1, 662.35
Total	5, 304.53

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CENTRAL CITY, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	43	6,373.08			\$3,116.30
Sales of mineral lands.	129	1,223.77			5,514.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	4	29.14			36.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	8	[999.39]			1,249.24
Total cash sales.	184	7,625.99			14,916.66
Original homestead entries.	86	12,720.57	\$497.99	\$825.00	1,322.99
Final homestead entries.	47	[7,267.74]	293.52		293.52
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	4	440.00	16.00	30.00	46.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	130			1,300.00	1,300.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	14			140.00	140.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	104			312.00	312.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				180.58	180.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	570	20,786.56	807.51	2,790.58	18,514.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,041.40
Incidental expenses.					256.00
Total.					4,297.40

DEL NORTE, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	68	10,064.41			12,580.51
Sales of mineral lands.	8	308.46			1,560.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	26	109.14			136.42
Original entries under the desert-land act.	11	2,087.84			521.96
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	29	[4,524.30]			5,635.38
Total cash sales.	142	12,569.85			20,454.27
Original homestead entries.	202	90,110.52	1,128.80	1,925.00	3,053.80
Final homestead entries.	50	[5,369.10]	254.86		254.86
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	90	12,867.08	360.00	875.00	1,235.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[120.00]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	14			140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	5			15.00	15.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	64			192.00	192.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,051.85	1,051.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	570	55,547.45	1,743.66	4,209.85	26,407.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,580.62
Expense of depositing.					29.80
Incidental expenses.					962.60
Total.					5,573.02

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DENVER, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	220	31,410.88	-----	-----	\$50,951.05
Sales of mineral lands.	1	8.71	-----	-----	45.00
Timber cultures commuted to cash—act March 3, 1891.	29	[4,359.92]	-----	-----	5,449.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	44	162.16	-----	-----	247.88
Original entries under the desert-land act.	3	720.00	-----	-----	360.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.	94	[13,945.00]	-----	-----	24,331.04
Total cash sales.	391	32,301.75	-----	-----	81,384.87
Original homestead entries.	289	51,181.46	\$2,878.86	\$3,245.00	6,123.86
Final homestead entries.	222	[34,272.07]	2,082.72	-----	2,082.72
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	155	22,843.17	620.00	1,455.00	2,075.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	28	[3,387.76]	-----	112.00	112.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	34	2,498.00	-----	98.00	98.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.	18	1,759.34	-----	-----	-----
Excess fees collected on final timber-cul- ture entries.	-----	-----	-----	5.00	5.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	707	113,176.68	-----	1,414.00	1,414.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	1	-----	-----	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	99	-----	-----	297.00	297.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	213	-----	-----	639.00	639.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.	3	-----	-----	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	648.68	648.68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,160	223,760.40	5,581.08	7,932.68	94,898.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of regis- ter and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,844.16
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,844.16

DURANGO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	51	7,531.88	-----	-----	9,415.11
Sales of mineral lands.	47	444.95	-----	-----	2,355.00
Sales of coal lands.	4	329.68	-----	-----	6,593.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	13	60.99	-----	-----	76.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2201, Revised Statutes.	14	[1,913.82]	-----	-----	2,391.28
Total cash sales.	129	8,367.50	-----	-----	20,831.42
Original homestead entries.	137	18,369.89	771.00	1,805.00	2,076.00
Final homestead entries.	46	[7,190.05]	270.00	-----	270.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	1	160.00	-----	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	47	-----	-----	470.00	470.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	20	-----	-----	60.00	60.00
Indian filings.	15	-----	-----	45.00	45.00
Mineral protests, adverse claim.	8	-----	-----	80.00	80.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	93	-----	-----	279.00	279.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.	13	-----	-----	39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	298.76	298.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	511	27,217.39	1,049.00	2,600.76	24,481.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,741.32
Expense of depositing.	-----	-----	-----	-----	50.95
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	356.90
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,149.17

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries].

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	64	9,402.82			\$11,753.55
Sales of mineral lands	60	2,183.02			8,490.00
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00			1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	31.49			39.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[2,394.16]			2,992.79
Total cash sales	149	11,727.33			24,875.62
Original homestead entries	76	11,661.68	\$441.07	\$750.00	1,191.07
Final homestead entries	54	[8,220.54]	312.22		313.22
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	17	3,422.14	68.00	155.00	223.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands:					
Public	58			580.00	580.00
Ute Indian	11			110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase coal lands:					
Public	146			438.00	438.00
Ute Indian	26			78.00	78.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Preemption declaratory statement:					
Public	320			960.00	960.00
Ute Indian	95			285.00	285.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				436.10	436.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	959	25,971.15	822.29	3,842.10	29,540.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					131.40
Incidental expenses					1,772.90
Total					7,904.30
Cash sales—Ute Indian lands:					
Preemption	270	40,749.26			50,936.72
Mineral	15	288.18			1,485.00
Coal	10	1,435.60			28,712.00
Total	295	42,473.04			81,133.72

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

GUNNISON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry..	12	1, 712. 57	-----	-----	\$2, 140. 73
Sales of mineral lands	84	902. 81	-----	-----	3, 895. 00
Sales of town sites	1	96	-----	-----	1. 21
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	1	17	-----	-----	22
Original entries under the desert-land act.	2	640. 00	-----	-----	160. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[914. 52]	-----	-----	1, 143. 15
Total cash sales	57	3, 256. 51	-----	-----	7, 340. 30
Original homestead entries	14	2, 240. 00	84. 00	140. 00	224. 00
Final homestead entries	10	[1, 592. 56]	60. 00	-----	60. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	6	640. 00	24. 00	45. 00	69. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands:					
Public	32	-----	-----	320. 00	320. 00
Ute Indian	14	-----	-----	140. 00	140. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands:					
Public	17	-----	-----	51. 00	51. 00
Ute Indian	84	-----	-----	252. 00	252. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims (Ute Indian)	2	-----	-----	20. 00	20. 00
Preemption declaratory statements:					
Public	24	-----	-----	72. 00	72. 00
Ute Indian	36	-----	-----	108. 00	108. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				715. 37	715. 37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	296	6, 138. 51	168. 00	1, 863. 37	9, 371. 67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3, 115. 99
Expense of depositing					27. 20
Incidental expenses					342. 60
Total					3, 485. 79
Cash sales—Ute Indian lands:					
Preemption	11	1, 521. 37	-----	-----	1, 901. 74
Mineral	12	577. 49	-----	-----	2, 640. 00
Coal	1	[160. 00]	-----	-----	1, 600. 00
Total	24	2, 098. 86	-----	-----	6, 141. 74

HUGO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	10	1, 600. 00	-----	-----	2, 200. 00
Timber culture commuted to cash, act March 3, 1891	1	[160. 00]	-----	-----	200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	10	29. 33	-----	-----	44. 49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[1, 119. 87]	-----	-----	1, 399. 84
Total cash sales	28	1, 629. 33	-----	-----	3, 844. 33
Original homestead entries	84	13, 405. 02	645. 70	840. 00	1, 485. 70
Final homestead entries	9	[1, 440. 00]	66. 00	-----	66. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	47	7, 519. 29	188. 00	470. 00	658. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	319. 49	-----	12. 00	12. 00
Preemption declaratory statements	24	-----	-----	72. 00	72. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				184. 35	184. 35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	195	22, 873. 13	899. 70	1, 578. 35	6, 322. 38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2, 076. 50
Expense of depositing					4. 35
Incidental expenses					760. 32
Total					2, 841. 17

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAMAR, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	31	4, 810. 08	.....	.....	\$6, 012. 61
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash, act March 3, 1891	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	19. 40	.....	.....	24. 25
Original entries under desert-land act.	2	320. 00	.....	.....	80. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	21	[3, 240. 00]	.....	.....	4, 050. 00
Total cash sales	64	5, 149. 48	.....	.....	10, 366. 86
Original homestead entries	155	23, 230. 07	\$900. 87	\$1, 495. 09	2, 395. 87
Final homestead entries	29	[4, 632. 82]	198. 00	.....	198. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	82	13, 055. 34	328. 00	820. 00	1, 148. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	3. 00	3. 00
Preemption declaratory statements	51	.....	.....	153. 00	153. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6	.....	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	517. 25	517. 25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	388	41, 434. 89	1, 426. 87	3, 006. 25	14, 799. 98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 325. 46
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 297. 80
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 623. 26

LEADVILLE, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	34	4, 622. 59	.....	.....	5, 778. 22
Sales of mineral lands	113	2, 182. 54	.....	.....	8, 547. 50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	10. 25	.....	.....	12. 81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[599. 22]	.....	.....	749. 02
Total cash sales	152	6, 785. 38	.....	.....	15, 087. 55
Original homestead entries	35	5, 021. 71	190. 50	320. 00	510. 50
Final homestead entries	13	[1, 960. 00]	78. 00	.....	78. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	560. 00	16. 00	35. 00	51. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	115	.....	.....	1, 150. 00	1, 150. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	10	.....	.....	100. 00	100. 00
Preemption declaratory statements	78	.....	.....	234. 00	234. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	390. 83	390. 83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	407	12, 367. 09	284. 50	2, 229. 83	17, 601. 88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 336. 05
Expense of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23. 65
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419. 50
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 779. 20

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MONTROSE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	24	3,745.77			\$4,682.21
Sales of mineral lands.	56	949.97			3,962.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	1.25			1.57
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	2	[200.00]			250.00
Total cash sales.	84	4,696.99			8,896.28
Original homestead entries.	20	3,122.26	\$118.20	\$200.00	318.20
Final homestead entries.	2	[278.95]	10.50		10.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	61			610.00	610.00
Applications to purchase coal lands:					
Public.	41			123.00	123.00
Ute Indian.	8			24.00	24.00
Mineral protests adverse claims.	6			60.00	60.00
Preemption declaratory statements:					
Public.	202			606.00	606.00
Ute Indians.	121			363.00	363.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				874.24	874.24
Total of classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	545	7,819.25	128.70	2,860.24	11,885.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,584.02
Expenses of depositing.					38.75
Incidental expenses.					434.50
Total.					5,057.27
Cash sales—Ute Indian lands:					
Preemption.	166	22,683.87			28,334.88
Mineral.	4	515.37			1,295.00
Coal.	1	122.90			1,229.00
Total.	171	23,322.14			30,858.88

PUEBLO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	315	45,789.09			57,236.47
Sales of mineral lands.	10	323.78			1,162.50
Sales of coal lands.	4	323.85			14,877.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	53	154.47			192.94
Original entries under the desert-land act.	10	1,449.15			362.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 Revised Statutes.	95	[13,952.80]			17,429.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	1	[160.00]			184.00
Total cash sales.	488	48,540.32			91,444.51
Original homestead entries.	485	72,845.42	2,430.88	4,635.00	7,065.88
Final homestead entries.	185	[27,794.66]	1,042.28		1,042.28
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	102	15,077.85	408.00	955.00	1,363.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[312.56]		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	5	480.00		12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	5			50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	229			687.00	687.00
Preemption declaratory statements.	387			1,161.00	1,161.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				188.84	188.84
Total of all class of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,893	136,043.59	3,881.16	7,711.84	103,037.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.					5,108.38
Total.					11,108.38

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

STERLING, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	16	\$2,489.87	.....	.....	\$3,111.73
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	5	[600.00]	.....	.....	750.00
Supplemental payment.	1	.48	.....	.....	.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	15	54.27	.....	.....	70.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	18	[2,717.09]	.....	.....	3,396.36
Total cash sales	55	2,544.12	.....	.....	7,329.33
Original homestead entries	134	20,637.78	\$891.71	\$1,320.00	2,211.71
Final homestead entries	114	[17,857.87]	1,018.88	.....	1,018.88
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	44	[6,917.61]	176.00	435.00	611.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[880.00]	.....	32.00	32.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	320.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	28	.....	.....	84.00	84.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	633.70	633.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	386	30,419.51	2,086.09	2,522.70	11,938.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,880.15
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	576.55
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,456.70

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	24	2,376.51	.....	.....	2,970.64
Supplemental payments	5	[259.89]	.....	.....	198.94
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	383	364.01	.....	.....	457.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	89	[10,595.79]	.....	.....	13,244.77
Total cash sales	501	2,740.52	.....	.....	16,872.06
Original homestead entries	930	123,979.00	3,109.21	8,340.00	11,449.21
Final homestead entries	1,021	[127,292.52]	3,296.86	.....	3,296.86
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	240.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	89	14,747.40	.....	178.00	178.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	83	.....	.....	166.00	166.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	759.03	759.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,676	141,697.92	6,406.07	9,449.03	32,727.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.85
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,217.10
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,229.95

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	80	11,041.79	.....	.....	\$13,802.24
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	25	61.95	.....	.....	77.47
Original entries under the desert-land act	387	99,591.29	.....	.....	24,897.92
Final entries under the desert-land act	78	[19,122.60]	.....	.....	19,122.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	23	[4,290.22]	.....	.....	5,362.78
Total cash sales	579	110,695.03	.....	.....	63,263.01
Original homestead entries.....	300	45,846.61	\$1,737.00	\$2,900.00	4,637.00
Final homestead entries.....	163	[25,647.80]	972.00	.....	972.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	73	9,948.12	288.00	640.00	928.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[160.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
State selections for penitentiary	9	1,438.87	.....	18.00	18.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	107	.....	.....	321.00	321.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	516.76	516.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,233	167,918.43	2,907.00	4,408.76	70,663.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	485.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,580.80

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	83	9,845.50	.....	.....	12,307.64
Sales of coal lands	1	80.00	.....	.....	800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	8	87.54	.....	.....	46.33
Original entries under the desert-land act	194	42,422.36	.....	.....	10,605.88
Final entries under the desert-land act	18	[4,171.27]	.....	.....	4,171.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	23	[3,391.36]	.....	.....	4,238.34
Total cash sales	327	52,385.40	.....	.....	32,169.31
Original homestead entries.....	255	35,976.40	1,353.04	2,325.00	3,678.04
Final homestead entries.....	86	[13,409.63]	502.81	.....	502.81
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	72	10,131.43	288.00	655.00	943.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[480.00]	.....	15.00	15.00
State selections, Insane Asylum	25	3,845.60	.....	48.50	48.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	213	.....	.....	639.00	639.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	598.67	598.67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	994	102,338.83	2,148.85	4,366.17	38,679.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	5,173.36
Incidental expenses	550.40
Total	5,723.76

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	9	1,239.75			\$3,099.37
Sales of mineral lands.	11	258.71			953.56
Supplemental payment.					1.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	2	[320.00]			800.00
Total cash sales.	22	1,498.46			4,854.08
Original homestead entries.	28	4,248.09	\$321.23	\$270.00	591.23
Final homestead entries.	8	[1,279.80]	95.98		95.98
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	2	319.43	8.00	20.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	4	681.55		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	14			140.00	140.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	38			114.00	114.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				68.59	68.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	116	6,747.53	425.21	620.59	5,899.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					1,852.85
Expense of depositing.					16.02
Incidental expenses.					232.00
Total.					2,100.87

HAILY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	33	3,092.41			4,375.75
Sales of mineral lands.	26	637.38			2,997.50
Timber cultures commuted to cash.	2	[283.57]			354.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	38.89			49.40
Original entries under the desert land act.	31	5,437.76			1,359.65
Final entries under the desert land act.	23	[5,702.99]			5,703.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	6	[810.95]			1,013.75
Total cash sales.	129	9,208.44			15,854.15
Original homestead entries.	76	11,014.59	414.00	715.00	1,129.00
Final homestead entries.	78	[11,890.08]	448.50		448.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	18	2,169.89	72.00	145.00	217.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	1	[160.00]		6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	42			420.00	420.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	4			40.00	40.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	50			150.00	150.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				361.75	361.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	398	22,390.72	934.50	1,837.75	18,626.40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					2,877.54
Expense of depositing.					26.85
Incidental expenses.					410.90
Total.					2,818.29

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	151	19,839.33			\$24,799.21
Timber cultures computed to cash	6	[960.60]			1,200.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	15	54.48			68.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	29	[4,119.59]			5,149.06
Total cash sales	201	19,893.81			31,217.15
Original homestead entries	169	24,633.97	\$925.17	\$15.80	2,505.17
Final homestead entries	105	[15,937.25]	607.98		607.98
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	12	1,298.86	48.00	95.00	143.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	22	[3,017.25]		89.50	89.50
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	134			402.00	402.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				451.42	451.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	646	45,986.64	1,581.15	2,627.92	35,426.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,158.40
Expense of depositing					80.50
Incidental expenses					312.50
Total					4,551.40

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	80.00			100.00
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	2	162.42			256.05
Timber culture commuted to cash	1	[68.72]			85.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[40.96]			102.40
Total cash sales	5	242.42			544.35
Original homestead entries	44	3,166.82	152.46	260.00	412.46
Final homestead entries	20	[2,047.72]	88.19		88.19
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	19	1,455.92	76.00	115.00	191.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	32	[2,476.80]		128.00	128.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	[120.00]		3.00	3.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	80.00		4.00	4.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,935.58	1,935.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	125	4,945.16	316.65	2,449.58	3,310.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,402.12
Expense of depositing					1.45
Incidental expenses					347.45
Total					2,751.02

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GARDEN CITY, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	25	3,706.70			\$5,072.11
Sales of land at public auction	1	3.00			7.50
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	2	[312.60]			390.75
Supplemental payment	1				1.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	37	101.82			216.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[2,197.06]			3,145.56
Total cash sales	81	3,811.52			8,833.61
Original homestead entries	191	29,626.00	\$992.36	\$1,865.00	2,857.36
Final homestead entries	831	[131,893.07]	4,431.62		4,431.62
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	301	47,167.83	1,204.00	2,965.00	4,169.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	27	[4,222.01]		108.00	108.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	4	480.00		16.00	16.00
Osgage filings	3			6.00	6.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	94			168.00	168.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,385.92	1,385.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,525	81,085.35	6,623.18	6,519.92	21,981.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					\$ 6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,337.76
Total					9,337.76
Cash sales and interest, Osgage trust and diminished reserve lands	13	1,561.69			10,210.87

KIRWIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	44	5,598.10			6,997.62
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	8	[947.78]			1,184.73
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	31.29			39.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	23	[3,429.77]			4,287.21
Total cash sales	89	5,629.39			12,508.68
Original homestead entries	99	13,543.07	370.59	870.00	1,240.59
Final homestead entries	362	[52,554.95]	1,446.83		1,446.83
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	71	9,267.70	284.90	595.00	879.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	138	[20,054.48]		552.00	552.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	41			82.00	82.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				776.21	776.21
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	791	28,600.16	2,101.42	2,879.21	17,489.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,765.74
Expense of depositing					23.35
Incidental expenses					1,609.80
Total					6,397.59

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LARNED, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	24	3,254.62	.....	.....	\$4,999.86
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	7	[1,120.00]	.....	.....	1,400.00
Supplemental payment.	.....	50	.....	.....	1.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	67.08	.....	.....	90.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	6	[699.89]	.....	.....	1,149.73
Total cash sales.	54	3,322.20	.....	.....	7,639.35
Original homestead entries.	109	16,468.50	\$599.13	\$1,050.00	1,649.13
Final homestead entries.	263	[39,162.77]	1,346.19	.....	1,846.19
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	115	17,293.17	460.00	1,100.00	1,560.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	109	[15,802.27]	.....	436.00	436.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase Osage filings.	16	.....	.....	32.00	32.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	33	.....	.....	66.00	66.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	890.39	890.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	702	37,243.87	2,405.32	3,582.39	13,627.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,635.75
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011.76
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,647.51
Cash sales Osage trust and diminished reserve lands.	25	3,949.72	.....	.....	32,266.66

OBERLIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	83	11,945.80	.....	.....	14,932.24
Sales of land at public auction.	2	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	12	[1,900.44]	.....	.....	2,375.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	32	46.37	.....	.....	62.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	20	[3,359.64]	.....	.....	4,199.55
Total cash sales.	149	12,072.17	.....	.....	21,670.00
Original homestead entries.	251	39,427.30	1,138.96	2,470.00	3,608.96
Final homestead entries.	1,277	[202,117.91]	6,222.68	.....	6,222.68
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	254	40,029.39	1,016.00	2,515.00	3,531.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	49	[7,817.34]	.....	196.00	196.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	89	.....	.....	178.00	178.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	312.81	312.81
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	2,072	91,608.86	8,377.64	5,677.81	35,725.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	6,000.00
Expense of depositing.	37.20
Incidental expenses.	3,040.30
Total.	9,077.50

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SALINA, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	19	2,198.38			\$3,948.98
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	7	[881.45]			1,050.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations.	6	4.37			6.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[120.00]			250.00
Total cash sales	34	2,202.75			5,255.59
Original homestead entries	62	8,169.83	\$358.72	\$535.00	893.72
Final homestead entries	198	[23,654.49]	1,045.30		1,045.30
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	44	5,334.22	176.00	360.00	536.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	158	[15,382.47]		617.03	617.03
Preëmption declaratory statements	20			40.00	40.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				505.37	505.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	511	15,706.80	1,580.02	2,057.40	8,893.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,847.52
Expense of depositing					8.35
Incidental expenses					1,038.25
Total					4,894.12

TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	2	160.00			400.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[80.00]			100.00
Supplemental payment.	1	[80.00]			100.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[120.00]			150.00
Total cash sales	6	160.00			750.00
Original homestead entries	20	1,913.89	70.17	130.00	200.17
Final homestead entries	82	[2,722.81]	115.00		115.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	80.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase Osage filings	24			48.00	48.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				60.67	60.67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	91	2,193.89	180.86	262.67	1,202.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,782.97
Expense of depositing					13.80
Incidental expenses					1,553.13
Total					2,348.90
Cash sales:					
Osage trust and diminished reserved lands	9	1,053.86			2,700.33
Kansas trust and diminished reserved lands	7	881.92			1,342.05
New York Indian lands	56	6,845.26			16,388.15
Miami Indian lands	1	40.00			120.00
Absentee Shawnee Indian lands	3	440.00			1,100.00
Total	75	8,961.04			22,638.53

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WA KEENEY, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	58	8,325.81	.....	.....	\$12,018.66
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	9	[1,360.00]	.....	.....	1,700.00
Additional payments	1	10.00	.....	.....	12.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	35	93.35	.....	.....	205.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	20	[3,001.05]	.....	.....	4,151.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[123.07]	.....	.....	140.76
Total cash sales	124	8,929.16	.....	.....	18,228.43
Original homestead entries	333	53,750.25	\$2,168.23	\$3,260.00	5,428.23
Final homestead entries	865	[136,702.82]	5,736.98	.....	5,736.98
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	366	57,453.01	1,464.00	3,605.00	5,069.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	62	[9,309.17]	.....	248.00	248.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Excess fees collected on final timber-culture entries	.....	.....	.....	15.84	15.84
Preemption declaratory statements	117	.....	.....	234.00	234.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,188.61	1,188.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,875	120,132.42	9,369.21	8,569.45	26,167.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,199.11
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,248.01

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Additional payments	3	{ [203.93] 80.12 }	.....	.....	147.54
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Fort Jessup	12	669.81	.....	.....	935.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	116	208.01	.....	.....	307.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,520.67]	.....	.....	2,548.34
Total cash sales	143	957.94	.....	.....	3,938.37
Original homestead entries	502	58,420.07	2,051.78	4,045.00	6,096.78
Final homestead entries	118	[18,774.85]	466.06	.....	466.06
Internal improvement, warrant locations, act September 4, 1841	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	172.77	172.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	763	59,378.01	2,517.84	4,230.77	10,686.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,782.34
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	392.95
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,177.69

260 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	13	1,382.09			\$1,727.54
Change of entry.	4	[933.45]			
Additional payments on graduation entries.	8	174.51			119.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	375	1,074.99			1,402.98
Original entries under the desert land act.	3	88.72			36.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	50	[7,437.44]			9,296.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.	7	[1,045.96]			1,213.62
Total cash sales.	455	2,720.31			13,797.43
Original homestead entries.	775	99,484.35	\$2,634.85	\$6,850.00	9,484.85
Final homestead entries.	413	[59,786.26]	1,523.69		1,523.69
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	11	1,564.76	44.00	105.08	149.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	1	[159.72]		4.00	4.00
State selections school indemnity.	82	13,185.96		164.44	164.44
Preëmption declaratory statements.	60			120.00	120.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				509.85	509.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,797	116,925.38	4,202.54	7,753.29	25,753.26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.					3,831.30
Total.					9,831.30

GRAYLING, MICH.

Sales of land subject to private entry.	1	8.03			1,450.00
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	5	440.00			550.00
Sales of land at public auction.	26	6.61			6,661.26
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	2.83			3.53
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	27	[2,886.96]			5,092.60
Total cash sales.	60	457.47			13,757.39
Original homestead entries.	99	10,823.98	314.56	775.00	1,089.56
Final homestead entries.	104	[12,439.41]	827.00		327.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	7			14.00	14.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				290.46	290.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	271	11,281.45	641.56	1,081.46	15,480.41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					2,253.14
Expense of depositing.					7.50
Incidental expenses.					858.24
Total.					3,118.88

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entry.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	30	3,868.39	.....	.....	\$4,835.49
Sales of land subject to preemption entry..	234	31,047.73	.....	.....	38,808.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations..	18	90.00	.....	.....	112.51
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	176	[26,373.04]	.....	.....	32,966.33
Total cash sales.....	458	35,006.12	.....	.....	76,724.03
Original homestead entries.....	460	64,671.08	\$1,620.33	\$4,220.00	5,840.33
Final homestead entries.....	170	[22,530.78]	571.28	.....	571.28
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	51	{ [943.25] }	.....	166.00	166.00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.....	1	5,555.56	.....	.....	.....
Preemption declaratory statements.....	395	40.00	.....	790.00	790.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	944.25	944.25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,535	105,272.76	2,191.61	6,120.25	85,035.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,046.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,046.60

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.....	75	9,090.50	.....	.....	12,924.37
Additional payments.....	2	.....	.....	.....	441.01
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.....	7	[1,120.50]	.....	.....	1,400.63
Sales of abandoned military reservations, act October 1, 1890.....	1	[160.45]	.....	.....	.....
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	48	145.73	.....	.....	215.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	18	[2,628.44]	.....	.....	3,486.55
Total cash sales.....	151	9,236.23	.....	.....	18,466.75
Original homestead entries.....	501	73,111.04	2,530.91	4,725.60	7,255.91
Final homestead entries.....	456	[66,364.46]	2,318.63	.....	2,318.63
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	69	10,238.08	276.00	655.00	931.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	47	[7,354.71]	.....	182.00	182.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	14	2,290.29	.....	28.00	28.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	381	.....	.....	762.00	762.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	822.97	822.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,619	94,870.64	5,125.54	7,180.97	30,773.26
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing.....	18.03
Incidental expenses.....	1,863.90
Total.....	7,881.93

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DULUTH, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	163	22,555.76	.....	.....	\$29,889.96
Supplemental payments	6	16.80	.....	.....	102.15
Act October 1, 1890	13	[660.92]	.....	.....	600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	54	360.89	.....	.....	508.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	101	[12,936.76]	.....	.....	17,027.00
Total cash sales	327	22,933.45	.....	.....	48,127.88
Original homestead entries	589	74,158.62	\$2,383.81	\$5,090.00	7,473.81
Final homestead entries	40	[4,593.20]	200.15	.....	200.15
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	{ 160.00 }	.....	8.00	8.00
Sioux half-breed scrip	2	315.95	.....	.....	.....
Indian allotments	34	2,560.00	.....	.....	.....
Preëmption declaratory statements	397	.....	.....	778.00	778.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	952.35	952.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,401	100,128.02	2,583.96	6,828.35	57,540.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,879.17
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,879.17

MARSHALL, MINN.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	18	1,700.73	.....	.....	3,002.63
Sales of land at public auction	2	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	22	[2,529.17]	.....	.....	3,161.47
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	17	84.09	.....	.....	197.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,219.68]	.....	.....	2,067.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1890	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Total cash sales	70	1,864.82	.....	.....	8,629.68
Original homestead entries	157	17,583.84	764.98	1,205.00	1,980.96
Final homestead entries	261	[32,414.75]	1,892.16	.....	1,892.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	86	9,583.21	344.00	655.00	960.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	277	[33,656.80]	.....	1,108.00	1,108.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	11	1,711.98	.....	22.00	22.00
Applications to purchase Sioux Indian fil- ings	15	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	13	.....	.....	26.00	26.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	708.75	708.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	890	30,743.80	2,501.14	2,754.75	14,664.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,595.29
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.15
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,439.75
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,030.19
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands	16	1,008.95	.....	.....	1,342.66

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	59	7,258.27	.....	.....	\$11,479.52
Sales of land at public auction	1	14.00	.....	.....	17.50
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	8	[1,056.50]	.....	.....	1,320.62
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	27	117.51	.....	.....	238.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	20	[2,413.07]	.....	.....	3,450.62
Total cash sales	115	7,389.78	.....	.....	16,507.05
Original homestead entries.....	878	44,674.42	\$1,893.84	\$3,125.00	5,018.84
Final homestead entries.....	351	[44,799.97]	2,010.87	.....	2,010.87
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	46	6,728.28	184.00	485.00	619.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	55	[7,453.60]	.....	230.00	220.00
Indian allotments	6	880.00	.....	.....	.....
Excess commissions collected on final tim- ber-culture entries .....	.....	.....	.....	17.14	17.14
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	128	20,562.05	.....	256.00	256.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	164	.....	.....	328.00	328.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	511.90	511.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,243	80,234.53	4,088.71	4,893.04	25,488.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.90
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,469.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,483.00

TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	3	77.40	.....	.....	193.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations..	7	67.21	.....	.....	84.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[280.00]	.....	.....	550.00
Total cash sales	12	144.61	.....	.....	827.44
Original homestead entries.....	92	11,206.56	446.69	775.00	1,221.69
Final homestead entries.....	70	[8,308.81]	328.07	.....	338.07
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	3	402.80	.....	6.00	6.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	138	.....	.....	276.00	270.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	363.63	363.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	315	11,753.97	774.76	1,426.63	3,023.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	2,442.86
Expense of depositing	4.55
Incidental expenses.....	138.70
Total.....	2,576.23

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

JACKSON, MISS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	1	163.39			\$304.24
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	40.07			54.09
Additional payments.....	1	[41.08]			82.16
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	550	786.80			983.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	38	[4,820.15]			6,025.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[39.94]			42.93
Total cash sales.....	592	990.26			7,388.41
Original homestead entries.....	2,019	237,739.22	\$5,961.00	\$16,530.00	22,491.00
Final homestead entries.....	1,210	[145,435.70]	3,640.00		3,640.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	[80.00]		2.00	2.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				2,176.80	2,176.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,823	238,729.48	9,601.00	18,710.80	35,700.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					5,269.40
Expense of depositing.....					10.30
Incidental expenses.....					5,983.92
Total.....					11,253.62

BOONEVILLE, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	73	3,817.20			4,771.48
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.....	3	160.00			200.00
Graduation act.....	1	[80.00]			40.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	14	99.26			124.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	4	[186.82]			233.52
Total cash sales.....	95	4,076.46			5,369.00
Original homestead entries.....	388	37,660.40	941.39	2,745.00	3,686.39
Final homestead entries.....	239	[22,717.55]	565.29		565.29
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
State selections, swamp indemnity.....	2	200.00		2.50	2.50
Preemption declaratory statements.....	118			236.00	236.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				341.09	341.09
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	838	42,016.86	1,506.68	3,326.59	10,202.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,195.62
Expense of depositing.....					6.70
Incidental expenses.....					509.20
Total.....					3,711.52

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

IRONTON, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	80	5,488.38			\$6,860.49
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.....	1	159.90			199.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	21	97.92			122.43
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	7	[600.00]			750.00
Total cash sales.....	109	5,746.20			7,932.80
Original homestead entries.....	462	45,201.87	\$1,130.21	\$3,320.00	4,450.21
Final homestead entries.....	375	[45,355.84]	1,133.93		1,133.93
Land entered with military bounty land warrants.....	3	240.00		6.00	6.00
State selections, swamp indemnity.....	2	240.00		3.00	3.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	75			150.00	150.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....					
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				804.18	804.18
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,026	51,427.87	2,264.14	4,283.18	14,480.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,385.94
Expense of depositing.....					9.40
Incidental expenses.....					184.00
Total.....					4,579.34

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry.....	135	9,900.46			12,475.68
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.....	4	157.39			196.74
Additional payments.....	1				7.00
Private substitution.....	1	[160.00]			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	25	152.18			197.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	12	[990.10]			1,497.75
Total cash sales.....	178	10,210.03			14,574.98
Original homestead entries.....	940	103,514.97	2,913.88	7,215.00	10,128.88
Final homestead entries.....	904	[115,661.85]	3,085.32		3,085.32
Land entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
State selections, swamp indemnity.....	5	400.00		5.00	5.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	184			368.00	368.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	7			14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,149.72	1,149.72
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,219	114,165.00	5,999.20	8,752.72	29,326.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expense of depositing.....					16.30
Incidental expenses.....					2,321.10
Total.....					8,337.40

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	31	3,528.52			\$8,718.31
Sales of mineral lands	14	502.88			1,830.00
Sales of coal lands	2	320.00			6,400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	64.11			160.27
Original entries under the desert-land act	32	7,416.01			3,548.01
Final entries under the desert-land act	14	[4,840.04]			5,120.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,144.53]			2,861.33
Total cash sales	117	11,829.02			28,636.00
Original homestead entries	176	28,657.22	\$1,900.22	\$1,600.00	3,560.22
Final homestead entries	82	[12,266.78]	914.01		914.01
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	47	6,376.33	188.00	420.00	608.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	694	111,379.13		1,389.00	1,389.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	21			210.00	210.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	50			150.00	150.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Preemption declaratory statements	83			249.00	249.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				424.43	424.43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,276	155,240.70	3,002.23	4,536.43	36,174.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					456.90
Total					6,456.90

HELENA, MONT.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	372	55,292.22			75,708.84
Sales of mineral lands	256	7,016.19			28,897.50
Sales of coal lands	8	477.46			7,974.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	18	39.45			56.62
Original entries under the desert-land act	159	42,512.66			11,026.93
Final entries under the desert-land act	81	[35,087.16]			25,607.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	97	[14,545.36]			18,233.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1890	1	[40.00]			93.50
Total cash sales	967	105,237.98			167,506.81
Original homestead entries	847	53,878.58	2,450.12	2,340.00	5,790.12
Final homestead entries	176	[26,837.49]	1,381.34		1,381.34
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	116	15,706.83	464.00	1,030.00	1,494.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
Valentine scrip location	2	80.00		1.00	1.00
Indian allotments	18	2,184.80			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	8	490.00		6.30	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	272			2,722.00	2,722.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	22			65.00	65.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	61			610.00	610.00
Preemption declaratory statements	371			1,112.00	1,112.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				611.87	611.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,380	177,796.29	4,295.46	9,512.87	181,407.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,615.04
Total					9,615.04

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to presumption entry.	67	10,442.74	.....	.....	\$13,253.42
Sales of mineral lands.	2	41.08	.....	.....	210.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	23.18	.....	.....	30.14
Original entries under the desert-land act.	78	13,583.98	.....	.....	3,636.47
Final entries under the desert-land act.	30	[7,338.93]	.....	.....	7,379.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	9	[1,436.63]	.....	.....	1,795.78
Total cash sales	195	24,090.96	.....	.....	26,504.51
Original homestead entries.	102	15,975.09	\$669.78	\$1,010.00	1,679.78
Final homestead entries.	50	[7,836.66]	334.95	.....	334.95
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	34	4,497.24	136.00	290.00	426.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	1	[160.00]	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Presumption declaratory statements.	66	.....	.....	198.00	198.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	273.93	273.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	455	44,563.29	1,140.73	1,812.93	29,458.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,158.40
Expense of depositing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.50
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	312.50
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,551.40

MILES CITY, MONT.

Sales of land subject to presumption entry.	5	720.36	.....	.....	1,400.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	5	14.21	.....	.....	33.15
Original entries under the desert-land act.	4	760.00	.....	.....	240.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	1	[320.00]	.....	.....	320.00
Total cash sales	15	1,494.57	.....	.....	1,993.60
Original homestead entries.	74	10,967.50	862.52	695.00	1,287.52
Final homestead entries.	23	[3,526.94]	228.57	.....	228.57
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	16	2,400.00	64.00	150.00	214.00
Indian allotments.	11	1,189.54	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	706	112,895.97	.....	1,400.93	1,400.93
Presumption declaratory statements.	19	.....	.....	57.00	57.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	80.82	80.82
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	864	123,977.58	865.09	2,392.75	5,271.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	3,472.79
Expense of depositing.	13.19
Incidental expenses.	496.00
Total.	3,921.80

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

MISSOULA, MONT.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	23	2,026.96			\$4,282.86
Sales of mineral lands	1	94.79			237.50
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	1	[160.00]			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	4	9.37			11.73
Original entries under the desert-land act.	2	472.00			118.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.	1	[280.00]			280.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	4	[589.41]			736.76
Total cash sales	36	3,603.12			5,866.85
Original homestead entries	96	12,719.37	\$577.18	\$345.00	1,422.18
Final homestead entries	20	[3,159.25]	168.00		168.00
Valentine scrip location	2	80.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				75.78	75.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	158	16,402.49	745.18	948.78	7,560.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					1,164.12
Expense of depositing					5.75
Incidental expenses.					628.35
Total					1,798.22

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	60	8,903.88			11,129.87
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	15	[2,400.00]			3,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	37	72.20			90.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	39	[5,904.05]			7,380.09
Total cash sales	151	8,976.08			21,600.21
Original homestead entries	206	31,115.14	778.25	1,970.00	2,748.25
Final homestead entries	226	[36,145.42]	901.46		901.46
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	158	24,857.86	632.00	1,505.00	2,197.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	[80.00]		6.00	6.00
Preemption declaratory statements.	120	160.00		240.00	240.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				842.04	842.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	866	65,109.08	2,311.71	4,629.04	28,540.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,837.80
Expense of depositing					40.90
Incidental expenses.					1,771.10
Total					6,649.80

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BLOOMINGTON, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	25	3,503.93	.....	.....	\$4,779.93
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	4	[557.50]	.....	.....	696.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	11	5.80	.....	.....	8.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	15	[2,120.00]	.....	.....	2,650.00
Total cash sales.....	55	3,509.73	.....	.....	8,134.93
Original homestead entries.....	103	5,882.25	\$182.84	\$380.00	562.84
Final homestead entries.....	151	[22,774.47]	723.04	.....	723.04
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	21	2,757.04	84.00	175.00	259.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	98	[14,644.62]	.....	392.00	392.00
Excess commissions collected on final timber culture entries.....	.....	.....	.....	13.93	13.93
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	16	.....	.....	32.00	32.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	250.16	250.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	444	12,149.02	989.88	1,243.09	10,367.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,826.72
Expense of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.55
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,110.37

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	69	10,527.13	.....	.....	13,158.96
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	6	[934.29]	.....	.....	1,167.86
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	49.94	.....	.....	62.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	31	[4,572.10]	.....	.....	5,711.64
Total cash sales.....	123	10,577.12	.....	.....	30,100.90
Original homestead entries.....	145	21,026.93	525.67	1,365.00	1,890.67
Final homestead entries.....	142	[22,149.12]	553.73	.....	553.73
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	97	14,513.25	388.00	930.00	1,318.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	71	[11,012.43]	.....	284.00	284.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	93	.....	.....	186.00	186.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	180.70	180.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	673	46,117.30	1,467.40	2,949.70	24,518.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	3,507.83
Expense of depositing.....	39.20
Incidental expenses.....	1,769.60
Total.....	5,316.63

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CHADRON, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	99	14,569.55			\$18,211.97
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	15	[2,399.51]			2,999.39
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	22	59.48			74.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	48	[7,169.46]			8,961.83
Total cash sales.	184	14,629.03			30,247.58
Original homestead entries.	255	39,333.28	\$94.39	\$2,495.00	3,479.39
Final homestead entries.	441	[69,961.51]	1,752.21		1,752.21
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	118	18,671.44	472.00	1,175.00	1,647.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.	9	720.00			
Supreme court scrip location.	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Act June 23, 1861.	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	107			214.00	214.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				789.13	789.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,121	73,433.75	3,208.60	4,685.13	38,141.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					5,828.65
Expense of depositing.					77.00
Incidental expenses.					1,632.56
Total.					7,538.20

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	40	4,705.21			7,085.99
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	6	[674.76]			1,062.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	16	56.63			78.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	25	[2,886.25]			3,957.81
Total cash sales.	87	4,761.84			12,216.11
Original homestead entries.	112	13,987.62	444.03	950.00	1,394.03
Final homestead entries.	313	[45,360.79]	1,556.01		1,556.01
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	75	9,991.75	300.00	650.00	950.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	145	[20,490.54]		589.00	589.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	1	[120.00]		3.00	3.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	49			98.00	98.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				298.54	298.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	782	28,741.21	2,300.04	2,579.54	17,095.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					4,705.11
Expense of depositing.					24.80
Incidental expenses.					1,474.55
Total.					6,203.96
Cash sale—Pawnee Indian lands.					9,144.84

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	5	468.06			\$1,170.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	1	[80.00]			200.00
Total cash sales.	6	468.06			1,370.04
Original homestead entries.	10	858.63	\$39.44	\$60.00	99.44
Final homestead entries.	13	[1,200.00]	62.00		62.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	8	691.06	32.00	50.00	82.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	21	[1,774.59]		84.00	84.00
State selections—salt springs.	1	160.00		2.00	2.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				222.35	222.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	62	2,177.75	133.44	424.35	1,927.85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					1,625.11
Expense of depositing.					7.45
Incidental expenses.					78.00
Total.					1,710.56
Cash sales Otoe and Missouri Indian lands.					7,508.03

MCCOOK, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to private entry.	1	40.00			50.00
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	117	17,284.11			21,605.16
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	23	[3,587.44]			4,484.80
Supplemental payments.					1.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	37	117.89			146.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	73	[11,315.91]			14,144.88
Total cash sales.	251	17,441.50			40,432.56
Original homestead entries.	212	32,677.93	821.05	2,075.00	2,896.05
Final homestead entries.	679	[107,576.19]	2,693.39		2,693.39
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	185	29,919.88	740.00	1,820.00	2,560.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	37	[5,790.06]		148.00	148.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	96			192.00	192.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				440.75	440.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,464	80,039.31	4,254.44	4,683.75	49,370.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					6,000.00
Expense of depositing.					58.70
Incidental expenses.					2,869.80
Total.					8,428.50

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NELIGH, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	31	4,394.64			\$5,493.31
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	6	[880.00]			1,100.00
Competitive bid	1	21.10			21.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	42.09			53.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,240.00]			1,550.00
Total cash sales	61	4,458.83			8,218.20
Original homestead entries	63	8,899.95	\$232.53	\$585.00	807.53
Final homestead entries	100	[24,408.22]	610.12		610.12
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	54	7,763.49	216.00	495.00	711.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	145	[19,576.27]		528.91	528.91
Omaha Indian filings	2			4.00	4.00
Preemption declaratory statements	29			58.00	58.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				816.07	816.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	516	21,122.27	1,048.65	2,490.98	11,757.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,251.35
Expense of depositing					30.20
Incidental expenses					1,403.90
Total					5,685.45
Cash sales Omaha Indian lands	1	120.00			31,367.76

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	60	9,063.38			12,350.85
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	13	[2,074.45]			2,593.06
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	40	117.76			269.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	36	[5,513.58]			7,891.98
Total cash sales	149	9,181.14			23,104.55
Original homestead entries	321	48,513.07	1,991.32	3,070.00	5,061.32
Final homestead entries	667	[104,948.67]	4,409.48		4,409.48
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	189	29,255.28	758.00	1,855.00	2,611.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	68	[10,488.08]		272.00	272.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2,259	361,499.02		4,518.00	4,518.00
Preemption declaratory statements	165			330.00	330.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	9			18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				567.94	567.94
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,828	448,598.51	7,156.80	10,634.94	40,896.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					52.00
Incidental expenses					1,945.70
Total					7,997.70

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

O'NEILL NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	73	10, 103.32	-----	-----	\$12, 629.21
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	5	[799.44]	-----	-----	999.30
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	14	14.01	-----	-----	17.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	15	[2, 196.49]	-----	-----	2, 748.11
Total cash sales.	107	10, 117.33	-----	-----	16, 394.16
Original homestead entries:					
Public lands	68	9, 228.81	\$584.63	\$1, 500.00	2, 086.63
Ponca	89	14, 103.21			
Final homestead entries.	222	[33, 327.14]	843.00	-----	843.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	75	10, 826.50	800.00	695.00	905.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	231	[34, 086.11]	-----	924.00	924.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	1	132.42	-----	1.86	1.86
Preëmption declaratory statements	41	-----	-----	82.00	82.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	-----	-----	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	514.13	514.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	835	44, 408.27	1, 729.63	3, 718.79	21, 842.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 584.04
Expense of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	11.55
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	954.10
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 549.69

SIDNEY, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	23	3, 449.64	-----	-----	4, 913.20
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	13	[2, 072.40]	-----	-----	2, 590.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	19	65.71	-----	-----	96.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	28	[2, 859.34]	-----	-----	3, 774.20
Total cash sales.	73	3, 515.35	-----	-----	11, 374.70
Original homestead entries	183	28, 223.97	1, 024.95	1, 800.00	2, 824.95
Final homestead entries	530	[84, 516.24]	3, 973.15	-----	3, 973.15
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	120	19, 017.93	480.00	1, 200.00	1, 680.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	56	-----	-----	112.00	112.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	-----	-----	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	-----	-----	-----	528.30	528.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	963	50, 757.25	5, 478.10	3, 642.30	20, 495.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	6, 000.00
Expense of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.25
Incidental expenses.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 568.60
Total.	-----	-----	-----	-----	7, 590.85

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VALENTINE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	48	6,234.29			\$7,792.88
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	4	[640.00]			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	29	42.48			53.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	8	[1,159.85]			1,449.81
Total cash sales.	84	6,276.77			10,095.80
Original homestead entries.	202	34,629.40	\$865.77	\$2,190.00	3,055.77
Final homestead entries.	374	[58,748.82]	1,468.91		1,468.91
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	169	24,914.75	640.00	1,570.00	2,210.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	56	[8,879.85]		224.00	224.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	114			228.00	228.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				643.95	643.95
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.	892	65,820.92	2,974.68	4,859.95	17,930.43
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					5,276.55
Expense of depositing.					23.55
Incidental expenses.					1,443.30
Total.					6,743.40

CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of mineral lands.	8	216.68			1,100.00
Supplemental payment.		2.65			3.32
Total cash sales.	8	219.33			1,103.32
Original homestead entries.	1	160.00	12.00	10.00	22.00
Final homestead entries.	6	[753.24]	34.50		34.50
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	80	12,690.62		158.64	158.64
State selections.	145	22,508.87		290.00	290.00
Indian allotment.	1	160.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	3			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				8.99	8.99
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	244	35,738.82	46.50	497.63	1,647.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					1,556.19
Expense of depositing.					7.05
Incidental expenses.					281.30
Total.					1,844.54

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

EUREKA, NEV.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	33	657.27			\$3,360.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	1	2.32			3.75
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	80.00			20.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[40.00]			40.00
Total cash sales	36	739.59			3,423.75
Original homestead entries	19	2,800.35	\$113.25	\$185.00	298.25
Final homestead entries	7	[1,037.29]	42.00		42.00
State selections	175	26,481.67		350.00	350.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	28			280.00	280.00
Desert land filing erroneously collected	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	7			70.00	70.00
Preemption declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				59.22	59.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	276	30,021.61	155.25	956.22	4,535.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,991.97
Expense of depositing					28.25
Incidental expenses					661.80
Total					2,682.02

FOLSOM, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	56	8,561.83			10,702.30
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	8	8.19			10.37
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	320.00			80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[1,120.00]			1,400.00
Total cash sales	72	8,890.02			12,192.67
Original homestead entries	84	13,243.92	503.34	835.00	1,338.34
Final homestead entries	26	[4,159.67]	162.00		162.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	36	5,750.94	144.00	360.00	504.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			5.00	5.00
Preemption declaratory statements	65			195.00	195.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				371.80	371.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	285	28,044.88	809.34	1,768.80	14,770.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,626.96
Expense of depositing					18.35
Incidental expenses					323.40
Total					2,968.71

276 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	42	5,724.80	.....	.....	\$7,156.00
Sales of mineral lands	15	284.90	.....	.....	1,460.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	10	51.02	.....	.....	63.81
Original entries under the desert-land act.	8	1,575.63	.....	.....	383.90
Final entries under the desert-land act.	8	[2,160.64]	.....	.....	2,160.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	7	[760.46]	.....	.....	950.58
Total cash sales	90	7,696.35	.....	.....	12,184.93
Original homestead entries	146	21,169.03	\$793.96	\$1,375.00	2,168.99
Final homestead entries	87	[12,472.03]	467.76	.....	467.76
Land entered under the timber-culture laws	12	1,793.10	48.00	115.00	163.00
Land entered with military bounty land warrants	2	{ [120.00] }	.....	7.00	7.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	18	{ 159.81 }	.....	180.00	180.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	87	.....	.....	261.00	261.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	679.46	679.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	445	30,758.29	1,309.75	2,633.46	16,128.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,696.85
Expense of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.15
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,721.47
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,421.47

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	67	9,758.61	.....	.....	12,198.27
Sales of mineral lands	5	47.77	.....	.....	255.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	20.03	.....	.....	25.04
Original entries under the desert-land act.	66	16,008.57	.....	.....	4,002.15
Final entries under the desert-land act.	30	[15,617.74]	.....	.....	15,617.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[278.40]	.....	.....	348.00
Total cash sales	177	25,834.98	.....	.....	32,446.26
Original homestead entries	140	21,316.81	816.00	1,358.00	2,174.00
Final homestead entries	46	[7,155.43]	273.00	.....	273.00
Land entered under the timber-culture laws	27	4,214.90	108.00	265.00	373.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[239.80]	.....	8.00	8.00
Land entered with military bounty land warrants	1	180.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Land entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.	8	680.00	.....	.....	.....
Israel Dodge scrip location	2	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase coal lands	9	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	55	.....	.....	165.00	165.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	299.81	299.81
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	467	52,286.69	1,197.00	2,126.81	35,770.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,349.70
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	249.30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,599.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	45	6,203.74	.....	.....	\$7,755.50
Sales of mineral lands.	4	59.26	.....	.....	305.00
Sales of coal lands.	4	570.90	.....	.....	6,509.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	10	31.33	.....	.....	39.21
Original entries under the desert-land act.	65	15,570.00	.....	.....	4,052.78
Final entries under the desert-land act.	1	[480.00]	.....	.....	480.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales.	131	22,435.23	.....	.....	19,541.47
Original homestead entries.	154	22,319.43	\$907.50	\$1,440.00	2,347.50
Final homestead entries.	82	[12,706.88]	516.03	.....	516.03
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	22	3,090.72	88.00	200.00	288.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	1,152	184,255.12	.....	2,304.00	2,304.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	61	.....	.....	183.00	183.00
Town-site filings.	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Preemption declaratory statements.	71	.....	.....	213.00	213.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	414.80	414.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,677	232,100.50	1,541.53	4,787.80	25,840.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094.90
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,094.90

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	52	8,070.38	.....	.....	10,626.86
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	25	53.35	.....	.....	126.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	3	[480.00]	.....	.....	800.00
Total cash sales.	81	8,123.73	.....	.....	11,752.97
Original homestead entries.	278	48,202.28	1,958.01	2,740.00	4,698.01
Final homestead entries.	328	[51,810.28]	2,402.08	.....	2,402.08
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	119	18,823.42	476.00	1,185.00	1,661.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	28	[4,436.20]	.....	112.00	112.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	1	120.00	.....	8.00	3.00
Excess fees collected on final timber-cul- ture entries.	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	453	72,504.87	.....	906.30	906.30
Applications to purchase coal lands.	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Preemption declaratory statements.	122	.....	.....	244.00	244.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	329.51	329.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,413	142,774.30	4,836.09	5,553.81	22,112.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expense of depositing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.25
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589.79
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,603.04

278 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	131	20,218.28			\$25,272.80
Timber-culture entries, commuted to cash.	7	[1,110.80]			1,388.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	19	86.02			107.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 Revised Statutes	11	[1,673.96]			2,092.48
Total cash sales	168	20,304.30			28,861.47
Original homestead entries	221	34,876.11	\$852.00	\$2,180.00	3,039.60
Final homestead entries	200	[81,898.24]	785.28		785.28
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	105	15,591.95	420.00	995.00	1,415.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[100.00]		4.00	4.00
Indian allotments	3	483.43			
Presumption declaratory statements	264			528.00	528.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				360.81	360.81
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	963	70,754.79	2,064.88	4,068.81	34,996.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,507.88
Expense of depositing					18.80
Incidental expenses					2,092.96
Total					6,619.64

FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	79	11,512.00			17,383.94
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	26	[4,031.15]			5,038.94
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	34	103.53			236.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301 Revised Statutes	18	[2,862.91]			4,178.64
Total cash sales	157	11,615.63			26,827.66
Original homestead entries	265	55,050.80	2,315.79	2,530.00	5,845.79
Final homestead entries	707	[110,314.26]	4,423.73		4,423.73
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	287	44,990.81	1,148.00	2,840.00	3,988.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	160	[25,080.71]		640.00	640.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	76	12,162.20		152.00	152.00
Amount erroneously collected on timber-culture entries				165.27	165.27
Presumption declaratory statements	175			350.00	350.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				548.23	548.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,928	124,578.93	7,892.52	8,229.60	42,949.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,732.84
Expense of depositing					23.50
Incidental expenses					1,755.43
Total					7,511.77

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to presumption entry.	103	15, 379. 25			\$19, 235. 08
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	25	[3, 833. 30]			4, 791. 63
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	22	61. 74			77. 06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	51	[7, 173. 13]			8, 967. 87
Total cash sales	201	15, 440. 99			33, 061. 44
Original homestead entries	270	40, 007. 32	\$1, 006. 01	\$2, 560. 00	2, 566. 01
Final homestead entries	307	[47, 007. 81]	1, 178. 97		1, 178. 97
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	145	21, 943. 71	530. 00	1, 390. 00	1, 970. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	54	[8, 510. 46]		216. 00	216. 00
Lands entered with Chippewa half-breed scrip	1	160. 00			
Presumption declaratory statements	189			278. 00	278. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				855. 99	855. 99
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 117	77, 552. 02	2, 764. 98	5, 299. 99	41, 136. 41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5, 776. 18
Expense of depositing					20. 70
Incidental expenses					1, 640. 98
Total					7, 437. 86

BEAVER, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	25	32. 27			40. 40
Total cash sales	25	32. 27			40. 40
Original homestead entries	309	49, 323. 73	1, 236. 00	3, 090. 00	4, 326. 00
Final homestead entries	3	[480. 00]	12. 00		12. 00
Town-site filing	1			2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				4. 20	4. 20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	338	49, 356. 05	1, 248. 00	3, 096. 20	4, 384. 60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1, 500. 00
Expense of depositing					37. 10
Incidental expenses					459. 60
Total					1, 996. 70

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of town sites.....	5	880.00			\$1,100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	39	156.12			195.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	158	[23,754.80]			29,663.52
Total cash sales.....	202	1,036.12			30,968.66
Original homestead entries.....	564	85,439.78	\$2,135.87	\$5,890.00	7,525.87
Final homestead entries.....	52	[8,087.63]	201.54		201.54
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				3,259.24	3,259.24
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	823	94,465.85	2,337.41	8,669.24	41,985.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expense of depositing.....					22.35
Incidental expenses.....					3,642.79
Total.....					9,665.05

KINGFISHER, OKL.

Sale of town site.....	1	320.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	35	111.14			139.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	47	[7,181.16]			8,913.96
Total cash sales.....	83	431.14			9,452.96
Original homestead entries.....	495	72,996.84	1,828.92	4,680.00	6,508.92
Final homestead entries.....	15	[2,260.55]	56.30		56.30
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	2	[157.02]		4.00	4.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	18			36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,188.93	1,188.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	613	73,427.98	1,885.22	5,908.93	17,247.11
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,803.21
Expense of depositing.....					31.45
Incidental expenses.....					2,539.27
Total.....					6,873.93

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA, OKL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Classes of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of town sites	8	{785.66} {460.89}			\$4,145.23
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	43	127.18			159.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	171	[24,814.67]			31,018.35
Total cash sales	222	588.02			35,322.85
Original homestead entries	596	87,035.79	\$2,178.42	\$5,605.00	7,781.42
Final homestead entries	35	[5,422.14]	185.82		135.82
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	9			18.00	18.00
Town-site filings	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,804.77	2,804.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	863	87,623.81	2,312.24	8,429.77	46,064.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,989.20
Expense of depositing					50
Incidental expenses					8,011.17
Total					8,000.87

BURNS, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	68	9,971.77			12,464.71
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	160.00			400.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160.00]			200.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Harney town lots	23				880.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	12.71			16.16
Original entries under the desert-land act.	11	2,291.30			572.82
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	12	[1,721.50]			1,721.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	19	[2,914.29]			3,642.62
Total cash sales	141	12,435.78			19,397.81
Original homestead entries	108	15,871.85	595.19	1,025.00	1,620.19
Final homestead entries	71	[11,810.94]	424.17		424.17
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	38	5,235.51	152.00	340.00	492.00
State selections, school indemnity	21	3,266.50		42.00	42.00
Excess fees collected on timber-culture entries				6.00	6.00
Preemption declaratory statements	122			366.00	366.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,465.77	1,465.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	501	36,809.64	1,171.86	3,244.77	23,813.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,433.03
Incidental expenses					1,106.04
Total					5,539.07

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	616	103, 173. 74			\$129, 965. 14
Sales of timber and stone lands	76	9, 123. 76			22, 815. 23
Sales of mineral lands	2	103. 00			530. 00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	3	[486. 00]			600. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	40	214. 49			268. 18
Original entries under the desert-land act	8	1, 440. 00			360. 00
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[640. 00]			640. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	26	[3, 374. 76]			4, 843. 45
Total cash sales	773	114, 057. 08			160, 013. 68
Original homestead entries	589	83, 907. 30	\$3, 385. 00	\$5, 075. 00	9, 000. 00
Final homestead entries	188	[29, 482. 33]	1, 150. 19		1, 150. 19
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	49	7, 249. 06	196. 00	470. 00	686. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	44	[6, 504. 10]		175. 00	175. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80. 00		2. 00	2. 00
State selection, school indemnity	1	160. 00		2. 00	2. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	6			60. 00	60. 00
Applications to purchase coal lands	31			93. 00	93. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	76			760. 00	760. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10. 00	10. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	395			1, 185. 00	1, 185. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9. 00	9. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				426. 72	426. 72
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 156	210, 543. 53	4, 731. 19	8, 868. 72	173, 613. 39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses					1, 990. 64
Total					7, 990. 64
Cash sales:					
Umatilla Indian lands	251	33, 353. 68			80, 421. 12
Umatilla Indian lands (Pendleton town lots)					143. 30
	251	33, 353. 68			80, 564. 42

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	70	10,556.18	-----	-----	\$13,195.16
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	28	3,660.97	-----	-----	9,152.42
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	47.81	-----	-----	59.76
Original entries under the desert-land act.	14	3,437.92	-----	-----	869.48
Final entries under the desert-land act....	7	[1,828.80]	-----	-----	1,828.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	16	[2,490.47]	-----	-----	3,113.09
Total cash sales.....	147	17,702.83	-----	-----	28,208.71
Original homestead entries.....	130	20,131.75	\$755.63	\$1,275.00	2,030.63
Final homestead entries.....	23	[5,177.87]	194.18	-----	194.18
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	33	4,198.03	128.00	285.00	413.00
State selections, school indemnity.....	14	3,437.92	-----	45.18	45.18
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	23	-----	-----	230.00	230.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	84	-----	-----	252.00	252.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	-----	-----	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1,377.51	1,377.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	466	45,457.67	1,077.81	3,473.69	32,760.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,555.60
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	30.30
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	840.40
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,426.30

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry..	340	43,554.25	-----	-----	62,033.83
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	227	34,367.45	-----	-----	85,910.08
Sales of mineral lands.....	1	41.32	-----	-----	210.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	55	180.49	-----	-----	278.63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	108	[16,200.77]	-----	-----	20,760.45
Total cash sales.....	731	88,143.61	-----	-----	169,188.04
Original homestead entries.....	673	95,826.67	4,376.53	6,180.00	10,556.53
Final homestead entries.....	233	[41,003.59]	2,039.84	-----	2,039.84
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	3	160.00	-----	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.....	1	160.00	-----	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	196	31,348.67	-----	391.93	391.93
State selections, school indemnity.....	44	5,163.09	-----	87.00	87.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	1	-----	-----	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	84	-----	-----	102.00	102.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	227	-----	-----	2,270.00	2,270.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	367	-----	-----	1,101.00	1,101.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	5	-----	-----	15.00	15.00
Amount received from reducing testimony to writing.....	-----	-----	-----	1,075.84	1,075.84
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,568	215,802.04	6,416.42	11,240.77	186,845.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	51.35
Incidental expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,796.40
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,849.75

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ROSEBURG, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry.	208	28,571.94			\$39,209.41
Sales of timber and stone lands	207	81,294.04			78,010.10
Sales of mineral lands	1	150.00			375.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	168.11			274.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[3,908.92]			5,094.75
Total cash sales	489	60,094.09			122,964.25
Original homestead entries	516	72,202.80	\$4,068.74	\$4,735.00	8,803.74
Final homestead entries	211	[81,661.99]	1,829.24		1,829.24
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	814.13		8.00	8.00
Land selected under grants to railroads	5	769.48		9.62	9.62
State selections, school indemnity	6	880.98		11.50	11.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	5			15.00	15.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	208			2,080.00	2,080.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	448			1,342.00	1,342.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				596.72	596.72
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,894	134,261.48	5,897.98	8,816.84	137,679.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,900.00
Expenses of depositing					219.20
Incidental expenses					2,563.75
Total					8,782.95

THE DALLES, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry.	253	40,120.19			40,153.26
Sales of timber and stone lands	14	1,840.75			4,601.88
Timber culture entries commuted to cash	1	[160.00]			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	45	193.49			242.08
Original entries under the desert-land act	6	946.38			236.60
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[240.00]			240.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	19	[2,902.16]			3,627.71
Total cash sales	340	43,100.81			58,301.53
Original homestead entries	503	76,216.88	2,861.50	4,735.00	7,646.50
Final homestead entries	296	[46,420.02]	1,756.50		1,756.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	78	11,890.80	312.00	755.00	1,067.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	64	[10,112.71]		256.00	256.00
Excess of fees collected on final timber-culture entries				16.00	16.00
State selections, school indemnity	22	3,347.02		44.00	44.00
Indian allotments	3	483.50			
Applications to purchase coal lands	6			18.00	18.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	14			140.00	140.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	225			675.00	675.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				467.79	467.79
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,551	135,039.01	4,930.00	7,156.79	70,388.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,951.10
Expenses of depositing					30.00
Incidental expenses					1,834.90
Total					7,816.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	98	14, 881. 16	.....	.....	\$18, 601. 47
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	11	[1, 070. 80]	.....	.....	2, 088. 50
Supplemental payments	2	10. 93	.....	.....	13. 66
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	34	104. 45	.....	.....	130. 58
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	20	[2, 997. 83]	.....	.....	3, 747. 29
Total cash sales	165	14, 996. 54	.....	.....	24, 581. 50
Original homestead entries	208	32, 089. 52	\$802. 39	\$2, 030. 00	2, 832. 39
Final homestead entries	336	[53, 200. 06]	1, 320. 04	.....	1, 330. 04
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	185	29, 214. 40	740. 00	1, 840. 00	2, 580. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	64	[10, 073. 99]	.....	254. 00	256. 00
State selections (school indemnity)	24	7, 100. 00	.....	48. 00	48. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements	157	.....	.....	314. 00	314. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	521. 53	521. 53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 141	83, 460. 46	2, 872. 43	5, 013. 53	32, 467. 46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 507. 56
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13. 55
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 911. 70
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 432. 81

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	9	1, 169. 22	.....	.....	1, 461. 53
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	1	[160. 00]	.....	.....	200. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301 Revised Statutes	3	[480. 00]	.....	.....	600. 00
Total cash sales	13	1, 169. 22	.....	.....	2, 261. 53
Original homestead entries:					
Public	23	3, 595. 69	755. 00	1, 890. 00	2, 645. 00
Sioux Indian	168	26, 027. 78			
Final homestead entries	102	[15, 867. 29]	400. 00	.....	400. 00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	37	5, 791. 37	148. 00	365. 00	513. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	69	[10, 872. 29]	.....	276. 00	276. 00
Indian allotments	54	13, 766. 96	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Indian school indemnity selections.	56	8, 980. 00	.....	112. 00	112. 00
Preëmption declaratory statements:					
Public lands	9	.....	.....	18. 00	18. 00
Sioux Indians	3	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements:					
Public	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Sioux Indian	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	231. 86	231. 86
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	538	59, 311. 02	1, 303. 00	2, 906. 86	6, 471. 39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 003. 46
Expenses of depositing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5. 40
Incidental expenses	1, 361. 95
Total	4, 370. 81
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands	1	134. 94	168. 68

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HURON, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	30	4,480.64			\$5,600.81
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	6	[980.00]			1,200.00
Supplemental payments	2	81.00			101.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	73.22			91.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,280.00]			1,600.00
Total cash sales	68	4,634.86			8,593.65
Original homestead entries:					
Public lands	163	25,504.55	\$852.38	\$1,645.00	2,297.38
Sioux Indians	4	587.87			
Final homestead entries	635	[100,249.53]	2,507.15		2,507.15
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	203	32,251.12	812.00	2,020.00	2,832.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	187	[29,685.72]		742.00	723.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	77			154.00	154.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,587.19	1,587.19
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,341	62,978.20	3,971.53	6,162.19	18,727.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,681.00
Total					9,681.00

MITCHELL, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	39	5,686.89			7,108.61
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	17	[2,420.92]			3,026.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	30	129.47			161.84
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	16	[2,266.47]			2,833.09
Total cash sales	102	5,816.36			13,129.69
Original homestead entries	146	21,982.94	549.60	1,400.00	1,949.60
Final homestead entries	330	[50,503.29]	1,262.60		1,262.60
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	132	20,295.89	528.00	1,285.00	1,813.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	483	[75,714.43]		1,932.00	1,932.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	27			54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				553.42	553.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,220	48,095.19	2,340.20	5,224.42	20,694.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					12.30
Incidental expenses					2,101.50
Total					8,113.80

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	6	920.00	.....	.....	\$1,150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	4	16.77	.....	.....	20.97
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.	6	[880.00]	.....	.....	1,100.00
Total cash sales.....	16	936.77	.....	.....	2,270.97
Original homestead entries:					
Public lands.....	26	4,069.48	\$370.00	\$930.00	1,300.00
Sioux Indian lands.....	71	10,400.70			
Final homestead entries.....	71	[11,091.25]	279.42	.....	279.42
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	28	4,468.76	112.00	280.00	392.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	23	[8,564.80]	.....	92.00	92.00
Indian allotments.....	277	88,873.86	.....	.....	.....
Town site filings.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Preëmption declaratory statements:					
Public lands.....	13	.....	.....	26.00	26.00
Sioux Indian lands.....	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	240.56	240.56
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	530	108,749.57	761.42	1,578.56	4,610.95
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,175.39
Expenses of depositing.....					2.40
Incidental expenses.....					1,055.69
Total.....					3,233.48

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	218	32,575.79	.....	.....	40,719.77
Sales of mineral lands.....	74	1,301.96	.....	.....	4,785.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	4	[568.75]	.....	.....	698.44
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	37	70.43	.....	.....	88.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes.	40	[5,942.65]	.....	.....	7,428.32
Total cash sales.....	373	33,948.18	.....	.....	53,719.63
Original homestead entries.....	406	62,108.64	1,552.97	3,940.00	5,492.97
Final homestead entries.....	204	[32,114.36]	803.04	.....	803.04
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	89	13,717.03	356.00	870.00	1,226.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	17	[2,599.97]	.....	68.00	68.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	2	820.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	113	.....	.....	1,130.00	1,130.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	15	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	21	.....	.....	210.00	210.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	409	.....	.....	818.00	818.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....			.....	302.78	302.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,652	110,093.85	2,712.01	7,382.78	63,814.42
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....					231.70
Incidental expenses.....					2,327.70
Total.....					8,559.40

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	160	21,622.36	.....	.....	\$27,211.75
Timber cultures commuted to cash.	27	[4,001.85]	.....	.....	5,001.69
Additional payments.	2	{ [1.54] 9.00 }	.....	.....	321.42
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	42	88.65	.....	.....	117.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	23	[3,424.04]	.....	.....	4,280.06
Total cash sales.	254	21,721.61	.....	.....	36,832.14
Original homestead entries.	254	36,881.71	\$1,087.24	\$2,365.00	3,452.24
Final homestead entries.	585	[89,219.36]	2,438.18	.....	2,438.18
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	230	34,397.05	920.00	2,210.00	3,130.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	369	[57,318.00]	.....	1,472.00	1,472.00
Surveyor-General's scrip location.	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Indian filings.	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	149	.....	.....	298.00	298.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	703.07	703.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	1,851	98,030.37	4,445.42	7,067.07	48,344.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.30
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,796.70
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,824.00
Sales of Sioux Indian lands.	12	720.94	.....	.....	1,517.50

YANKTON, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	38	4,280.04	.....	.....	5,350.07
Sales of land at public auction.	1	5.40	.....	.....	6.75
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	8	[1,081.70]	.....	.....	1,289.63
Additional payments.	1	.91	.....	.....	1.14
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	16	54.12	.....	.....	67.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	14	[1,040.00]	.....	.....	2,050.00
Total cash sales.	78	4,340.47	.....	.....	8,765.28
Original homestead entries.	110	14,288.08	357.77	965.00	1,322.77
Final homestead entries.	166	[24,721.23]	618.16	.....	618.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	41	5,536.96	164.00	365.00	529.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	361	[52,756.14]	.....	1,441.93	1,441.93
Preëmption declaratory statements.	19	.....	.....	38.00	38.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	.....	.....	.....	738.74	738.74
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	776	24,160.51	1,189.93	3,550.67	13,455.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,535.89
Expenses of depositing.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.20
Incidental expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	997.50
Total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,482.59

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of town sites	1	80.00			\$100.00
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	150	19,053.10			27,692.07
Timber-culture entries	3	[480.00]			600.00
Sale of mineral lands	103	3,442.51			14,382.50
Sale of coal lands	10	1,401.96			20,048.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	{ 13.91 } { 26.13 }			35.86
Original entries under the desert-land act	245	43,305.62			12,609.86
Final entries under the desert-land act	75	[17,112.80]			17,873.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	44	[5,553.14]			8,466.43
Total cash sales	660	67,309.32			101,809.11
Original homestead entries	373	51,538.11	\$2,438.58	\$3,340.00	5,778.58
Final homestead entries	242	[34,750.10]	1,516.49		1,516.49
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	69	8,079.69	276.00	545.00	821.00
Final entry under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	569	90,991.98		1,136.00	1,136.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	134			1,340.00	1,340.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	45			135.00	135.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	40			400.00	400.00
Preemption declaratory statements	226			678.00	678.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				575.60	575.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,359	217,939.10	4,231.07	8,153.60	114,193.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					4,633.62
Total					10,633.62

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	89	13,605.01			\$18,994.69
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	200.00			500.00
Sales of mineral lands	6	168.77			860.00
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00			1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	19	114.75			400.17
Original entries under the desert-land act	20	2,943.98			1,471.86
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[368.44]			368.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[4,194.10]			5,842.63
Total cash sales	168	17,192.51			30,037.79
Original homestead entries	178	26,666.35	1,639.80	1,683.00	3,322.80
Final homestead entries	86	[12,635.39]	799.19		799.19
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	68	10,616.72	272.00	675.00	947.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	52	8,174.09		103.00	103.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Preemption declaratory statements	89			267.00	267.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				648.32	648.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	648	62,969.67	2,710.99	3,434.32	36,183.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					92.20
Incidental expenses					1,388.00
Total					7,480.20

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OLYMPIA, WASH

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	231	28,737.03	.....	.....	\$50,646.11
Sales of land at public auction	2	10.75	.....	.....	173.56
Sales of timber and stone lands	109	14,970.64	.....	.....	37,427.38
Sales of coal lands	2	320.00	.....	.....	6,400.00
Additional payment	1	.....	.....	.....	36.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	19	84.34	.....	.....	170.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	87	[11,199.23]	.....	.....	22,028.34
Total cash sales	451	44,123.06	.....	.....	116,881.53
Original homestead entries	449	55,104.18	\$3,494.25	\$3,795.01	7,289.26
Final homestead entries	101	[14,613.72]	971.09	.....	971.09
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	200.00	.....	7.00	7.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	6	1,035.26	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	32	.....	.....	96.00	96.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	109	.....	.....	1,090.00	1,090.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	206	.....	.....	618.00	618.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	718.91	718.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,856	100,462.50	4,465.34	6,336.92	127,683.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.80
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,411.30

SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	763	92,487.60	.....	.....	125,410.62
Sales of land at public auction	13	29.57	.....	.....	584.66
Sales of timber and stone lands	264	35,040.91	.....	.....	87,602.31
Sales of mineral lands	1	156.85	.....	.....	392.50
Sales of coal lands	12	1,587.15	.....	.....	26,669.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	52	185.60	.....	.....	231.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	510	[67,185.88]	.....	.....	90,549.30
Total cash sales	1,615	129,487.68	.....	.....	331,440.70
Original homestead entries	852	101,351.16	4,503.80	7,060.00	11,563.80
Final homestead entries	358	[50,235.96]	2,141.30	.....	2,141.30
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	239.85	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	4	591.25	.....	7.00	7.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	35	.....	.....	105.00	105.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	263	.....	.....	2,630.00	2,630.00
Valentine scrip filings	2	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	615	.....	.....	1,845.00	1,845.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	4,277.75	4,277.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,757	231,669.94	6,645.10	15,993.75	354,078.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,165.76
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,165.76

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	187	25,861.84			\$46,788.79
Sales of timber and stone lands	26	2,174.17			5,435.41
Sales of mineral lands	7	140.53			720.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	31	[4,677.05]			5,846.32
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	54	151.22			333.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	33	[4,736.35]			9,263.40
Total cash sales	338	28,327.76			68,387.39
Original homestead entries	878	131,647.66	\$8,940.55	\$8,420.00	17,360.55
Final homestead entries	402	[61,290.87]	4,170.39		4,170.39
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	98	14,465.58	392.00	920.00	1,312.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	109	[16,460.46]		436.00	436.00
Commissions erroneously collected on commuted timber-culture entries				6.00	6.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	733	117,406.92		1,465.00	1,465.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4			40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	19			190.00	190.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	450			1,350.00	1,350.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,104.58	1,104.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,087	291,847.92	13,502.94	13,949.58	95,839.91
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					63.55
Incidental expenses					3,280.30
Total					9,343.85

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëemption entry	164	20,400.81			34,948.75
Sales of timber and stone lands	100	14,151.28			35,378.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	71	197.66			310.93
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	49	[6,558.90]			11,813.60
Total cash sales	384	34,749.75			82,451.73
Original homestead entries	1,007	139,604.90	6,819.35	8,925.00	15,744.35
Final homestead entries	175	[24,649.91]	1,454.15		1,454.15
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	440.00	16.00	30.00	46.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	12	[1,520.00]		48.00	48.00
Indian allotments	5	640.86			
Lands entered under the donation act	1	159.76		5.00	5.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	54	8,939.93		106.00	106.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	100			1,000.00	1,000.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	42			126.00	126.00
Preëemption declaratory statements	222			666.00	666.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				725.05	725.05
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,007	184,535.20	8,289.50	11,634.05	102,375.28
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					85.50
Incidental expenses					2,798.70
Total					8,884.20

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc., —Continued.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	313	51,541.54			\$80,120.51
Sales of timber and stone lands.	9	960.00			2,400.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	24	[3,260.01]			4,075.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	18	78.09			122.53
culture and other entries and locations.	9	1,705.80			852.90
Original entries under the desert-land act.					
Homestead entries commuted to cash under	31	[4,325.56]			7,820.38
section 2301, Revised Statutes					
Total cash sales	404	54,285.43			95,391.32
Original homestead entries	228	33,831.07	\$1,900.99	2,175.00	4,075.99
Final homestead entries	107	[16,429.93]	932.43		932.43
Lands entered under the timber-culture	74	10,877.90	296.00	695.00	991.00
laws					
Final entries under the timber-culture	98	[13,528.62]		392.00	392.00
laws	7	1,053.42		13.00	13.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.					
Applications to purchase timber and	9			90.00	90.00
stone lands.	129			387.00	387.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	3			9.00	9.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara-					
tory statements					
Amount received for reducing testimony				435.11	435.11
to writing					
Total of all classes of entries and	1,059	100,047.82	3,129.42	4,196.11	102,716.85
amount received therefrom					
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register					5,633.40
and receiver					265.88
Expense of depositing					1,196.60
Incidental expenses					
Total					7,035.88

WATERVILLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	117	17,511.14			22,308.36
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	200.00			500.00
Sales of mineral lands	8	176.57			895.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash	7	[1,080.00]			1,350.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	39	122.24			157.22
culture, and other entries and locations.	4	568.63			242.91
Original entries under the desert-land act.					
Homestead entries commuted to cash under	33	[4,676.49]			5,848.12
section 2301, Revised Statutes					
Total cash sales	210	18,578.58			31,301.61
Original homestead entries	306	47,541.62	1,969.16	2,970.00	4,939.16
Final homestead entries	37	[5,848.54]	186.00		186.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture	66	10,164.20	264.00	650.00	914.00
laws					
Final entries under the timber-culture	11	[1,760.00]		44.00	44.00
laws					
Commission erroneously collected.					26.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7			70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	3			9.00	9.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone	3			30.00	30.00
lands	2			20.00	20.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	89			267.00	267.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.					
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara-	1			3.00	3.00
tory statements					
Amount received for reducing testimony				348.67	348.67
to writing					
Total of all classes of entries and	735	76,284.40	2,419.16	4,437.67	38,158.44
amount received therefrom					
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register					3,994.60
and receiver					156.80
Expenses of depositing					1,412.60
Incidental expenses					
Total					5,664.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ASHLAND, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	95	24,151.72	.....	.....	\$41,535.80
Change of entry	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	.....
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	103.48	.....	.....	204.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	48	[6,713.56]	.....	.....	15,648.19
Total cash sales	161	24,265.20	.....	.....	57,388.12
Original homestead entries	430	58,546.25	\$2,795.71	\$3,885.00	6,680.71
Final homestead entries	104	[14,670.69]	709.58	.....	709.58
Indian allotments	12	1,033.24	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	3	285.09	.....	5.00	5.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	85	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	30	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	827.11	827.11
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	825	84,129.78	3,505.29	4,947.00	65,840.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451.90
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,451.90

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	50	3,445.78	.....	.....	5,085.41
Act of March 3, 1887	2	46.75	.....	.....	58.48
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	3	35.72	.....	.....	44.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[832.37]	.....	.....	1,040.46
Total cash sales	63	3,528.25	.....	.....	6,228.95
Original homestead entries	207	19,469.90	593.28	1,475.00	2,068.28
Final homestead entries	323	[36,143.55]	1,154.64	.....	1,154.64
Indian allotments	1	8.78	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads.	5	880.60	.....	11.00	11.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	63	.....	.....	126.00	126.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	796.78	796.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	662	23,887.48	1,747.92	2,408.73	10,385.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	3,806.22
Incidental expenses	301.40
Total	4,107.62

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Statement of business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MENASHA, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to preëmption entry	8	800.00	.....	.....	\$1,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	2	1.40	.....	.....	1.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[360.00]	.....	.....	450.00
Total cash sales	14	801.40	.....	.....	1,451.70
Original homestead entries	30	3,271.09	\$81.76	\$240.00	321.76
Final homestead entries	49	[5,007.75]	125.21	.....	125.21
Preëmption declaratory statements	13	.....	.....	26.00	26.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	223.23	223.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	106	4,072.49	206.97	489.22	2,147.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485.24
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	179.99
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665.23

WAUSAU, WIS.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	16	1,293.21	.....	.....	2,435.16
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	35	296.15	.....	.....	370.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,885.25]	.....	.....	2,504.82
Total cash sales	66	1,589.36	.....	.....	5,310.27
Original homestead entries	571	66,070.21	1,737.88	4,770.00	6,507.88
Final homestead entries	188	[19,198.81]	659.93	.....	659.93
Preëmption declaratory statements	49	.....	.....	98.00	98.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	599.53	599.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	875	67,659.57	2,397.81	5,469.53	13,177.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,183.97
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	682.30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,868.57

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BUFFALO, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry ..	54	8,364.86	-----	-----	\$10,456.08
Sales of mineral lands	2	320.80	-----	-----	800.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00	-----	-----	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	8	6.08	-----	-----	7.64
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	42	7,429.98	-----	-----	1,857.63
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	49	[17,262.01]	-----	-----	17,262.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	22	[3,401.44]	-----	-----	4,251.80
Total cash sales	178	16,160.92	-----	-----	35,035.16
Original homestead entries	98	15,567.37	\$585.00	\$975.00	1,560.00
Final homestead entries	70	[11,192.41]	420.00	-----	420.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	12	1,515.88	48.00	100.00	148.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	-----	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	1	-----	-----	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	31	-----	-----	93.00	93.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	88	-----	-----	249.00	249.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	-----	-----	-----	414.66	414.66
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	474	33,404.17	1,053.00	1,845.66	37,933.82
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,524.33
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	304.95
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	852.90
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,682.18

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	7,584.25	-----	-----	18,960.63
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry ..	53	7,615.49	-----	-----	12,174.59
Sales of mineral lands	5	546.21	-----	-----	1,577.50
Sales of coal lands	2	120.00	-----	-----	2,400.00
Supplemental payment	1	-----	-----	-----	2.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	17	70.83	-----	-----	122.94
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	51	9,526.29	-----	-----	3,013.08
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	44	[15,405.51]	-----	-----	18,817.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,994.00]	-----	-----	3,392.50
Total cash sales	187	25,463.07	-----	-----	60,460.52
Original homestead entries	151	22,724.71	1,306.50	1,470.00	2,776.50
Final homestead entries	84	[12,947.89]	766.01	-----	766.01
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	58	8,335.08	232.00	540.00	772.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	-----	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	280	44,811.51	-----	560.00	560.00
State selections	344	55,003.25	-----	688.14	688.14
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	2	-----	-----	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	123	-----	-----	369.00	369.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	74	-----	-----	222.00	222.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	-----	-----	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	-----	-----	-----	508.35	508.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,305	156,497.62	2,304.51	4,384.49	67,149.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	-----	-----	-----	-----	51.83
Incidental expenses	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,811.10
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,862.93

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Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DOUGLAS, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	20	2,068.59			\$3,836.93
Sales of mineral lands	5	800.00			2,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	11	38.01			45.20
Original entries under the desert-land act	18	3,430.48			857.75
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[720.00]			720.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statut. s.	3	[360.00]			450.00
Total cash sales	61	7,335.08			7,909.88
Original homestead entries	78	12,191.08	\$457.15	\$770.00	1,227.15
Final homestead entries	14	[2,287.14]	84.00		84.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	16	2,320.00	64.00	145.00	209.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	58			174.00	174.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	22			66.00	66.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				98.59	98.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	251	21,846.16	605.15	1,266.59	9,781.62
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,780.71
Expenses of depositing					19.50
Incidental expenses					551.40
Total					2,351.61

EVANSTON, WYO

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry	6	840.00			1,300.00
Sales of mineral lands	2	86.32			270.00
Sales of coal lands	11	1,436.33			28,726.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	19	52.31			80.61
Original entries under the desert-land act	19	2,720.00			880.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	12	[3,061.31]			3,221.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[1,201.04]			1,761.04
Total cash sales	75	5,134.96			36,239.56
Original homestead entries	146	22,943.02	1,107.45	1,445.00	2,552.45
Final homestead entries	21	[3,363.01]	191.53		191.53
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	7	824.61	28.00	55.00	83.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	39			114.00	114.00
Preëmption declaratory statements	21			63.00	63.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				196.80	196.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	308	28,902.59	1,326.98	1,873.80	39,440.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,425.54
Expenses of depositing					19.50
Incidental expenses					351.60
Total					3,796.84

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LANDER, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not, included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	1	180.00			\$200.00
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	5	[448.10]			582.84
Sales of coal lands.	1	40.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	5	12.60			15.75
Original entries under the desert-land act.	8	1,358.56			339.64
Final entries under the desert-land act.	4	[560.00]			560.00
Total cash sales.	24	1,571.16			2,098.03
Original homestead entries.	14	2,081.95	\$80.60	\$133.90	214.50
Final homestead entries.	14	[2,185.45]	84.00		84.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	5	600.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
Commissions erroneously collected.				30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	1			3.00	3.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	10			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				35.41	35.41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	68	4,253.11	184.60	272.31	2,554.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					941.66
Expenses of depositing.					320.00
Incidental expenses.					420.90
Total.					1,682.56

SUNDANCE, WYO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	55	8,322.43			10,403.07
Sales of mineral lands.	6	719.70			1,799.25
Timber-culture entries commuted to cash.	2	[316.31]			895.38
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	.64			.80
Final desert.	1	[40.00]			40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.	8	[1,279.66]			1,599.60
Total cash sales.	73	9,042.77			14,238.10
Original homestead entries.	48	7,515.18	282.00	470.00	752.00
Final homestead entries.	26	[4,134.98]	156.00		156.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.	7	1,000.00	28.00	65.00	93.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Agricultural College scrip.	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.	12			120.00	120.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.	126			378.00	378.00
Preëmption declaratory statements.	87			261.00	261.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				314.52	314.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.	382	17,717.95	466.00	1,619.52	16,323.62
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.					2,539.11
Expenses of depositing.					101.60
Incidental expenses.					517.05
Total.					3,157.85

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Statement of the business transacted in the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

ILLINOIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	2	57.75	.....	.....	\$72.37
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	23.71	.....	.....	616.46
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	1	10.78	.....	.....	13.48
Total cash sales.....	4	92.24	.....	.....	702.31
Original homestead entries.....	6	423.86	\$10.59	\$40.00	50.59
Final homestead entries.....	2	[125.04]	4.00	.....	4.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	12	516.10	14.59	40.00	756.90

INDIANA.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	1	3.10	.....	.....	3.90
Total cash sales.....	1	3.10	.....	.....	3.90
Preëmption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2	3.10	.....	2.00	5.90

OHIO.

Sales of land subject to preëmption entry.	1	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Total cash sales.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Original homestead entries.....	2	195.00	4.88	15.00	19.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3	275.00	4.88	15.00	119.88

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, the areas, and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land, and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.				Final homestead entries.			
	En-tries.	Acres.	Com-mis-sions.	Fees.	Total fees and com-missions.	En-tries.	Acres.	Com-mis-sions.
Alabama	3, 075	328, 091. 42	\$8, 208. 28	\$23, 260. 00	\$31, 468. 28	1, 696	[202, 175. 98]	\$5, 082. 98
Arizona	242	34, 881. 00	1, 601. 35	2, 260. 00	3, 861. 35	126	[18, 737. 12]	800. 51
Arkansas	2, 712	305, 468. 35	7, 876. 23	21, 135. 00	29, 011. 23	1, 436	[168, 132. 36]	4, 334. 96
California	2, 868	411, 119. 64	20, 315. 46	27, 155. 00	47, 470. 46	1, 497	[221, 258. 59]	11, 250. 61
Colorado	1, 876	289, 015. 86	11, 896. 82	18, 545. 00	30, 441. 82	837	[126, 817. 26]	6, 022. 97
Florida	980	123, 970. 00	3, 109. 21	8, 340. 00	11, 449. 21	1, 021	[127, 292. 52]	3, 296. 86
Idaho	828	121, 719. 66	4, 750. 44	7, 790. 00	12, 540. 44	440	[68, 164. 06]	2, 627. 27
Illinois	6	423. 86	10. 59	40. 00	50. 59	2	[125. 04]	4. 00
Iowa	44	3, 166. 82	152. 46	260. 00	412. 46	20	[2, 047. 72]	88. 19
Kansas	1, 065	162, 898. 84	5, 698. 16	10, 180. 00	15, 878. 16	3, 813	[588, 808. 82]	20, 845. 49
Louisiana	1, 277	157, 904. 42	4, 686. 63	10, 895. 00	15, 581. 63	531	[73, 511. 11]	1, 989. 75
Michigan	1, 559	75, 495. 06	934. 89	4, 995. 00	6, 929. 89	274	[34, 970. 19]	1, 898. 28
Minnesota	1, 717	220, 734. 48	8, 020. 23	14, 920. 00	22, 940. 23	1, 178	[156, 481. 19]	6, 249. 88
Mississippi	2, 019	237, 739. 22	5, 961. 00	16, 530. 00	22, 491. 00	1, 210	[145, 435. 70]	3, 640. 00
Missouri	1, 785	186, 377. 04	4, 985. 48	13, 280. 00	18, 265. 48	1, 518	[183, 735. 24]	4, 784. 54
Montana	1, 795	119, 215. 76	6, 189. 82	7, 550. 00	13, 739. 82	351	[153, 827. 12]	3, 026. 87
Nebraska	1, 969	288, 480. 19	8, 466. 87	18, 440. 00	26, 906. 87	3, 918	[611, 116. 59]	19, 546. 50
Nevada	20	2, 960. 35	125. 25	195. 00	320. 25	13	[1, 790. 53]	78. 50
New Mexico	524	78, 049. 19	3, 020. 83	5, 008. 00	8, 028. 83	241	[95, 484. 01]	1, 418. 79
North Dakota	1, 134	173, 236. 51	6, 139. 41	11, 010. 00	17, 149. 41	1, 542	[240, 524. 59]	8, 795. 06
Ohio	2	195. 00	4. 88	15. 00	19. 88	1	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1, 964	294, 786. 14	7, 377. 21	18, 765. 00	26, 142. 21	105	[16, 200. 32]	405. 06
Oregon	2, 518	369, 247. 34	16, 042. 64	23, 675. 00	39, 717. 64	1, 087	[165, 841. 24]	7, 394. 12
South Dakota	1, 579	237, 531. 76	6, 127. 35	15, 165. 00	21, 292. 35	2, 429	[376, 968. 37]	1, 638. 56
Utah	1, 373	51, 458. 11	2, 438. 58	3, 340. 00	5, 778. 58	242	[187, 750. 10]	1, 516. 49
Washington	3, 898	535, 746. 94	28, 267. 90	35, 028. 01	64, 295. 91	1, 268	[185, 704. 32]	10, 654. 55
Wisconsin	1, 238	147, 357. 45	5, 208. 63	10, 370. 00	15, 578. 63	664	[75, 020. 80]	2, 649. 36
Wyoming	535	83, 023. 31	3, 818. 70	5, 263. 90	9, 082. 60	229	[36, 060. 88]	1, 701. 64
Total	37, 602	5, 040, 393. 72	183, 435. 30	333, 409. 91	516, 845. 21	27, 686	[3, 954, 587. 77]	138, 190. 32

States and Ter- ritories.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.					Final timber-culture entries.		
	En- tries.	Acres.	Register and re- ceivers' fees.	Gov- ern- ment fees.	Total fees.	En- tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona	54	7, 544. 50	\$216	\$485	\$701	2	240. 57	\$8. 00
California	368	52, 653. 56	1, 472	3, 415	4, 887	16	1, 518. 82	48. 00
Colorado	644	96, 932. 90	2, 576	6, 190	8, 766	38	4, 700. 32	160. 00
Idaho	177	23, 862. 53	704	1, 555	2, 259	29	3, 817. 25	118. 50
Iowa	19	1, 455. 92	76	115	191	32	2, 476. 80	128. 00
Kansas	1, 152	176, 625. 32	4, 608	11, 145	15, 753	545	72, 907. 74	2, 165. 03
Louisiana	11	1, 564. 76	44	105	149			
Minnesota	291	26, 544. 57	804	1, 745	2, 549	379	48, 465. 11	1, 516. 00
Montana	213	28, 979. 40	852	1, 890	2, 742	3	400. 00	14. 00
Nebraska	1, 260	193, 180. 23	5, 040	12, 180	17, 220	872	126, 742. 55	3, 486. 91
New Mexico	97	14, 849. 66	388	840	1, 228	2	239. 80	8. 00
North Dakota	656	101, 349. 39	2, 624	6, 410	9, 034	243	38, 187. 37	972. 00
Oregon	197	28, 561. 40	788	1, 850	2, 638	108	16, 616. 81	432. 00
South Dakota	945	145, 062. 58	3, 780	9, 235	13, 015	1, 573	242, 563. 34	6, 285. 93
Utah	69	8, 079. 69	276	545	821	1	80. 00	4. 00
Washington	310	46, 564. 40	1, 240	2, 970	4, 210	280	33, 269. 08	920. 00
Wyoming	105	14, 595. 57	420	945	1, 365	1	160. 00	4. 00
Total	6, 478	969, 006. 38	25, 908	61, 720	87, 628	4, 074	592, 385. 66	16, 220. 87

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Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural-college scrip.			Lands entered with private land scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama	4	400.00	\$10						
California	75	[2,359.18] 6,520.00	232	1	160.00	\$4	48	2,059.83	
Colorado	59	[800.00] 4,417.49	178				20	[160.00] 1,759.34	
Florida	2	240.00	6						
Idaho	1	160.00	4						
Iowa	1	[120.00]	3						
Kansas	8	[80.00] 880.00	30						
Louisiana	1	[159.72] 943.25	4						
Michigan	51	5,555.56	166						
Minnesota	2	160.00	8						
Mississippi	1	[50.00]	2						
Missouri	5	360.00	9						
Montana	1	120.00	3						
Nebraska	4	[200.00] [120.00] 479.81	13				9	720.00	
New Mexico	4	280.00	15						
North Dakota	2	280.00	7						
Oklahoma	2	[157.02] 554.13	4	1	160.00	4			
Oregon	5	320.00	14						
South Dakota	2	320.00	8						
Washington	6	599.85	19	1	160.00	4			
Wyoming	2	320.00	8	1	160.00	4			
Total	238	[5,019.15] 21,685.84	743	4	640.00	16	77	[160.00] 4,539.17	

States and Territories.	Locations of Valentine scrip.			Locations of Arrelano scrip.			Locations of Sioux half-breed scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona	2	80	\$2						
California				24	3,448.62				
Michigan							1	40	
Minnesota							2	315.95	
Montana	4	160	3						
New Mexico							8	680	
Total	6	240	5	24	3,448.62		11	1,035.95	

States and Territories.	Locations of Chippewa half-breed scrip.			Locations of Israel Dodge scrip.			Locations of Supreme Court scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Nebraska							1	40.00	\$1.00
New Mexico				2	80.00				
North Dakota	1	160.00							
Total	1	160.00		2	80.00		1	40.00	1.00

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Locations of surveyors general scrip.			Railroad selections.			State selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arizona.....				1,659	263,923.46	\$3,300.00			
Arkansas.....				61	9,848.37	122.00			
California.....				1,604	255,822.61	3,204.93			
Colorado.....				707	113,176.68	1,414.00			
Florida.....				89	14,747.40	178.00			
Idaho.....				4	681.55	8.00	34	5,279.27	\$66.50
Iowa.....				2	80.00	4.00			
Kansas.....				1	40.00	1.00			
Minnesota.....				156	24,967.07	312.00			
Montana.....				1,403	224,765.10	2,804.93			
Nebraska.....				2,260	361,621.44	4,519.66	1	160.00	2.00
Nevada.....				80	12,690.62	158.64	320	48,990.54	640.00
New Mexico.....				1,152	184,255.12	2,304.00			
North Dakota.....				529	84,667.07	1,058.30			
Oregon.....				201	32,116.15	401.55			
South Dakota.....	\$1	40.00	\$1						
Utah.....				569	90,991.98	1,136.00			
Washington.....				856	137,200.87	1,708.00			
Wisconsin.....				8	1,165.69	16.00			
Wyoming.....				280	44,811.51	560.00			
Total.....	1	40.00	1	11,612	1,857,572.69	23,209.01	355	54,429.81	708.50

States and Territories.	School indemnity selections.			Swamp indemnity selections.			Indian allotments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
California.....	128	18,599.14	\$256.00				35	5,211.97	
Louisiana.....	82	13,155.96	164.44						
Minnesota.....							40	3,440.00	
Missouri.....				9	840.00	\$10.50			
Montana.....							29	3,384.44	
Nevada.....							1	160.00	
North Dakota.....							3	482.43	
Oregon.....	108	16,256.65	231.68				3	483.50	
South Dakota.....	80	16,120.00	160.00				331	102,640.82	
Washington.....							5	640.86	
Wisconsin.....							13	1,041.97	
Wyoming.....	344	55,003.25	688.14						
Total.....	742	119,135.00	1,500.26	9	840.00	10.50	480	117,485.99	

States and Territories.	Donation claims.			Original swamp selections.			Excess fees and commissions collected.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arkansas.....					1,102.53				
Colorado.....									\$5.00
Florida.....					4,873.79				
Kansas.....									15.84
Minnesota.....					6,003.80				17.14
Nebraska.....									18.93
North Dakota.....									193.37
Oregon.....					8,598.63				22.00
Washington.....	1	159.76	\$5.00						32.00
Wisconsin.....					2,588.25				
Wyoming.....									30.00
Total.....	1	159.76	5.00		23,167.00				329.28

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Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Act Sept. 4, 1841.			Act June 22, 1861.			Total miscellaneous entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama							4,775	328,491.42	\$36,511.26
Arizona							2,076	306,428.96	8,672.86
Arkansas							4,209	316,419.25	33,468.19
California							6,664	755,596.37	87,353.00
Colorado							4,181	505,302.27	46,987.79
Florida							2,092	143,831.19	14,930.07
Idaho							1,513	151,708.01	17,623.71
Illinois							8	423.86	54.59
Iowa							118	4,702.74	826.65
Kansas							6,584	340,444.16	54,188.52
Louisiana			\$13.00				1,902	172,625.14	17,901.82
Michigan							885	81,090.62	7,994.17
Minnesota							3,675	282,166.87	33,592.26
Mississippi							3,230	237,739.22	26,133.00
Missouri							3,817	187,577.04	23,069.52
Montana							2,799	376,624.70	22,333.62
Nebraska				1	40.00	\$1.00	10,295	844,561.86	71,660.87
Nevada							434	64,801.51	1,195.39
New Mexico							2,030	278,393.78	13,102.62
North Dakota							4,110	360,175.40	37,269.14
Ohio							2	195.00	19.88
Oklahoma							2,071	294,786.14	26,551.87
Oregon							4,228	435,977.80	50,854.99
South Dakota							6,940	502,315.16	50,400.87
Utah							1,254	150,629.78	9,256.07
Washington							6,573	721,072.68	81,846.46
Wisconsin							1,923	152,153.36	18,243.99
Wyoming							1,497	197,913.64	13,443.28
Total			13.00	1	40.00	1.00	89,385	8,214,140.93	785,426.45

States and Territories.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							49	4,719.91	\$5,000.09
Arizona							69	9,459.52	12,924.42
Arkansas							9	720.00	900.00
California				1	17.28	\$43.20	1,296	179,332.93	247,414.31
Colorado							918	134,243.87	179,842.64
Florida							24	2,376.51	2,970.64
Idaho							356	45,058.78	58,384.21
Illinois				1	23.71	616.46	2	57.75	72.37
Indiana							1	3.10	3.90
Iowa	1	80.00	\$100.00				2	162.42	256.05
Kansas				3	83.00	107.50	255	35,689.41	48,367.97
Louisiana							13	1,382.09	1,727.54
Michigan	31	3,876.42	6,285.49	26	6.61	6,661.26	239	31,487.73	39,359.70
Minnesota				3	94.00	117.50	318	40,682.66	57,486.88
Mississippi	1	163.39	204.24	1	40.07	50.09			
Missouri	288	19,206.04	24,107.65				8	477.29	596.62
Montana							498	73,068.80	103,361.88
Nebraska	1	40.50	50.00				645	93,207.19	120,321.36
New Mexico							210	30,248.98	37,812.07
North Dakota							365	55,180.00	72,508.78
Ohio							1	80.00	100.00
Oregon							1,555	240,947.12	406,026.51
South Dakota	1	5.40	6.75				598	85,617.10	107,204.01
Utah							150	19,053.10	27,692.07
Washington				15	40.32	758.22	1,864	250,144.97	379,217.83
Wisconsin							169	29,700.71	50,056.37
Wyoming	1	7,584.25	18,960.63				189	28,371.87	38,370.67
Total	324	30,955.50	49,714.76	50	304.99	8,354.23	9,803	1,391,413.31	1,998,881.89

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska				11	551.57	\$2,307.50			
Arizona				32	573.43	2,945.00	138	36,655.02	\$9,163.76
California	789	111,856.25	\$279,641.02	118	6,148.12	13,729.13	133	31,616.58	10,583.56
Colorado				458	8,447.99	35,532.20	28	5,216.99	1,484.24
Idaho				37	896.09	3,951.06	592	147,451.41	36,883.40
Louisiana							3	88.72	36.70
Montana				273	7,654.44	31,175.00	275	64,744.63	18,568.41
Nevada				41	873.95	4,460.00	1	80.00	20.00
New Mexico				4	391.93	2,020.00	140	33,474.20	8,523.81
Oregon	548	80,359.97	200,891.41	24	294.41	1,105.00	39	8,115.60	2,028.90
South Dakota				74	1,301.96	4,785.00			
Utah				103	3,442.51	14,382.50	245	43,305.62	12,609.88
Washington	512	67,697.30	169,243.55	22	642.72	2,867.50	33	5,218.41	2,567.67
Wyoming				20	2,472.23	6,446.75	138	24,465.31	6,948.10
Total	1,849	259,913.55	649,775.98	1,217	33,691.35	130,706.64	1,765	400,432.49	109,408.41

States and Territories.	Final entries under the desert land act.			Homestead entries com-muted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries com-muted under 2d section act June 15, 1890.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				150	[16,295.12]	\$20,369.35	17	[1,438.70]	\$1,650.93
Arizona	80	[28,820.86]	\$23,306.65	39	[5,876.94]	6,821.17			
Arkansas				42	[3,980.87]	4,976.18			
California	76	[25,328.21]	29,816.90	406	[57,607.13]	82,113.84			
Colorado				335	[49,880.17]	69,237.33	1	[160.00]	184.00
Florida				89	[10,595.79]	13,244.77			
Idaho	119	[28,996.86]	28,997.37	89	[12,932.12]	16,568.93			
Iowa				1	[40.96]	102.40			
Kansas				88	[12,927.41]	17,333.36	1	[123.07]	140.76
Louisiana				62	[8,958.01]	11,845.12	7	[1,045.96]	1,218.62
Michigan				203	[29,360.00]	38,058.93			
Minnesota				151	[19,477.93]	26,580.67	1	[80.00]	100.00
Mississippi				38	[4,830.15]	6,025.14	1	[39.94]	42.93
Missouri				23	[1,785.92]	2,481.27			
Montana	127	[37,866.13]	38,707.32	119	[17,713.93]	23,027.15	1	[40.00]	93.50
Nebraska				318	[47,019.03]	60,420.35			
Nevada	1	[40.00]	40.00						
New Mexico	39	[18,258.38]	18,258.38	18	[2,478.86]	3,098.58			
North Dakota				83	[12,190.02]	16,038.79			
Oklahoma				376	[53,700.63]	69,625.83			
Oregon	22	[4,430.30]	4,430.30	215	[32,291.37]	41,072.07			
South Dakota				130	[18,910.99]	23,638.76			
Utah	76	[17,112.80]	17,873.99	44	[5,553.14]	8,466.43			
Washington	4	[368.44]	568.44	770	[102,876.51]	153,165.77			
Wisconsin				75	[9,291.18]	19,643.47			
Wyoming	114	[37,048.83]	40,620.40	53	[8,236.14]	11,454.94			
Total	657	[198,270.81]	202,419.75	3,916	[546,802.34]	746,005.60	29	[2,927.67]	3,425.74

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Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

In the area of commuted homesteads final homesteads, and dual desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Timber-culture entries commuted to cash under act March 3, 1891.			Sales of coal lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	696	726.45	\$910.78						
Arizona.....	12	14.14	18.60						
Arkansas.....	135	519.32	666.24						
California.....	307	{ 570.08 }	{ 3,385.00 }	7	[999.98]	\$1,248.75	2	200.00	\$2,000.00
Colorado.....	211	730.93	969.39	39	[5,759.92]	7,199.90	9	1,313.53	23,070.75
Florida.....	383	364.01	457.71						
Idaho.....	56	192.86	241.33	8	[1,244.17]	1,555.25	1	80.00	800.00
Illinois.....	1	10.78	13.48						
Iowa.....				1	[68.72]	85.90			
Kansas.....	141	314.28	620.04	46	[6,572.27]	8,201.03			
Louisiana.....	491	1,283.00	1,710.37						
Michigan.....	19	92.83	116.04						
Minnesota.....	153	775.43	1,244.27	37	[4,706.17]	5,882.72			
Mississippi.....	550	786.80	983.85						
Missouri.....	60	349.36	444.33						
Montana.....	50	150.32	291.91	2	[320.00]	400.00	5	797.46	14,374.00
Nebraska.....	256	644.49	950.74	110	[17,219.79]	21,524.74			
Nevada.....	1	2.32	3.75						
New Mexico.....	35	110.57	138.43				4	570.90	6,509.00
North Dakota.....	100	304.64	536.90	50	[9,135.25]	11,419.07			
Oklahoma.....	142	426.66	533.83						
Oregon.....	209	817.10	1,139.83	5	[800.00]	1,000.00			
South Dakota.....	185	537.11	677.99	74	[10,803.52]	13,504.41			
Utah.....	29	{ [13.91] }	{ 35.96 }	3	[480.00]	600.00	10	1,401.96	20,048.90
Washington.....	272	933.90	1,726.27	62	[9,017.06]	11,271.32	15	2,067.15	34,666.50
Wisconsin.....	57	436.75	620.77						
Wyoming.....	61	178.47	272.94	7	[762.41]	978.02	15	1,636.33	31,926.60
Total.....	4,612	{ 583.99 }	{ 18,690.15 }	460	67,878.26	84,871.11	61	8,067.33	133,399.35

States and Territories.	Sales of Lassen county desert lands.			Sales of townsites.			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California.....	2	719.89	\$899.86						
Colorado.....				1	.96	\$1.21			
Oklahoma.....				14	{ [785.66] }	{ 5,645.21 }			
Oregon.....					1,680.89		23		\$380.00
Utah.....				1	80.00	100.00			
Total.....	2	719.89	899.86	16	{ [785.66] }	{ 5,746.42 }	23		380.00

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of university lands.			Supplemental payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							8	[60.00] 64.36	\$690.48
Arkansas							4	[80.00] 9.00	196.25
California				1	40.00	\$50.00	60	[6,730.19] 2,018.77	12,838.42
Colorado							1	.48	.60
Florida							5	[259.89]	198.94
Idaho									1.15
Kansas							3	[80.00] 10.50	115.00
Louisiana	12	669.81	\$935.10				6	[203.98] 254.63	267.35
Minnesota							8	16.80	543.16
Mississippi							1	[41.08]	82.16
Missouri							1		7.00
Nebraska									1.45
Nevada								2.65	3.32
South Dakota							7	[1.54] 102.44	337.47
Washington							1		36.00
Wyoming							1		2.20
Total	12	669.81	935.10	1	40.00	50.00	106	[7,456.63] 2,479.63	15,320.95

States and Territories.	Competitive bids.			Graduation act.			Private substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Missouri				1	[80.00]	\$40.00	1	[160.00]	\$200.00
Nebraska	1	20.10	\$21.10						
Total	1	21.10	21.10	1	[80.00]	40.00	1	[160.00]	200.00

States and Territories.	Act July 23, 1866.			Act Mar. 3, 1877.			Act Oct. 1, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	2	154.88	\$193.60						
Minnesota							14	[821.37]	\$900.00
Wisconsin				2	46.75	\$58.43			
Total	2	154.88	193.60	2	46.75	58.43	14	[821.37]	600.00

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Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Change of entry.			Total cash sales.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount re-ceived.
Alabama				920	5,510.72	\$29,521.63
Alaska				11	551.57	2,307.50
Arizona				370	46,702.11	55,179.60
Arkansas	1			191	1,248.32	6,738.67
California				3,200	333,784.43	688,942.59
Colorado				2,001	149,954.75	317,622.26
Florida				501	2,740.52	16,872.06
Idaho				1,258	193,679.14	147,357.70
Illinois				4	92.24	702.31
Indiana				1	3.10	3.90
Iowa				5	242.42	544.35
Kansas				537	36,127.19	74,885.66
Louisiana	4	[933.45]		598	3,678.25	17,735.80
Michigan				518	35,463.59	90,481.42
Minnesota				685	41,568.89	92,558.20
Mississippi				592	990.26	7,388.41
Missouri				382	20,032.69	27,876.87
Montana				1,860	146,355.65	230,599.77
Nebraska				1,331	93,912.78	203,289.74
Nevada				44	958.92	4,527.07
New Mexico				470	64,796.58	76,365.27
North Dakota				607	55,484.64	100,501.54
Ohio				1	80.00	100.00
Oklahoma				532	2,087.55	75,804.87
Oregon				2,620	330,534.20	658,074.02
South Dakota				1,069	87,564.01	150,154.39
Utah				660	67,309.32	101,809.11
Washington				3,570	326,744.77	755,892.07
Wisconsin	1	[160.00]		304	30,184.21	70,379.04
Wyoming				598	64,707.96	155,981.25
Total	6	[1,093.45]		24,930	2,143,090.78	4,160,099.70

States and Terri- tories.	Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coalfilings.		Valentine scrip filings.		Lassen county desert fil- ings.		Mineral appli- cations.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama	281	\$562										
Alaska											14	\$140
Arizona	191	573	2	\$6	27	\$81	1	\$1			27	270
Arkansas	298	596	5	10								
California	1,769	5,307	21	63	52	156	1		356	\$1,068	109	1,096
Colorado	1,883	5,649	49	147	676	2,028					488	4,880
Florida	83	166										
Idaho	542	1,626	1	3	6	18					63	630
Indiana	1	2										
Iowa	2	4										
Kansas	387	774	16	32								
Louisiana	60	120										
Michigan	402	804	1	2								
Minnesota	1,093	2,170	3	6								
Mississippi	1	2										
Missouri	377	754	7	14								
Montana	541	1,623	6	18	77	231					297	2,970
Nebraska	889	1,778	29	58								
Nevada	3	9	1	3							31	310
New Mexico	278	834	1	3	72	216					21	210
North Dakota	700	1,400	1	2	3	6						
Oklahoma			32	64								
Oregon	1,641	4,921	14	42	76	228					8	80
South Dakota	887	1,734	18	36	15	30					113	1,130
Utah	226	478	45	135							134	1,340
Washington	1,800	5,400	17	51	112	336	2	2			20	200
Wisconsin	210	420	31	62								
Wyoming	297	891	3	9	377	1,131					15	150
Total	14,822	38,797	303	766	1,493	4,461	4	3	356	1,068	1,340	13,400

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Mineral protests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Indian filings.		Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Townsite filings.		Total miscellaneous filings and fees.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees		No.	Fees.	Filings.	Amount.
Alabama							\$1,804.05			281	\$2,366.05
Alaska	3	\$30								17	170.00
Arizona	1	10					886.61			249	1,827.61
Arkansas							2,255.36			308	2,861.36
California	26	260	788	\$7,880			7,395.74			3,122	23,219.74
Colorado	44	440			15	\$45	6,515.83			3,155	19,704.83
Florida							759.03			83	925.03
Idaho	4	40					1,997.19			616	4,314.19
Indiana										1	2.00
Iowa							1,935.58			2	1,939.58
Kansas					43	86	5,119.96			446	6,011.98
Louisiana							682.62			60	802.62
Michigan							1,234.71			408	2,040.71
Minnesota					15	30	3,359.65			1,111	5,565.65
Mississippi							2,176.80			1	2,178.80
Missouri							2,294.99			384	3,062.99
Montana	63	630					1,466.83			984	6,938.83
Nebraska					2	4	6,094.06			920	7,934.06
Nevada	7	70					68.21			42	460.21
New Mexico	1	10					1,765.87	1	\$3	374	3,041.87
North Dakota							2,094.54			704	3,502.54
Oklahoma							7,267.14	2	4	84	7,325.14
Oregon	1	10	548	5,480			5,410.35			2,288	16,171.35
South Dakota	21	210			5	10	4,879.15	1	2	1,040	8,031.15
Utah	40	400					575.60			445	3,128.60
Washington	2	20	503	5,030			8,258.39			2,456	19,297.39
Wisconsin							2,446.59			241	2,928.59
Wyoming	1	10					1,568.33			693	3,756.33
Total	214	2,140	1,839	18,390	80	175	80,303.20	4	9	20,455	158,512.20

Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.

Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.

States and Territories.	Entries.			Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total expenses.
Alabama	5,976	334,002.14	\$68,398.94	\$12,000.00	\$5,137.28	\$17,173.08
Alaska	28	551.57	2,477.50			
Arizona	2,695	353,131.07	65,680.07	10,858.02	2,941.97	14,017.14
Arkansas	4,703	317,667.57	43,068.22	18,058.89	4,525.18	22,813.57
California	42,986	1,089,379.80	779,515.33	50,590.52	16,973.23	68,714.79
Colorado	9,337	655,257.02	384,214.88	54,261.74	20,824.56	75,424.35
Florida	2,676	146,571.71	32,727.16	6,000.00	4,217.10	10,229.95
Idaho	3,387	345,382.15	169,295.60	19,562.15	1,991.60	21,775.12
Illinois	12	516.10	756.90			
Indiana	2	3.10	5.90			
Iowa	125	4,945.16	8,310.58	3,402.12	847.45	8,751.02
Kansas	7,567	376,571.35	135,086.16	34,081.98	16,789.81	50,952.95
Louisiana	2,560	176,303.39	36,440.24	9,782.34	4,224.25	14,008.99
Michigan	1,906	116,554.21	100,516.30	8,253.14	2,904.84	11,165.48
Minnesota	5,471	323,734.76	131,716.10	26,038.27	7,761.62	33,850.54
Mississippi	3,623	238,729.48	35,700.21	5,269.40	5,983.92	11,263.62
Missouri	4,083	207,609.73	54,009.38	13,581.56	3,014.30	16,622.26
Montana	5,133	522,980.35	259,872.22	20,795.22	5,451.79	26,346.36
Nebraska	12,546	938,474.64	282,884.67	55,443.16	16,683.30	72,525.71
Nevada	520	65,760.43	6,182.67	3,548.16	943.10	4,526.56
New Mexico	2,874	343,190.36	92,509.76	15,678.51	3,389.07	19,502.08
North Dakota	5,421	415,660.04	141,215.22	22,016.90	7,079.16	29,172.31
Ohio	8	275.00	119.88			
Oklahoma	2,637	296,873.69	109,681.88	16,792.41	9,652.74	26,536.55
Oregon	9,136	786,512.00	725,100.36	32,939.73	11,134.13	44,404.71
South Dakota	9,049	589,879.17	208,586.41	39,222.30	16,173.74	55,697.89
Utah	2,359	217,939.10	114,193.78	6,000.00	4,633.62	10,633.62
Washington	12,609	1,047,817.45	857,035.92	38,128.00	18,092.46	56,885.19
Wisconsin	4,468	182,337.57	91,551.62	15,475.43	1,615.59	17,098.32
Wyoming	2,788	262,621.60	173,183.86	18,211.35	4,505.15	23,533.96
Total	134,770	10,357,231.71	5,105,037.72	555,936.30	196,990.96	758,206.59

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Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Cont'd.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the general aggregate.]

Sales of Indian lands.	Entries.	Acres.	Cash receipts.
<i>Cherokee school lands.</i>			
Alabama:			
Huntsville	43	2,869.61	\$3,587.10
<i>Ute Indian lands.</i>			
Colorado:			
Glenwood Springs.....	295	42,473.04	81,133.72
Gunnison	24	2,098.86	6,141.74
Montrose	171	28,322.14	30,854.88
Total	490	67,894.04	118,134.34
<i>Sioux Indian lands.</i>			
Minnesota:			
Marshall	16	1,003.95	1,342.69
South Dakota:			
Chamberlain	1	134.94	168.68
Watertown	12	720.94	1,517.50
Total	29	1,859.83	3,028.87
<i>Osage trust and diminished reserve.</i>			
Kansas:			
Garden City	13	1,561.69	10,210.87
Larned	25	3,949.72	32,266.06
Topeka	9	1,053.86	3,700.33
Total	47	6,565.27	46,177.66
<i>Kansas trust and diminished reserve.</i>			
Kansas:			
Topeka	7	881.92	1,242.05
<i>New York Indian lands.</i>			
Kansas:			
Topeka	56	6,545.26	16,363.15
<i>Miami Indian lands.</i>			
Kansas:			
Topeka	1	40.00	120.00
<i>Absentee Shawnee Indian lands.</i>			
Kansas:			
Topeka	3	440.00	1,100.00
<i>Pawnee Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:			
Grand Island			9,144.84
<i>Otoe and Missouri Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:			
Lincoln			7,503.03
<i>Omaha Indian lands.</i>			
Nebraska:			
Nelligh	1	120.00	31,367.76
<i>Umatilla Indian lands.</i>			
Oregon:			
La Grande (Pendleton town lots)			143.30
La Grande	251	33,252.68	80,421.12
Total	251	33,252.68	80,564.42

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Alabama	43	2,869.61	3,587.10
Colorado	490	67,894.04	118,134.34
Kansas	114	14,472.45	65,003.06
Minnesota	16	1,003.95	1,342.69
Nebraska	1	120.00	48,015.63
Oregon	251	33,252.68	80,564.42
South Dakota	13	865.88	1,686.18
Total	928	120,468.61	318,333.42

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following business :

- (1) Mineral and coal entries.
 - (2) Contests between mineral claimants.
 - (3) All other contests coming before the office where the mineral character of the land is involved.
 - (4) Quasi contests.
 - (5) Agricultural entries, involving the mineral character of the land.
 - (6) Railroad lists referred to this division for examination, involving the mineral character of the land.
 - (7) Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims, and on all mineral and coal lands which may have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural land.
 - (8) Preparing certified copies of papers, plats, and records.
 - (9) Correspondence.
 - (10) Miscellaneous matters, *e. g.*, relinquishments, and requests by registers and receivers and surveyors-general for instructions in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands.
 - (11) The preparation and recording of all mineral and coal patents.
- The average number of clerks in the division for the year has been 26+. The average for year ending June 30, 1891, was 23+.
- Two thousand and eighteen mineral and coal patents have been issued, an increase of 23+ per cent from the previous year.
- Eighty-two contest cases were finally disposed of, as against 92 for the previous year.
- One hundred and thirty-seven contest cases were considered, as against 265 for the previous year.
- Two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven current mineral and coal entries were examined, an increase of over 41 per cent.
- One thousand four hundred and twelve suspended entries were re-examined, as against 1,958 for the previous year.
- Of railroad selections examinations were made as to the mineral character of 7,003,050 acres.
- One thousand four hundred and thirty-three coal declaratory statements were canceled during the year.
- The work on *ex parte* mineral entries is in arrears about nine months, a gain of twenty-one months since last report, July 1, 1890.
- The examination of coal entries is up to date.
- The work on contest cases and quasi contests is in arrears about two months.
- The work on connected diagrams is up to date.
- Lists of railroad selections, involving 4,247,894.25 acres, remain suspended.

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The following statement shows the quantity of lands sold and the number of entries, filings, etc., made under the mining and coal land laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 :

Mineral lands and mill-sites sold	acres..	35, 072. 39
Coal lands sold	do.....	9, 625. 63
Total.....		44, 698. 22
Mineral entries made.....		1, 248
Mineral applications filed		1, 370
Adverse claims filed		216
Coal entries made		72
Coal filings made		1, 923
Mineral contests received		64
Quasi contests received		116

The work done during the fiscal year is shown as follows :

Mineral patents issued, including necessary plats of surveys.....	1, 792
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in the above patents	2, 260
Coal patents issued	226
Mineral and coal patents recorded, including necessary plats of surveys	2, 018
Pages of patent record made, including plats of survey	7, 651
Mineral and coal entries approved but not patented	227
Current mineral and coal entries examined	2, 337
Suspended mineral and coal entries reexamined	1, 412
Total mineral and coal entries examined or reexamined	3, 749
Coal declaratory statements canceled	1, 433
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined	513
Contest cases considered and decisions rendered subject to appeal	55
Contest cases considered and finally disposed of	82
Total number of contests considered	137
Railroad selections disposed of	acres.. 7, 003, 050. 39
Letters received and docketed	7, 827
Letters written	6, 709
Pages of official copy written	2, 191
Pages of certified copy written	2, 243

The 1,792 mineral and 226 coal land patents issued during the year, the latter covering coal fields aggregating 31,728.65 acres, are for lands within the States and Territories given in the table below :

States and Territories.	Coal land.	Area.	Mineral and mill site.
Alaska.....			6
Arizona.....			36
California.....	3	480. 00	233
Colorado.....	103	13, 885. 65	952
Idaho.....			62
Montana.....	21	3, 497. 36	142
Nevada.....			85
New Mexico.....	7	849. 85	70
Oregon.....			23
South Dakota.....			49
Utah.....	16	2, 393. 81	124
Washington.....	29	3, 963. 89	
Wyoming.....	47	6, 658. 09	10
Total.....	226	31, 728. 65	1, 792

The condition of the work at the close of the fiscal year is as follows :

Mineral and coal entries unexamined	2, 310
Mineral and coal entries examined and in the suspended files	2, 281
Mineral contests in files and not finally disposed of	136
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, unexamined	40
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined and in suspended files	110
<hr/>	
Lists of railroad selections, involving 4,247,894.25 acres, suspended.	
Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries pending July 1, 1890	5, 571
Mineral and mill-site entries received during the year	1, 248
Coal entries received during the year	72
<hr/>	
Total	6, 891
(In entries received are included all entries made).	
Mineral and mill-site entries examined and patented during the year	1, 792
Coal entries examined and patented during the year	226
Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries approved but not patented	227
Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries canceled during the year	55
Total mineral and mill-site entries pending June 30, 1891	4, 493
Total coal entries pending June 30, 1891	

Mineral and coal entries for each State and Territory pending, examined and suspended and unexamined, June 30, 1891, are shown by the following table :

States and Territories.	Examined and suspended,		Unexamined.	
	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.
Alabama	2			
Alaska		12		
Arizona		93		55
Arkansas		4		1
California	3	293		214
Colorado	20	1, 041	20	994
Idaho		106	1	59
Montana	6	141	25	410
Nevada		65		60
New Mexico	9	133	2	88
Oregon		25		10
South Dakota		70		101
Utah	3	197		168
Washington	13	21	38	33
Wyoming	11	13	12	19
Total	67	2, 214	98	2, 212

RECAPITULATION.

	Examined and suspended.	Unexamined.	Total.
Total coal entries	67	98	165
Total mineral entries	2, 214	2, 212	4, 426
Aggregate	2, 281	2, 310	4, 591

Agricultural and all entries not mineral and quasi-contest cases, pending July 1, 1890	147
Agricultural cases received during the year	290
Quasi-contest cases received during the year	116
Number finally disposed of during the year	403
Number pending not acted on June 30, 1891	40

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List of railroad selections pending July 1, 1890, involving.....acres..	8,973,827
List of railroad selections received during the year involving .....do....	2,277,117
	<hr/>
Considered and disposed of.....	11,250,944
	<hr/>
Total pending June 30, 1891.....	4,247,894
	<hr/>
Mining applications pending July 1, 1890, per last report.....	2,788
Mining applications made during the year.....	1,370
	<hr/>
Total.....	4,158
Mining applications (final proof not made) canceled during the year, estimated.....	40
Mining applications in which final proof was made during the year.....	1,248
Total number of mining applications disposed of during the year (including entries patented).....	1,832
Balance pending June 30, 1891 (not reliable)	2,326
	<hr/>
Coal filings made to July 1, 1890.....	9,315
Coal filings made during the year	1,923
	<hr/>
Total	11,238
	<hr/>
Contests pending July 1, 1890	154
Number received during the year.....	64
	<hr/>
Total	218
Number finally disposed of during the year.....	82
	<hr/>
Number pending June 30, 1891.....	136

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mineral, mill-site, and coal entries examined during the year.....	3,749
Mineral and mill-site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year (estimated).....	55
Mineral and mill-site patents issued during the year	1,792
Coal patents issued during the year	226
Contests considered during the year	137
Quasi contests and agricultural cases considered during the year	513

The force of this division consists of 29 employés, as follows:

Chief of division	\$2,000
One principal examiner	2,000
One clerk class 4	1,800
Four clerks class 3	1,600
Five clerks class 2	1,400
Ten clerks class 1	1,200
Two clerks	1,000
Two copyists	900
Three transcribers of plats and records	600

In his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the chief of division asked that the force be increased by 7 competent examiners, 2 clerks, and 2 copyists, to bring up the work on unexamined cases. The force, which then numbered 24, has since been increased to 29.

The present force is efficient and good work is being done. Much has been accomplished during the past year in catching up with the current work; and without any further increase in the number of examiners, it is confidently expected that by the close of the present fiscal year all current work in the division will be up to date.

Two thousand and eighteen mineral and coal patents were issued from this division during the past year, the largest number ever issued during any one year, and the number that will be approved for patenting during the present year will not fall far short of 3,000. To prepare the

patents and records for these 3,000 cases and to provide for the ordinary copying and miscellaneous work will require an additional force of three clerks and two copyists.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The chief of division urges the necessity for having in this office connected diagrams showing the location of surveyed mining claims upon surveyed lands with the agricultural lottings. Such diagrams are furnished by the surveyor-general for California only. They are often needed, and the want causes much delay in the adjudication of agricultural claims for lots in mining districts.

He recommends that an additional appropriation be allowed the offices of the surveyors-general, sufficient to cover the extra labor required for the work.

The sundry civil act of July 7, 1884, appropriated \$5,000 "for establishing initial monuments of a permanent character to govern mineral surveys, in order to secure accuracy in surveys of mineral claims and to connect the monuments with each other and with the public lands" (23 Stats. at Large, p. 211).

No portion of this appropriation was used, and the amount was carried to the surplus fund under the operation of law on the 30th day of June, 1888.

It is recommended that an appropriation of at least \$10,000 be made for a purpose similar to that for which the lapsed appropriation was made.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS UNDER THE MINERAL AND COAL LAND LAWS.

MINERAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Private cash entry—Nonmineral affidavit.*—A nonmineral affidavit must accompany an application to make private cash entry. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 27, 1890, 17 C. L. O., 148.)

(2) *Railroad grant—Mineral land.*—The discovery of the mineral character of land at any time prior to the issuance of patent therefor, or certification where patent is not required, effectually excludes such land from a railroad grant which contains a provision excepting all mineral lands therefrom. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 30, 1890, 11 L. D., 238.)

(3) *Alien corporation.*—A citizen of the United States acting in the interest of a foreign corporation can not make a mineral entry for the benefit of such corporation. (Acting Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, November 10, 1890, 11 L. D., 425.)

(4) *Mill-site (section 237, Revised Statutes).*—A mill-site location not made for the use or occupancy of the applicant, but for the benefit of another, can not be passed to patent. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, December 8, 1890, 11 L. D., 561.)

(5) *Railroad grant—Mineral lands—Suit to vacate patent.*—On the allegation, duly corroborated, that certain land patented to a railroad company was in fact excepted from the grant by reason of its known mineral character, a hearing may be directed to ascertain whether the facts justify judicial proceedings for the recovery of title. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, December 12, 1890, 11 L. D., 590.)

(6) *Building stone.*—Stone that is useful only for general building purposes does not render land containing the same subject to appropriation under the mining laws, or except it from preemption entry. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, January 2, 1891, 12 L. D., 1.)

(7) *Relinquishment.—State deposits in California—Act of June 3, 1870.*—The rule that one has parted with his interest in a claim will not be permitted to relinquish the same, is for the protection of the transferee, and should not prevent action on a relinquishment, where it is asked by the transferee, who also alleges noncompliance with law as against the existing entry.

Land chiefly valuable for a deposit of slate found thereon and unfit for agriculture may be entered under the act of June 3, 1878. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, January 29, 1891, 12 L. D., 100.)

(8) *Clay*.—Lands containing deposits of ordinary *earthenware, pipe, pottery, or brick clay* are not subject to entry under the mineral laws. (Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office to register and receiver, Helena, Mont., February 19, 1891, 18 C. L. O., 15.)

(9) *Mineral land—Townsite patent* (section 16 of the act of March 3, 1891).—Under an allegation, properly corroborated, that a tract patented under a townsite entry includes a mine of valuable ore, and that such mine was well known at the date of entry and issuance of patent, the department may order a hearing to test the truthfulness of the charge, with a view to subsequent judicial proceedings.

Section 16 of the act of March 3, 1891, is not retrospective in its operation. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 16, 1891, 12 L. D., 513.)

(10) *Townsite patent—Mineral entry*.—Land included within an outstanding townsite patent is not subject to mineral entry, but an opportunity may be accorded the mineral applicant in such case to show that the mineral character of the land was known at the date of the townsite entry and patent, with a view to subsequent judicial proceedings to vacate said patent. (Acting Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 23, 1891, 12 L. D., 662.)

(11) *Preemption entry—Mineral land* (section 7, act of March 3, 1891).—In order to defeat a preemption entry, on the ground of the mineral character of the land, it must be shown that the mineral was known to exist at date of entry.

The confirmatory provisions of section 7, act of March 3, 1891, for the benefit of a transferee who acquires title prior to March 1, 1882, are not dependent upon the entryman's compliance with law in the matter of residence and improvement. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to Commissioner of the General Land Office, July 30, 1891, 13 L. D., 108.)

(12) *Lode claim—Intersecting mill-site*.—The provisions of section 2336, Revised Statutes, relative to the priority of title upon the intersection of two or more veins, have no application to patented mill-sites that intersect and divide lode claims.

A lode claim that is divided into two parts by an intersecting patented mill-site must be confined to that part which contains the discovery shaft and improvements.

The proof of expenditure should show that the improvements have been made for the purpose of developing the particular claim for which application is made. (Acting Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 11, 1891, 13 L. D., 146.)

COAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Coal declaratory statement—Second filing*.—A second coal declaratory statement can not be filed in the absence of a valid reason for failure to perfect the title under the first. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, October 1, 1890, 11 L. D., 351.)

(2) *Coal entry—Contest—Preference right*.—The preference right of entry may be properly awarded to one who has made due application to contest, at his own expense, a coal entry, and furnishes information which leads to the cancellation of said entry on proceedings subsequently instituted by the land department. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 7, 1891, 12 L. D., 346.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LOCAL OFFICERS IN REGARD TO THE NOTIFICATION OF CLAIMANTS WHOSE COAL DECLARATORY STATEMENTS HAVE EXPIRED BY LIMITATION OF LAW.

[Commissioner to registers and receivers, January, 1891.]

Under paragraph 27 of the rules and regulations issued July 31, 1882 (1 L. D., 667), for the sale of coal lands sixty days, exclusive of the first day of possession, is allowed for filing the declaratory statement, and paragraph 30 provides that "one year from and after the expiration of the period allowed for filing the declaratory statement is given within which to make proof and payment." (See case of *Brennan vs. Hume*, 10 L. D., 160.)

The honorable Secretary in case of *Alfred Grunsfeld* (10 L. D., 508), says:

"While the failure to make proof and payment within the statutory period will not of itself work a forfeiture of the right of the claimant to make proof and payment thereafter after the expiration of said period, yet it was clearly the purpose of the law to require payment within said period, and when persons have filed declaratory statements for mines opened and improved by them, and fail to prove up and make payment within the statutory period, they should be required to comply with the provisions of the law, and upon failure to do so after due notice their filings should be canceled."

You will, therefore, notify all coal declarants who fail to make proof and payment within the period prescribed that they are required to comply with the provisions of the law by serving upon them the following notice :

"SIR: Your coal declaratory statement No. —, for the —, filed —, possession alleged —, has expired by reason of your failure to make final proof and payment within the statutory period. You are accordingly required to submit proof and payment for the land within sixty days from notice hereof, in default of which your filing will be canceled."

In due time report for cancellation, by this office, all cases where default has been made, forwarding evidence of service.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO RECEIVING MINERAL APPLICATIONS AND ALLOWING MINERAL ENTRIES FOR LANDS ABANDONED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 5, 1884.

[Commissioner to register and receiver, Lewistown, Mont., July 21, 1891].

You are advised that the lands in the Fort Maginnis military reservation, in your district, have been vacated by the military authorities of the United States, and on August 6, 1890, were turned over to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by the President of the United States, for disposition under the act of July 5, 1884. (23 Stats., 103.)

You are directed to receive *mineral applications* and allow *mineral entries* in said vacated reservation, under the same conditions as when they are made for other public lands. (See section 5 of said act of July 5, 1884.)

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports received and registered	18,794
Letters and reports disposed of	17,193
Letters written	8,601
Pages of press copy-books	15,723

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year 55 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, the aggregate length of service being 468 months, equivalent to the employment of 39 agents for the entire year.

The number of reports received from the special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows:

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1890	515
Agents' reports received during the year	2,871
Total	3,386
Agents' reports acted upon during the year	2,931

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1891 455

One thousand seven hundred and fourteen cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 238 cases, 694 cases were held for cancellation, 444 canceled, and 1,846 examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 3,401 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1891), 5,525 land cases.

There are 347 records of hearing pending action, and 901 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters awaiting answer.

During the year 13 reports of unlawful inclosures of public land were received, involving so far as ascertained 34,358 acres. Suits were recommended in 2 cases, and fences were reported as having been removed in 7 cases.

The following tables show in detail the amount of work performed during the year and the condition of the same June 30, 1891:

Cases received, acted upon during the year, and pending June 30, 1891.

Kind of cases.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings order-d.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries, no action taken.	Cases returned to other divisions no action taken.
Homestead entries	332	49	210	132	366	3	12	34	207
Commuted cash entries	65	10	29	10	224	3	8	14	143
Preemption cash entries	408	50	132	58	848	7	51	43	408
Preemption filings	12	20	27	18	3		3		13
Timber-culture entries	97	19	120	76	52		1		40
Timber-land entries	701	59	87	83	233		14		16
Desert-land entries	42	24	45	33	102		8	82	76
Private cash entries	14			1	1				6
Mineral entries	10	7		1	15				21
Coal entries	33	4	10	2	2		12		55
Coal filings		16	34						
Total	1,714	238	694	444	1,846	12	104	123	988

Cases received, acted upon during the year, and pending June 30, 1891—Continued.

Kind of cases.	Awaiting final action.					Cases pending June 30, 1890.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending June 30, 1891.
	On desks, ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the department and the courts.	Total.				
Homestead entries.....	207	468	292	70	1,037	1,225	581	769	1,037
Commuted cash entries.....	56	47	63	17	183	453	121	391	183
Preemption cash entries...	323	400	302	120	1,145	2,177	325	1,357	1,145
Preemption filings.....	61	35	52	4	152	115	71	34	152
Timber-culture entries.....	57	80	149	.....	286	246	268	168	286
Timber-land entries.....	270	1,544	197	206	2,217	2,109	440	332	2,217
Desert-land entries.....	86	105	119	4	314	473	84	243	314
Private cash entries.....	.....	33	3	3	39	38	6	5	39
Mineral entries.....	.....	30	17	.....	47	47	22	23	47
Coal entries.....	.....	37	18	.....	55	70	10	25	55
Coal filings.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	72	33	55	50
Total.....	1,060	2,779	1,262	424	5,525	7,025	1,901	3,401	5,525

Location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1891.

States and Territories.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.	Awaiting final action.				
									On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the department and the courts.	Total pending June 30, 1891.
Alabama.....	49	3	51	8	43	.....	1	10	22	43	66	3	134
Arizona.....	6	6	16	42	21	2	2	11	26	3	8	11	48
Arkansas.....	49	.....	.....	10	26	.....	.....	10	5	29	9	4	47
California.....	464	26	101	81	349	2	7	300	268	1,649	198	183	2,303
Colorado.....	254	39	104	22	119	1	1	131	74	173	170	62	479
Florida.....	2	2	11	7	28	.....	.....	51	2	4	15	.....	21
Idaho.....	37	39	42	7	24	.....	.....	61	36	40	41	4	121
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Kansas.....	4	10	24	25	121	1	21	63	53	3	13	9	78
Louisiana.....	26	5	1	26	13	.....	.....	10	11	11	25	.....	47
Michigan.....	3	4	23	19	5	.....	.....	17	20	3	.....	.....	23
Minnesota.....	35	3	20	6	35	.....	10	32	105	25	37	3	170
Mississippi.....	34	6	57	10	2	.....	.....	12	5	43	66	.....	114
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Montana.....	.....	3	5	7	8	.....	.....	14	8	55	39	2	104
Nebraska.....	37	11	9	7	55	.....	1	9	70	59	9	9	147
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	153	12	73	50	285	2	7	77	71	79	233	54	437
North Dakota.....	14	14	20	33	214	2	.....	2	12	4	23	3	42
Oklahoma.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	4
Oregon.....	67	23	55	15	30	.....	17	48	29	100	47	19	195
South Dakota.....	6	21	32	26	242	2	11	63	18	8	34	14	74
Utah.....	.....	.....	10	6	13	.....	.....	78	7	14	6	2	29
Washington.....	390	8	21	27	105	.....	24	69	140	343	124	29	636
Wisconsin.....	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	8	7	13	17	7	44
Wyoming.....	88	3	17	5	80	.....	2	34	58	75	82	1	216
Total.....	1,714	238	694	444	1,846	12	104	1,111	1,060	2,779	1,262	424	5,525

318 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Location, area in acres, and present status of unlawful inclosures of public land.

States and Territories.	Action taken.											
	Pending July 1, 1890.		Received.		Suit recommended.		Filed.				Facts laid before United States attorney.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		
Arizona	1	90	1	640			1	640			1	640
			1	640								
	1	90	3	1,020			1	640			1	640
California			1	150			1	1,260				
			1	1,260								
			1	200								
			1	(a)								
			4	1,610			1	1,200				
Colorado	1	1,960	1	1,880	1	1,420	1	1,960			1	1,880
	1	1,370			1	2,500	1	29,360				
	1	29,360					1	8,600				
	1	1,420										
	1	2,500										
	1	8,600										
	6	45,210	1	1,880	2	3,920	3	39,920			1	1,880
Michigan			1	88					1	88		
Montana	1	600										
	1	12,000										
	1	500										
	1	240										
	1	550										
	1	6,000										
	6	19,890										
Nevada	1	11,500							1	11,500		
	1	3,900							1	3,900		
	2	15,400							2	15,400		
New Mexico	1	400					1	400	1	330	1	300
	1	300									1	100
	1	330										
	1	100										
	1	1,640										
	5	2,770					1	400	1	330	2	400
Oregon	1	1,300	1	(a)			1	1,300	1	(a)		
			1	(a)					1	(a)		
	1	1,300	2	(a)			1	1,300	2	(a)		
Utah	1	(a)	1	26,340								
	1	8,340	1	1,560								
	2	8,340	2	27,900								
Washington	1	600	1	960								
Wyoming	1	11,300							1	11,300		
	1	38,000							1	58,000		
	2	49,200							2	49,300		
Grand total..	26	142,900	13	34,358	2	3,920	7	43,520	8	65,118	4	2,920

(a) Signifies area not given.

No inclosures of any magnitude, except one in the Territory of Utah of 26,340 acres, have been reported during the year, and the practice of unlawfully inclosing the public lands has, except in a few isolated instances, been practically discontinued.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Forty-six timber agents have been employed during the year for an aggregate length of service of 39 months and 10 days, equivalent to the employment of 33 agents for the entire year and 1 agent for 2 months and 10 days.

Four hundred and eighty-eight cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom, to the value of \$2,347,473.11 recoverable to the government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is \$53,863.03; the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is \$439.07; and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for various districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is \$62,402.47; making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber of \$116,704.57, being \$16,704.57 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

In addition to the above result of work accomplished by the special timber agents, they have during the year investigated and reported upon a large number of fraudulent land entries.

On the 1st of July, 1891, as far as reported, there were shown to be pending in the United States courts 203 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$4,451,305.07 for the value of timber reported to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 361 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

320 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

*Assignment of special agents for the protection of public timber, number of cases investi-
recoverable, and amounts accepted in compromise,*

States and Territories.	Cases investigated and reported upon.	Character of loss.							
		Timber and lumber, B. M.	Logs.	Wood.	Fence posts and rails.	Shingles and laths.	Pieces of piling.	Railroad-ties.	Telegraph poles.
	No.	Feet.	No.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alabama	37	8,191,471		2,744			900	3,428	
Alaska	9	5,519,725		2,000					
Arizona	4	100,000		68	5,000				
Arkansas	17	2,019,000		50		50,000		200	
California	70	7,780,715		10,710	9,545	2,314,750		2,582	
Colorado	1		7,300						
Florida	2	456,858							
Idaho	66	37,274,430		14,770	8,500	27,000		330,368	
Indian Ter.									
Kansas									
Louisiana	8	2,928,066							
Michigan	32	5,724,156			200		6	3,234	
Minnesota	35	7,847,199			115			2,178	
Mississippi	117	8,125,800		300					
Missouri	9	161,331			1,500			2,700	
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada	1	293,627							
New Mexico	10	13,683,333							
North Dakota									
Oklahoma	6	125,000		250					
Oregon	14	4,701,831		605	1,000	400,000			
South Dakota	8			794,751	7,000			182,500	
Texas									
Utah	2	53,124			9,000				
Washington	14	2,698,215		246			77		425
Wisconsin	16	1,376,846		150					
Wyoming	10	2,602,507				454,200			
Total	at 83	111,666,234	7,200	827,144	41,860	3,245,950	983	527,170	425

a Includes all new cases investigated and reported upon by special agents and all cases reinvestigated or acted upon by them.

b The criminal prosecutions in both Alabama and Missouri were mainly instituted upon information filed by private parties.

gated or acted upon, amount and value of timber involved therein, suits instituted, amounts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Estimated values.		Legal proceedings.						Propositions of compromise accepted.		Communications and reports awaiting action by this office.
Stumpage.	Recoverable to the Government.	Criminal.			Civil.			Number.	Amount involved.	
		Number recommended.	Number disposed of.	Amount of fines imposed.	Number recommended.	Amount involved.	Number disposed of.			Amount of judgment rendered.
\$19,647.16	\$94,225.26	11	179	\$1,249.00	4	\$8,136.08		3	\$15,045.37	19
5,691.48	5,691.48	5					1			9
348.00	6,374.20		4				1	1	223.50	
1,893.00	8,588.19		9	318.00			15	\$1,708.42	4	1,297.50
18,035.62	145,686.91	16	1		16	111,676.69	27	6,377.25	14	2,862.78
180.00	540.00		1	529.00						17
118.41	1,064.00		8				4	24,542.56	1	72.09
158,954.49	868,747.69								1	105.00
			10							
4,380.06	43,890.60						1			8
25,059.18	62,229.78	6	35	4,097.82	3	12,771.50	3	896.00	16	3,886.95
14,881.52	66,084.90		19	337.50	2	20,627.44	25	3,138.97	5	22,009.97
10,460.80	74,112.00		34	2,342.00			1	150.00	2	70.00
770.75	1,618.81		177	4,398.48					1	250.00
		3	2		2	42,583.00				87
			6							
1,468.13	11,010.75						5	5,200.00		3
14,614.39	98,500.12		5				32			
1,076.25	3,302.50									4
2,612.31	5,037.41	2	5	450.00	3	3,086.00	15		2	4,995.70
58,251.00	761,872.85	32	4	330.00	2	698,578.00				6
							12	6,198.57		3
380.62	1,804.35	2			2	900.00	4			12
3,275.05	23,553.33	8			8	46,308.49	19		1	500.00
2,712.73	6,653.26		23	138.00			1		3	1,494.33
4,020.67	56,884.92	1			2	10,205.06			3	949.84
										2
349,440.62	2,347,473.11	686	522	14,190.70	44	954,874.20	116	48,211.77	57	53,863.03
										355

c The amount of fines imposed and judgments recovered are taken from the several United States attorneys' reports to this office. No reports for the last half of the fiscal year have been received from the United States attorneys for middle Alabama, eastern Arkansas, northern California, southern California, Colorado, western Louisiana, southern Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, western Wisconsin and Wyoming.

d Represents the number of suits specifically recommended by this office and the amount sued for.

e Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy cents of this amount was for compromises under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes. Reports have not as yet been received of all sums paid to receivers of public moneys.

f Includes all reports and communications of every description on hand July 1, 1891, upon which no action whatever had been taken.

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322 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

States and Territories in which legal proceedings were pending on the 1st day of July, 1891, for timber trespass upon the public lands, number of cases, and amounts involved.

States and Territories.	Number of civil suits.	Amount sued for.	Number of criminal suits.
Alabama	8	\$55,992.50	145
Alaska	3	1,575.00	
Arizona	1	93,000.00	3
Arkansas	2	12,740.00	9
California	11	2,483,130.70	6
Colorado			
Florida	5	19,000.00	19
Idaho	6	15,940.00	28
Kansas			2
Louisiana	50	286,072.18	10
Michigan	6	16,350.00	10
Minnesota	28	136,504.59	12
Mississippi	1	3,360.00	19
Missouri			28
Montana			
Nebraska			24
Nevada	1	550,000.00	
New Mexico	20	35,950.00	20
North Dakota			
Oklahoma			
Oregon	15	288,784.95	18
South Dakota	1	9,774.00	
Texas	9	23,011.24	
Utah	13	176,113.35	
Washington	19	226,886.56	7
Wisconsin	4	17,120.00	1
Wyoming			
Total	203	4,451,305.07	361

NOTE.—Reports for last half of fiscal year not received from United States attorneys for middle Alabama, eastern Arkansas, northern California, southern California, Colorado, western Louisiana, southern Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, western Wisconsin and Wyoming.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The following judicial decisions in cases involving depredations upon public timber are referred to as being of especial interest:

NORRIS ET AL. v. UNITED STATES.

[Circuit court, W. D. Louisiana, January 5, 1891.]

- (1) *Action for timber cut on public land—Burden of proof.*—Where, in an action by the United States to recover the value of logs cut on public land, the plaintiff's evidence shows that the defendant purchased from the trespasser and converted to his own use a large number of logs, among which were some of those cut from the public land, the burden is on the defendant to show that all the logs so bought by him were not so cut.
- (2) *Confusion of goods.*—Where the logs so cut were mixed in the river with a large quantity of other logs, so that the identical logs could not be conveniently separated, the United States thereby acquired a proportionate interest in the entire mass of logs, under Rev. Civil Code La., art. 528, which provides that "when a thing has been formed by a mixture of materials belonging to different proprietors, * * * if the materials can not be separated without inconvenience, their owners acquire in common the pro rata of the thing."

At law. Error to district court.

J. L. Bradford, for plaintiffs in error. M. C. Elstner, United States attorney, for defendant in error.

PARDEE, J.: The United States brought suit in the district court for this district against the defendant, Mrs. Norris, as executrix of Mrs. Matilda Jones, for the sum of \$1,507, with legal interest from judicial demand for the manufactured value of certain logs unlawfully and tortiously cut and removed during the summer and fall of 1884 by one George Airhart, in Calcasieu parish, a knowing and willful trespasser upon public lands of the United States, which said logs cut and removed were by said Airhart sold and delivered to the said Mrs. Jones, and by her converted to her

own use. The petition charged that Mrs. Norris was liable as executrix of Mrs. Jones and individually as one of the heirs of Mrs. Jones. The defendant appeared and filed exceptions to the plaintiff's petition: (1) That as she was sued as one of the heirs of Matilda B. Jones, the other coheirs should be joined as the defendants; (2) that as executrix of Mrs. Matilda B. Jones, if liable at all (all of which was denied), she, the said executrix, is only bound to make civil reparation for the same, and is not bound for punitive damages. Thereafter the court ordered "that the exceptions filed herein in behalf of defendants stand as an answer." A jury being impaneled, the cause was heard and submitted, the jury finding a special verdict as follows:

"We find special facts that 300 logs were cut by Airhart from public lands as a trespasser; that besides this 300 logs he cut 300 from his own land; that he put the 600 into the river; that Norris, the defendant, bought five hundred and forty of said 600 logs from Airhart; that Norris paid Airhart \$520 for the logs (540) bought from him; that \$520 was paid for the whole of the logs, and Airhart received from Norris, defendant, one-half of the \$520 for the logs cut by Airhart as a trespasser, 270 of which reached Norris, defendant, and which were paid for by him, averaged 225 feet to the log, worth five dollars per thousand, and 50c stumpage for 135 trees; that Norris in purchasing from Airhart was in good faith."

Thereupon the court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, the executrix, in the sum of \$243, with legal interest from May 13, 1887, until paid, and all costs of suit. The amount of the judgment seems to have been arrived at by calculating the number of feet in 270 logs, at 225 feet to the log, and then by allowing \$4 per thousand as the value for which defendant was responsible. If the verdict had been followed the judgment should have been, in one aspect, for \$260, the amount which Norris paid for the logs, and for which the verdict says the defendant is liable, or for the sum of \$303.75, the actual value of the timber converted, at \$5 per thousand, as found by the jury. This error, however, if error it be, is one in favor of the appellant, and she can not complain thereof.

On the trial of the case the court charged the jury as follows:

"That if the jury are satisfied from the evidence that the logs, or any part thereof, alleged in the petition to have been sold and delivered to defendant or her agent, were, without any fault or act of hers or her agent, and before the same came into his or her possession and control, mixed up in a large mass of other logs of several thousand in number in such a way that the identical logs described in such petition could not be conveniently separated from the mass, and that defendant, after such admixture, purchased and received delivery of such a portion of the mass as had by the several owners thereof been set apart as equivalent to the pro rata interest therein of George Airhart, then they should find for the government for the number of logs thus taken out of the mass by defendant, unless she can show by satisfactory evidence that such number did not contain any part of the logs described in petition as cut from the particular lands therein set forth."

To which charge the defendant excepted and reserved a bill of exceptions, and the defendant requested the court to charge—

"That if the jury are satisfied from the evidence that the logs or any part thereof, alleged by the petition to have been sold and delivered to the defendant or her agent, were, without any fault or act of hers or her agents, and before coming into her or her agents' possession and control, mixed up with a mass of other logs of several thousand in number in such a way that the identical logs described in the petition could not conveniently be separated from the mass, and that defendant, after such admixture, purchased and received delivery of such a portion of said mass as had by the several owners thereof been set apart as equivalent to the pro rata interest therein of George Airhart, then they should find only against the defendant for the number of logs thus delivered to defendant out of the general mass which the evidence shows were actually cut and removed from the lands described in petition."

Which charge, as requested, the court refused to give, and the defendant excepted to such refusal and reserved a bill of exceptions.

The defendant prosecutes this writ of error, and assigns as error the charge as given, and the refusal of the court to charge as requested. Appended to the bills of exceptions is the following statement by the court:

"In this case it was shown by the evidence, not in any way contradicted by the defendant, that George Airhart cut from public lands, as a trespasser thereon, a number of logs; that he put all the logs so cut in the river, and in the usual way they were floated in small cribs or single logs a distance below, where a man employed, not as agent of any one, in the business of collecting and booming timber, caught the logs so cut by Airhart, and a large lot of other logs, and boomed them together. The same man put all the logs, several thousand in number, indiscriminately into cribs of blocks of logs, putting some logs of one brand with some of another brand into the same crib. Then the defendant Norris became a purchaser of a number

of these cribs of timber, and in settlement for the number purchased by him he paid Airhart for the number of logs or feet of timber which he had, as was not denied, put into the river. The logs purchased by the defendant were all, each of them, branded in the mark of their respective owners. It was shown that the man who boomed the several thousand logs and cribbed them kept a list of the different brands in each crib. This list was kept by him in the interest of the purchasers and owners of the logs. It was shown, too, without dispute, that when a man had finished putting all the logs in the cribs, the several different owners of the logs agreed among themselves, instead of claiming the logs of their respective brands, to take logs in the cribs showing sufficient feet in timber to satisfy their claims or shares in the whole number of logs so boomed and cribbed. On this undisputed showing the court charged that the plaintiff should recover for the whole number of logs put in the river by Airhart as a trespasser on public lands, because defendant paid him (Airhart) for that number of logs; and, if defendant did not, as a fact, get any of the particular logs so cut by Airhart, it was within his power, and it was incumbent upon him, to show how many he did get."

Counsel for appellant complains that the effect of the charge as given is to relieve the plaintiff from the consequences of a plain failure to follow his property by competent evidence into the possession of the defendant, and to allow the plaintiff to eke out his case by requiring the defendant to prove affirmatively that the certain logs he did receive were not the logs unlawfully taken from the plaintiff by a third party.

The plaintiff's right to recover against the defendant is based upon the proposition that their property came to the possession of Mrs. Jones and was converted by her to her own use. As it is not charged that Mrs. Jones was a trespasser, the defendant can not be liable simply because Mrs. Jones bought and paid for the plaintiff's property. She must have also received it and converted it.

The charges given and refused are based upon the proposition, and it seems to be supported by the evidence as stated, that the logs claimed by the United States had been mixed up in a large mass of other logs, of several thousand in number, in such a way that the identical logs claimed by the United States could not be conveniently separated. The defendant bought a number of these cribs. It is a fair inference that in the cribs were some of the identical logs belonging to the government. In the nature of things the plaintiffs could not prove how many of those logs actually came to the defendant's possession. According to the statement of the court, it was within the power of the defendant to show how many of the identical logs claimed by the United States came into Mrs. Jones's possession. The statement of evidence shows that the information was kept in the interest of the purchasers, and therefore the court says "it is a matter peculiarly within defendant's knowledge."

Wharton in his work on Evidence (vol. 1, sec. 367) says: "It has been sometimes said that, when a fact is peculiarly within the knowledge of the party, the burden is on him to prove such fact, whether the proposition be affirmative or negative." In *Ford v. Simmons*, 13 La. Ann., 397, the supreme court of the State of Louisiana holds: "The *onus probandi* lies upon a party who is obliged to free himself from liability for proving a fact, when the knowledge of it is supposed to be more within his reach than that of his adversary." In *Bowman v. McElroy*, 15 La. Ann., 663, the same court lays down the rule: "Where one of the parties to a suit has more means of knowledge concerning the matter to be proved than the other, the *onus* is on him;" citing, among other authorities, 1 Greenl. Ev., sec. 79. From an examination of the above and other authorities, I am of the opinion that in cases like the present the plaintiffs must make out a case of liability on the part of the defendant, and then, if the exact extent of the liability depends upon evidence not within plaintiff's power to produce, but peculiarly within the defendant's, the ruling putting the burden on the defendant may be cautiously applied. In this case the plaintiffs show, by a presumption fairly arising from the facts proved, that a part of their property came to defendant's possession, and was converted. They failed to show exactly the extent of the possession and conversion, but they show that defendant bought and paid for the whole amount in controversy. In this state of the proof it seems as though the application of the rule in question would work very little, if any, hardship to the defendant.

I am of the opinion, however, that the charge complained of has other grounds to support it. It is heretofore shown that the basis of the judge's charge was that the logs of the United States had been mingled indiscriminately with a mass of other logs, of several thousand in number, in such a way that the identical logs could not be conveniently separated. Under such a state of facts the law of Louisiana provides as follows:

"When a thing has been formed by a mixture of other materials belonging to different proprietors, neither of which can be considered as the principal substance, if the materials can be separated, the proprietor, without whose consent the mixture was made, may demand a separation. If the materials can not be separated without inconvenience, their owners acquire in common the pro rata of the thing in propor-

tion to the quantity, quality, and value of the materials belonging to each of them." (Rev. Civil Code, art. 523.)

Under this article, after the logs of the United States were commingled with those of other log owners, so that the materials of the mass could not be separated without inconvenience, the United States acquired, in common with the other log owners, the pro rata ownership of the mass. The evidence shows that by agreement this same pro rata ownership was allowed to Airhart, the trespasser, and that this same share was sold to defendant's testatrix, and was received and converted by her. It was for this share that the charge held the defendant liable. The suit is one in which the United States are following their property practically stolen from them, and they have the right to follow it through all the changes it went through as long as identity was possible.

Upon consideration of the whole case, this court is not prepared to hold that there was error in the charge given, or in the refusal to charge as requested. The judgment of the district court will be affirmed, with costs; and it is so ordered.

UNITED STATES V. PERKINS ET AL.

[Circuit court, W. D. Louisiana. January 5, 1891.]

1. *Public Lands—Cutting Timber—Subsequent Purchase.*—Where a homesteader, who has never had possession of the land included in his homestead claim, and whose entry has been canceled, buys the land from the government, such purchase does not pass title to timber which he had cut from the land before his purchase and after he had learned that his homestead entry was invalid.
2. *Same—Measure of Damages.*—In an action by the United States for the value of timber bought by defendant from a trespasser who had knowingly cut it from the public land, the measure of damages is the value of the timber at the time of the purchase.

On writ of error from district court.

M. C. Elstner, U. S. atty. J. L. Bradford, for defendants in error.

PARDEE, J.: December 17, 1885, the United States brought suit in the district court of this district against Allen J. Perkins and Charles H. Miller, composing the commercial firm of Perkins & Miller, claiming that they were indebted to the United States *in solido* in the sum of \$2,328, with legal interest from judicial demand, for the manufactured value of a lot of pine timber that was cut by one Reeves and one Perkins, trespassers, in the fall and winter of the year 1884, on the vacant lands of the United States, and by said trespassers sold and delivered to the defendants, said defendants well knowing at the time of said sale and delivery that the said timber had been unlawfully cut and removed from vacant lands of the United States; and that said timber, which so came to the hands of said defendants, was sold and converted to the uses of said defendants. Defendants answered with a general denial and the plea of prescription of one year. The cause came on for trial and the jury found the following special verdict:

"We find as a fact specially that John T. Reeves went upon the W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 7 W., prior to 1877. Subsequently he made homestead entry of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 8 S., R. 8 W., supposing it to be the land upon which he was then and had been previously living; that in 1879 he discovered that the land upon which he was actually residing was not included in his said entry, and after learning this fact he cut eight hundred logs from the land included in said homestead entry, and sold same to Perkins & Miller, worth, as trees, fifty cents, and, as logs, five dollars (\$5.00) per thousand, averaging two hundred and seventy feet per log."

Thereupon, it appears, the following agreed statement of facts was entered into, viz:

"In addition to the facts found by the special verdict of the jury in the above-entitled cause, it is agreed that the evidence before the jury in said suit established the following facts, viz: That John T. Reeves, on March 9, 1877, at the United States land office, New Orleans, Louisiana, made his homestead entry for the land described in plaintiff's petition in said suit, to wit: "The N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, T. 8 S., R. 8 W.," that on November 5, 1885, said homestead entry was canceled by the government; that on December 30, 1886, said John T. Reeves, at said land office, paid the government in full for said land at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre, and the same day received from the receiver of said land office a receipt in full for the price of said land, including receipt for the payment of all fees for said office in the matter of said homestead entry; that said receipts and a certified extract from the tract book of said land office in the matter of said homestead entry, also in evi-

dence in said suit, showed that said payment by said John T. Reeves, in full payment of said land, was made by him as a homestead claimant, as was supposed, by virtue of and under the privilege confirmed by section 2 of the act of Congress, approved June 15, 1880, and had relation to the original claim or equity acquired by him, whatever that was, by his said original homestead entry, made as aforesaid, for said tract of land on March 9, 1877.' It is admitted that after 1879, and prior to the cash entry on December 30, 1886, John T. Reeves, with the full knowledge that the land upon which he trespassed was not the land upon which he was living, cut the eight hundred sticks mentioned on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, T. 8 S., R. 8, and sold the same to Perkins & Miller."

Upon the facts as found, and as admitted in the record, the court gave judgment for the defendants, to which the plaintiffs excepted, reserving a bill of exceptions thereto, and thereupon sued out this writ of error.

On the facts as found and admitted the United States are entitled to a judgment, unless the effect of the purchase by Reeves, the original trespasser of the lands trespassed upon, was to estop the United States from further prosecuting the defendants for the value of the property converted. The defendants claim that as Reeves originally entered the land as a homestead in 1877, his purchase of the same from the United States in 1886, under the act of 1880 (21 St. at Large, 237), and possession thereunder, related back to the date of the homestead entry, and thus effectually canceled the trespass, and this notwithstanding the fact that Reeves never lived upon, occupied, nor possessed the land, and the further fact that the entry of said lands by Reeves as a homestead had been canceled by the government. In the cases cited by counsel, where such effect has been given to such subsequent purchases (U. S. v. Ball, 31 Fed. Rep., 667, and U. S. v. Freyberg, 32 Fed. Rep., 195), the homesteader entered the land in good faith, and actually resided upon and possessed it; and there was no suggestion of any cancellation of the entry or abandonment of the same, nor in the lengthy and elaborate opinions given by the learned judges is there a suggestion that the homesteader took anything under the enabling act of 1880. The decisions cited from the land department, to the effect that under the act of 1880 the homestead settler, even after the cancellation of his original entry, can purchase the same tract at the full government price, provided it does not interfere with subsequent rights, (In re Riggs, 1 Dec. Dep. Int., 96; Railroad Co. v. Burt, 3 Dec. Dep. Int., 490; Hollants v. Sullivan, 5 Dec. Dep. Int., 115; Holmes v. Railroad Co., Id., 333; Railroad Co. v. McLean, Id. 529; Railroad Co. v. Elder, 6 Dec. Dep. Int., 409; In re Doolittle, 8 Dec. Dep. Int., 403), do not deal, or pretend to deal, with the effect of such purchase on the status of property, such as timber, which became personal property when severed from the soil and removed from the land prior to the purchase. As Reeves never had possession of the land, and as his prior entry was canceled, he never had any title, legal or equitable, prior to December 30, 1886, a date subsequent to the institution of this suit. The trees cut and removed from the tract in question in 1879 became and were personal property, which undoubtedly then belonged to the United States. When the defendants received the timber and converted it to their own use, they became liable to the United States for its value, and there was no reason why the United States, in thereafter selling the land, should renounce their just right to recover their damages already accrued; and such an intention can not be presumed in the absence of an act of Congress warranting such presumption. But in this case we are not left to conjecture as to what was the intention of the United States in the sale to Reeves, and as to the property sold and the rights reserved. Reeves' purchase is under the act of 1880, the first and fourth sections of which read as follows:

"Section 1. That when any land of the United States shall have been entered, and the government price paid therefor in full, no criminal suit or proceeding by or in the name of the United States shall thereafter be had or further maintained for any trespasses upon or for or on account of any material taken from said lands, and no civil suit or proceeding shall be had or further maintained for or on account of any trespasses upon or material taken from the said lands of the United States in the ordinary clearing of land, in working a mining claim, or for agricultural or domestic purposes, or for maintaining improvements upon the land of any *bona fide* settler, or for or on account of any timber or material taken or used by any person without fault or knowledge of the trespass, or for or on account of any timber taken or used without fraud or collusion by any person who, in good faith, paid the officers or agents of the United States for the same, or for or on account of any alleged conspiracy in relation thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall apply only to trespasses and acts done or committed and conspiracies entered into prior to March 1st, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine; *And provided further*, That defendants in such suits or proceedings shall exhibit to the proper courts or officer the evidence of such entry and payments, and shall pay all costs accrued up to the time of such entry." "Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to any of the mineral lands of the United States; and no person who shall be prosecuted for or proceeded against on account of any trespass committed or material taken from any of the public lands after March 1st, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be entitled to the benefit thereof."

The said act is a part of Reeves' title, and contains a definite notice to him and the parties holding under him that there was to be no condemnation for trespasses committed after the 1st of March, 1879, even when committed in the ordinary clearing of land, or for agricultural or domestic purposes, or for maintaining improvements upon the land of any *bona fide* settler, or for and on account of any material or timber taken by any person without fault or knowledge of the trespass, or for and on account of any timber taken or used without fraud or collusion by any person who, in good faith, paid the officers of the United States for the same, and much less for trespasses willfully committed, or for and on account of timber taken or used in bad faith, as seems to be the fact in this case, the special verdict reciting "that in 1879 he discovered that the land upon which he was actually residing was not included in his said entry, and after learning this fact he cut 800 logs from the land included in said homestead entry, and sold same to Perkins & Miller." It hardly seems necessary to add that the effect which defendants claim should be given to Reeves' after-acquired title, if sanctioned by the courts, would be to offer condemnation in advance for trespasses on the public lands, as it would be practically saying to the large class of depredators, "Make a paper homestead entry; cut off the timber, and if the United States complain, take part of the proceeds and buy the lands with full pardon."

By the special verdict and the agreed statement of facts the timber that came to the hands of the defendants amounted to 800 logs, averaging 275 feet per log, aggregating 216,000 feet, for which the United States is entitled to recover at the rate (following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Wooden-Ware* case, 106 U. S., 432; 1 Snp. Ct. Rep., 398) of \$5 per thousand, amounting to the sum of \$1,080. In that case it is said by Mr. Justice Miller for the court:

"The timber, at all stages of the conversion, was the property of the plaintiff. Its purchase by defendant did not divest the title nor the right of compensation. The recovery of any sum whatever is based upon that proposition. This right, at the moment preceding the purchase by the defendant, was perfect, with no right in anyone to set up the claim for work and labor bestowed upon it by the wrongdoer. It is also plain that by purchase from the wrongdoer defendant did not acquire any better title to the property than his vendor had. It is not a case where an innocent purchaser can defend himself under that plea; if it were, he would be liable to no damages at all, and no recovery could be had. * * * But here he has added nothing to its value. He acquired possession of property of the United States at Depere, which, at that place, and in its then condition, was worth eight hundred and fifty dollars, and he wants to satisfy the claims of the government by the payment of sixty dollars. He founds his right to this, not on the ground that anything he has added to the property has increased its value by the amount of the difference between these two sales, but on the proposition that in purchasing the property he purchased of the wrong-doer a right to deduct what the labor of the latter had added to its value. If, as in the case of an unintentional trespasser, such right existed, of course defendant would have bought it, and stood in his shoes; but, as in the present case of an intentional trespasser who had no such right to sell, the defendant could purchase none. Such is the distinction taken in the Roman law, as stated in the *Institutes of Justinian*, lib. 2, tit. 1, § 34. * * * To hold that when the government finds its own property in hands but one remove from these willful trespassers, and asserts its right to such property by the slow processes of the law, the holder can set up a claim for the value which has been added to the property by the guilty party in cutting down trees and removing the timber, is to give encouragement and reward to the wrong-doer by providing a safe market for what he has stolen and compensation for the labor he has been compelled to do to make his theft effectual and profitable."

It is, however, contended that the rule laid down in the case of *Wooden-Ware Co.* does not prevail in the State of Louisiana, where, it is claimed, "the milder rule of the civil law prevails;" and reliance is had upon the case of *Eastman v. Harris*, 4 La. Ann., 193; *Yarborough v. Nettles*, 7 La. Ann., 116, and *Whitehead v. Dugan*, 25 La. Ann., 409. It seems to have escaped the attention of counsel that the Supreme Court in the *Wooden-Ware* Case based their rule of damages upon the authority of the civil law as well as upon the common law, and that the case is cited with approval by the supreme court of Louisiana in *Gardere v. Blanton*, 35 La. Ann., 811. An examination of the Louisiana cases does not, however, sustain the contention. In *Eastman v. Harris*, which was a suit to recover the value of certain logs from a possessor in bad faith, the court below had given a judgment upon the value of the logs at the time of the conversion, from which judgment the defendant appealed; the plaintiff not appealing, but asking an affirmance of the judgment of the court below. The supreme court affirmed the judgment, using this language:

"If the plaintiff was only entitled to recover the value of the logs as they lay on the ground, the damages given by the district judge are excessive; but if he was entitled to the enhanced value of the logs, deducting the cost of their conversion into

fuel, the judgment can not be deemed excessive, and ought not to be disturbed. As the plaintiff has asked an affirmance of the judgment, it is not necessary to decide whether a possessor in bad faith, under such circumstances, is entitled to compensation for the labors bestowed upon it, and by which it has been converted into a more valuable form. But we may remark that it is at best questionable. The policy of the civil law was to sanctify and uphold the right of property by discouraging and punishing wrong-doers; and we find a learned court of common law, in a case very like the present, applauding the wisdom of the civil law, and citing it as authority. We refer to the case of *Betts v. Lee*, 5 Johns., 349, where a party had trespassed upon another's land, cut down the timber, and converted it into shingles. This was held not to change the title to the property, and the trespasser, it would seem, was not considered as having a right to remuneration for making them. In *Brown v. Sax*, 7 Cow., 95, where logs had been cut on the plaintiff's land, drawn to the defendant's mill and converted into boards, the judge charged that the measure of damages would be the value of the boards, without reference to the price of the defendant's labor, and this ruling was affirmed by the supreme court."

From which it appears that the decision in the case of *Eastman v. Harris*, instead of being opposed to the rule laid down in the *Wooden-Ware* case, is in direct line with it, so far as the decision of the court goes. In *Yarborough v. Nettles*, which was a suit for damages against the defendant for having maliciously cut timber off the plaintiff's land, there was a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$452, from which he appealed. The court say:

"The jury appears to have allowed the full value of the timber, and, as their verdict is conclusive on the question of malice, the only ground seriously pressed upon us in argument for an increase of the judgment is that the jury should have allowed not merely the value of the timber, but its increased value when made up into lumber. If this be the rule, we are unable to perceive how the appellant should stop there and not claim the value of the timber when worked up in buildings and furniture. The sum allowed by the jury will enable him to procure the same quantity of timber, and he may make out of that all the profits which his skill and ingenuity would have enabled him to make on his own by converting it to the uses of man. We are of opinion that justice has been done between the parties."

The sum of this case is that an owner can not recover against a possessor in good faith the enhanced value placed upon the property by such possessor. This does not conflict with the *Wooden-Ware* case, nor establish a different rule; rather the same rule. In the case of *Whitehead v. Dugan*, which was an action for tort or trespass against a purchaser from the original trespasser, the court held that "the defendant was not a trespasser, and that in his purchase from the original trespasser there was no offense, *quasi* offense of contract or *quasi* contract, nor obligation arising under operation of law in favor of the plaintiff, and that, as the suit was one for trespass, the plaintiff could not recover." The court indulges in an *obiter* to the effect that if plaintiff had sued for the possession of his timber the defendants "would have been entitled to keep them on condition of paying the owner of the trees their value at the time they were cut," but expressly declares that "no such case is before the court."

In Louisiana a possessor in bad faith is not allowed to profit by his own wrong: "An intruder may recover such expenses as are necessary for the preservation of things. A *negotiorum gestor* may recover what he has spent in doing the business necessary, which may be done for another, even without a mandate. It is a general rule of equity that no one shall enrich himself at another's expense, but this doctrine must not be stretched so far as to let an intermeddler recover for willfully doing what was not necessary to be done, and what the owner might not wish to have done, and what the law did not require to be done. If an intermeddler goes to the expense with a single view of benefiting himself, and reaps the benefit, he can not demand a reimbursement for his time and trouble from the person upon whose property he has intruded by the suggestion that he, too, has been incidentally benefited." *Gibson v. Hutchins*, 12 La. Ann., 545. "Where one, through ignorance, commits a trespass on another's land by cutting and removing timber, he will be responsible only for the actual value of the timber used or destroyed. *Per curiam*: The case is different where one willfully and knowingly commits a trespass on private property." *Watterston v. Jetchie*, 7 Rob. (La.), 20. "It is well settled that the value of the trees, when first cut, is the measure of damages when the trespass is not willful, but the result of mere inadvertence. *Id.*, *Yarborough v. Nettles*, 7 La. Ann., 117."

Lord Hatherly states the doctrine thus:

"When once we arrive at the fact that an inadvertence has been the cause of the misfortune, then the simple course is to make every just allowance for outlay on the part of the person who has so acquired the property, and to give back to the owner, as far as is possible, under the circumstances of the case, the full value of that which can not be restored to him *in specie*."

And this statement of the then lord chancellor is quoted with approbation by the United States Supreme Court in the latest case on this point: *Bolles Wooden-Ware Co. v. U. S.*, 103 U. S., 432; 1 Sup. Ct. Rep., 393.

In Louisiana it is well settled that the rule that no one should be allowed to enrich himself at the expense of another is limited to cases in which the alleged benefit arises from a lawful act. From unlawful acts, though they may prove beneficial to others, no right not expressly authorized by law can arise. See *Jenkins v. Gibson*, 3 La. Ann., 203; *Wood v. Lyle*, 4 La. Ann., 145; *Hollon v. Sapp*, *id.*, 519; *Jones v. Wheelis*, *id.*, 541; *Norman v. Ellis*, 5 La. Ann., 693. Considering the foregoing adjudged cases, I am unable to see that the rule of damages for the conversion of property taken by trespassers is different in Louisiana from the rule declared in *Wooden-Ware* case. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the judgment of the district court be, and the same is, reversed with costs, and that this cause be remanded to the said district court, with instructions to enter judgment for the plaintiff against the defendants *in solido* for the sum of \$1,080, with legal interest from judicial demand, and for all costs.

[Circular.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1891.

By virtue of the power vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes,'" the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed:

1. The act, so far as it relates to timber on the public lands, applies only to the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nevada, the District of Alaska, and the Territory of Utah.

2. The right of railroad companies to procure timber for construction purposes from the public land adjacent to the lines of their roads, authorized by the several granting acts and the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 482), is in no way enlarged by this act.

3. The act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 83), authorizing the cutting of timber for building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes, from public lands which are known to be mineral and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States except for mineral entry, is not repealed by this act, but remains in force subject to the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior.

4. Settlers upon the public lands, miners, farmers and other bona fide residents in either of the States, District, or Territory named in this act, who have not a sufficient supply of timber on their own claims or lands for firewood, fencing, or building purposes, or for necessary use in developing the mineral and other natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them, are permitted to procure timber from the public lands strictly for the purposes enumerated in this section, but not for sale or disposal or use on other lands or by other persons; but this section shall not be construed to give the right to cut timber on any appropriated or reserved public lands, and the Secretary of the Interior reserves the right to prescribe such further restrictions as he may, at any time, deem necessary, or to revoke the permission granted hereby in any case or cases wherein he has information that persons are abusing the conceded privileges, or where it is necessary for the public good.

5. Section 2461, U. S. Revised Statutes, is still in force in the States, District and Territory named in this act, as well as in all other States and Territories of the United States. Its provisions may be enforced as heretofore against any person who shall cut or remove, or cause or procure to be cut or removed, or aid or assist or be employed in cutting or removing, any timber from public lands of any other character or description, or for any other use or purpose whatever than as above defined in sections 2, 3 and 4 of these rules and regulations, unless special permission is first obtained from the Secretary of the Interior specifically designating the particular sections or tracts from which timber may be cut, and under what restrictions and limitations.

6. Persons, firms or corporations residing in either of the States, District or Territory named in this act, who desire to procure permission to cut or remove timber from non-mineral public lands for purposes of sale or traffic, or to manufacture same into lumber or other timber product as an article of merchandise, or for any other use whatsoever other than as defined in sections 2, 3 and 4 of these rules and regulations, must first submit an application therefor in writing to the Secretary of the Interior, designating the lands by sections, townships and ranges, if surveyed, and, if unsurveyed, describing the lands by natural boundaries, and the estimated number of acres therein. They must also define the character of the land and the kinds of trees or timber growing thereon, giving an estimate as to the quantity of each kind, stating which par-

ticular kind or kinds they desire authority to cut or remove, and the specific purpose or purposes for which the timber or the product thereof is required. The application must be sworn to and witnessed by not less than four reliable and responsible citizens of the State, District or Territory in which the land is situated, and who reside in the locality of the particular land described.

7. The petitioner or petitioners should also submit with the application such evidence as can be procured to conclusively show that the preservation of the trees or timber on the land described is not required for the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product and for the purposes named in the application, is a public necessity. Upon receipt of the application, with accompanying papers, it will be duly considered, and if deemed for the public interest, the desired permission will be granted subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be deemed necessary; but if it shall appear that the cutting of timber in the locality described in the application will be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers in that locality, the application will be rejected.

8. In order that farmers who desire to have the forests preserved in the interest of water supply for irrigation, and all others having adverse interests, may have due notice of such applications, the parties making an application, as herein provided, shall cause a notice of such application, describing the lands and timber which it is desired to use, to be published at least once a week for three consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the State, District or Territory, and also in a newspaper in the county, or, where there is more than one county, in each of the counties wherein the lands are situated, and a printed copy of the published notice must be submitted with the application, together with the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of each newspaper, attached thereto, showing that the same was successively inserted the requisite number of times, and the dates thereof.

9. The cutting or removing of any timber from public lands described in an application, by or for the applicant, *before* authority has been officially granted by the Secretary of the Interior, will render the party so offending liable to prosecution for trespass, and subject his application to rejection.

10. Sawmill owners, lumber dealers and others, who in any manner "cause or procure" timber to be cut or removed from any public lands in violation of law or these rules and regulations, whether directly by men in their employ, or indirectly through contract or by purchase, are equally guilty of trespass with the individuals who actually cut or remove such timber, and are alike liable to criminal prosecution. The procurer or manufacturer of timber so cut, as well as the purchaser of such timber or its products, is also liable in civil suit for the value thereof.

11. Special agents will diligently investigate and report all such cases to this office for proper action.

Very respectfully,

T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved May 5, 1891:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

AN ACT to amend section eight of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent heretofore issued shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this act, and suits to vacate and annul patents hereafter issued shall only be brought within six years after the date of the issuance of such patents. And in the States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, and South Dakota, Wyoming, and the District of Alaska, and the gold and silver regions of Nevada and the Territory of Utah, in any criminal prosecution or civil action by the United States for trespass on such public timber lands, or to recover timber or lumber cut thereon, it shall be a defense if the defendant shall show that the said timber was so cut or removed from the timber lands for use in such State or Territory by a resident thereof for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, or domestic purposes under rules and regulations made and prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and has not been transported out of the same, but nothing herein contained shall operate to enlarge the rights of any railway company to cut timber on the public domain, provided that the Secretary of the Interior

may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, and he may designate the sections or tracts of land where timber may be cut, and it shall not be lawful to cut or remove any timber except as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, but this act shall not operate to repeal the act of June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, providing for the cutting of timber on mineral lands."

Approved March 3, 1891.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO TIMBER RESERVATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1891.

To Special Agents of the General Land Office:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is hereby called to section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," which reads as follows:

"Section 24. That the President of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public lands bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

To carry into effect said provisions it becomes important to reserve all public lands bearing forests, or covered with timber or undergrowth, on which the timber is not absolutely required for the legitimate use and necessities of the residents of the State or Territory in which the lands are situated, or for the promotion of settlement or development of the natural resources of the section of the State or Territory in the immediate vicinity of the particular lands in question.

In so doing it is of first importance to reserve all public lands in mountainous and other regions which are covered with timber or undergrowth at the headwaters of rivers and along the banks of streams, creeks and ravines, where such timber or undergrowth is the means provided by nature to absorb and check the mountain torrents and to prevent the sudden and rapid melting of the winter's snows and the resultant inundation of the valleys below, which destroy the agricultural and pasturage interests of communities and settlements in the lower portions of the country.

For the purpose of securing the necessary data upon which to base recommendations for such forest reservations, the following instructions are issued:

Special agents, upon being detailed to secure the data in question, will proceed, without undue delay, to make in the districts assigned to them a thorough and careful personal examination of the public lands bearing forests or covered with timber or undergrowth, and ascertain by personal observation and by interviews with government and State officials in the vicinity of such lands, and with citizens who have an interest in the public welfare, all facts pertaining to the value of said forests or timber lands for all uses, purposes and requirements. The result of such investigations should be duly made the subject of report to this office.

In submitting such reports a recommendation should be made in each case as to whether the lands described should be set apart as a public reservation, setting forth in full the reasons for arriving at the conclusion stated. The agent should also in every instance, so far as practicable, procure and submit with his report the expression of opinion in writing of the officials and citizens interviewed by him relative to the special value of each tract or area of land reported upon.

In recommending reservations of timber lands, special agents should describe such lands by natural drainage basins; and whenever it is in the interests of the industries carried on in the district to except any lands within said basins from reservation by permitting the timber to be cut to meet the wants of the people, such excepted tracts should be described in land-office terms, as sections, townships, ranges, etc.; but when surveys have not been extended over the lands thus excepted, the lands should be described by natural boundaries in such a manner that they may be readily distinguished from other lands, and that proper provision for their survey by land-office methods may be made.

After making an examination of the timber lands of any drainage basin, and having decided to recommend the same for reservation under the provisions of this circular, before submitting report in the matter, a notice should be prepared by the agent stating that such recommendation will be made to the General Land Office, and setting forth a description of the basin, together with a description of any public lands embraced therein, which it may be proposed to have excepted therefrom. It should also be stated therein that the object of such publication is to give timely notice of the proposed reservation, in order that all parties interested who either

favor or oppose its establishment may be afforded due opportunity to submit their views to this office, by petition or otherwise, for the purpose of having the same considered prior to the final establishment of such reservation. This notice should be posted in the land office or offices of the district wherein such lands are situated, and a copy of the same should be published at least once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or each of the counties, wherein such lands are situated, and also in at least one other newspaper of general circulation in the State or Territory. If no newspaper be published in the county or counties in which the lands are situated, then the publication should be made in a newspaper published in the county nearest to such lands.

A printed copy of the notice of publication should be submitted with the agent's report, together with the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of each newspaper attached thereto, showing that the same was successively inserted the requisite number of times, and the dates thereof.

Should knowledge be acquired by the agent that any particular tract or tracts of public timber land are being, or are likely at an early day to be, despoiled of the timber which should be preserved for climatic, economic, or other public reasons, and that the early reservation thereof is necessary, the agent should report the matter at once to this office, describing in general the location of said lands, and stating reasons for believing that necessity exists for early action. Should the services of a surveyor be required to locate and define by proper exterior bounds and lines any tract or tracts therein which should be excepted from reservation, he should submit an estimate as to the total cost of such survey and the time required to complete same. Upon receipt of such report proper measures will be promptly taken by this office in the premises.

Very respectfully,

T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tucson, Ariz., July 25, 1891.

SIR: Agreeably to your circular letter, dated April 18, 1891, I have the honor to hand you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The sum of \$5,000 was apportioned to Arizona for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and contracts for surveys to that amount were let. These surveys were carefully distributed in both the northern and southern land districts, so as to subserve the interests of the largest number of settlers.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in Arizona, in following the requirements of the act making the appropriation for surveys, and at the same time serving the interests of the settlers, by putting the surveys in places where surveys are most desired. To follow the requirements of the act appropriating for surveys the money annually expended would be, in many instances, to make surveys where people would not take up the land, and where the result of the expenditure of money in surveying would be highly unsatisfactory and almost useless.

The instructions we receive for making surveys under the law as enacted each succeeding Congress are to the effect that the surveys must be confined to "agricultural lands." Such instructions, as applied to many of the States and Territories, would simply mean the general run of land, and would take in under its provisions most of the lands perhaps in a large majority of the States of the Union, and do ample justice to the settlers and furnish no cause of bitter complaint.

In this arid belt of land these instructions mean lands that are or can be artificially irrigated, and we possess a very limited area of country that can be made to produce the ordinary agricultural crops without careful irrigation.

I have repeatedly represented that the law, as passed during the last few years, regulating the matter of surveys, works a great hardship on the Territory of Arizona. It is the means of depriving settlers of surveys and titles to their homes, homes that in many instances they have been occupying for many years, and on which they have in several instances made valuable improvements.

Under the peculiar conditions in Arizona, it is very difficult to determine what is agricultural land; in Arizona, for instance, what would be agricultural land if water was brought on to the land may be at the present moment the most barren of desert lands, and consequently, *though agricultural in point of soil, not agricultural in the practical sense of the word*; within 5 miles there may exist a flow of water in winter and a natural dam-site location, where the flow of water might be husbanded for agricultural uses in the summer at small expense, which would make the land very valuable and agricultural land in the meaning of the statute. In executing the surveys I deem it to be to the interest of the government and the people to be lenient in interpreting the spirit of the statute as applied to Arizona, where the circumstances are so peculiar, inasmuch as soil that is in every way superior agricultural soil and adapted to wonderful crops, and which is comparatively sparsely settled at the present moment, on account of its desert state and its inability to produce any agricultural crops, may, even by the time the survey is approved and filed in the local land offices, have been redeemed by the successful storage of water and its application to the surveyed lands. There are many instances of this kind within the boundaries of this Territory.

In considering the character of the lands for which application is made for survey, I conceive it to be competent for the surveyor-general to consider the peculiarities of the location and the general adaptability of the land for future artificial irrigation.

In connection with this understanding I have to say that west of Gila Bend, and in its neighborhood, there are thousands of acres of land the soil of which I believe to be the equal of any in the world. It is adapted particularly to the growing of semi-tropical fruits, and will produce mammoth crops of cereals or hay. At present this

land is as sterile as the lands on the Sahara desert, because water has not been brought on to the land, and no remunerative crop can be grown without water at this point, although in small places, by the application of water, it has been demonstrated that this land is in every way better adapted to the raising of fruits than the best land in California, and will produce fruits fully a month in advance of California. The Gila river flows within a few miles of this magnificent body of land, and has a flow of water that is not utilized sufficient to redeem hundreds of thousands of acres of this most desirable land, but until recently no means had been found whereby water could be permanently placed upon this land. At present the preliminary work for the "Wolfley dam," which is located 24 miles north of Gila Bend, has been commenced, and the work will probably be completed within 6 months at the outside, when all this desirable land will be as fruitful as any land on our continent. I hold that it would be perfectly competent for this land to be surveyed as agricultural land. In asking for increased allowance in the surveying apportionment for Arizona in my letter of June 25, 1891, I particularly cited the large amount of surveying that would be required for the lands that were redeemable by the water from the "Wolfley canal" in the neighborhood of Gila Bend, and also for lands in connection with the vast dam to be constructed above Calabasas, for the irrigation of lands along the Santa Cruz valley.

Almost all the lands lying adjacent to mountains in the form of mesa lands, and at present entirely unproductive, may properly be termed agricultural, though at present used chiefly for grazing purposes. The land will grow almost any ordinary crop by means of water stored in the cañons in the winter time, and such cañons exist in the neighborhood of the mesa lands, and a liberal outlay of money would make them highly productive; still the people making permanent homes on the mesas can not get surveys under the law as passed by Congress, because they happen to be compelled to live on land that is excluded from the beneficial provisions of the act providing for surveys. These men may have highly productive mines in the mountains adjacent to their mesa homes, or they may live on these mesas in the pursuit of the cattle industry; in either case I can not see why these bona fide settlers should be deliberately excluded from the benefits of the act for surveys, and thereby deprived from getting a government title to their homes, which are as useful and as dear to them as the average homes of the people of the United States elsewhere. It appears to me a grave injustice to the people of Arizona, and if the word "agricultural" must appear in the act appropriating money for survey as a word of limitation, I most respectfully ask that the Territory of Arizona be excluded from the general rule, as such an act works an unmerited hardship on the people of Arizona.

THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM FOR SURVEYS.

I have to reiterate what I said in my last annual report, to the effect that the deposit system of surveys, honestly administered, is highly beneficial. In the face of the law, Commissioner Sparks suspended all surveys under the deposit system, to the detriment certainly of Arizona, and in the face of advice to that effect. With the strict wording of the act, that the appropriation for surveys shall be used for "agricultural" purposes, the deposit system served a valuable purpose, in allowing the settler who was desirous of obtaining a survey of his land, a title therefor, to obtain a survey, even if his land was not of an agricultural nature. Settlers who lived in exposed localities during Indian outbreaks found this system of survey of great value, and they had it in their power to get a survey and get their titles in shape so they could leave their places without jeopardizing their land.

During the great Indian outbreak, when Mr. Sparks was Commissioner, I wrote him most urgently to allow some settlers who were in the line of the Indian raids to have a deposit survey made, as they were willing to pay for the same, in order to get their land in shape where they could leave it without the danger that the first man who came along would jump their property. These men at the time took their lives in their hands to stop on the land, and they would unquestionably have fled had their homes been protected, as far as the land was concerned. Mr. Sparks, however, was deaf to their appeals, and they were deprived of the advantages of the law at a very critical moment.

Where there is only a very small amount of valuable land in a township the provisions of section 2401 are of material advantage.

PRIVATE LAND GRANTS.

The law creating the private land-grant courts relieves me of the duty of investigating the titles to private land grants in this Territory.

WESTERN BOUNDARY WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, I forwarded to the General Land Office the returns of the survey of the west boundary of the White Mountain Indian reservation.

I made a strenuous effort to have this survey made in a manner that would be as useful as possible to the government, and do ample justice to the important country the survey passed through. In all respects I feel that my efforts were successful. The topography on the map sent to the General Land Office is very accurate and comprehensive, and will serve the purpose of correctly representing the country adjacent to the line of survey and be invaluable for map purposes.

I do not believe a finer piece of drafting was ever forwarded to Washington in connection with a survey.

Along this Indian boundary was property of great value, which it was most earnestly hoped would be found off the reservation. The deputy surveyor did his work faithfully and carefully, and as a result much very valuable mining property was found on the reservation, which is of no value to the Indians, and I would respectfully recommend that these mining properties be cut off, and that the interests of the Indians be served by making the west boundary a north and south line, in lieu of the tortuous line at present defining its western limits.

I most earnestly urge that the government take some steps to throw open to the white people of this Territory the coal fields on the extreme southern portion of the San Carlos reservation. This can be done to advantage by defining the southern limits of the reservation by a straight line just north of the coal fields. The land is at present valueless to the Indians, except for purposes of manufacturing their whisky.

Too much importance can not be attached to the question of securing coal as a fuel in Arizona. The effect on the Territory would be magical, as the mining industries would be benefited to an incalculable extent, and the advancing of this great industry means the building of railroads and towns throughout the Territory. At present the cost of coke alone is causing many promising camps to lie dormant that would otherwise be full of life and activity. The output of the valuable metals in Arizona would be doubled within three years after coal was placed in the market at reasonable prices. The Indians simply occupy a dog-in-the-manger position, as the land is not of the slightest utility to them, and the whites are deprived of the greatest benefits to be derived from coal simply because the matter has not been properly represented at Washington, or possibly has been misrepresented by those interested in the continuance of the present state of affairs.

THE DESERT LAND ACT.

No government act in connection with lands has done greater good to Arizona than the desert act. It is my firm belief that to abolish this act would be to retard the advancement of this Territory fully a quarter of a century. The present precautions that have been thrown around the entering of government land under this act are ample and healthy, and calculated to make the desert act by far the most important land act on the statute books as far as Arizona is concerned.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

In my last report I urged that topographical surveys in Arizona could be conducted to greater advantage and far more economically through the medium of the surveyor-general than in any other manner, and now that the time of the surveyor-general is to be no longer taken up with the consideration of private land-grant titles, he would be able to give much time to topographical surveys if authorized by law in the premises.

The surveyor-general's office is already established, and many expenses connected with the office work, at least of topographical surveys, would be avoided, while through the deputies going out on surveys much could be accomplished in addition to a regular topographical force.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROYAL A. JOHNSON,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Arizona.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

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Work done during fiscal year on old contracts.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.	Remarks.
12	John C. Smith	May 16, 1890	\$3,000	Survey approved.
13	William M. Breakenridge	June 2, 1890	500	Approval pending.
15	James H. Martin	June 20, 1890	600	Survey approved.

There were 9 townships and 4 exterior plats made.
 There were 202 miles 24 chains and 57 links surveyed.
 Amount appropriated to Arizona fiscal year 1890-'91, \$5,000.

List of contracts under same.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.	Description of survey.
17	Francis B. Jacobs.....	May 25, 1891	\$1,900	Agricultural lands in T. 7 N., R. 1 W.; T. 22 N., R. 5 E.; T. 21 N., R. 17 W.; and T. 21 N., R. 1 E.; and Frac. T. 11 N., R. 3 E. Approval pending.
18	Daniel Drummond.....	May 20, 1891	1,350	Agricultural lands in T. 6 S., R. 30 E.; T. 6 S., R. 31 E.; and T. 7 S., R. 31 E. Approval pending.
19	Daniel Drummond.....	June 30, 1891	1,750	T. 2 S., R. 5 E.; T. 6 S., R. 9 E.; T. 6 S., R. 4 W.; and T. 6 S., R. 5 W. Approval pending.
Total			5,000	

SUBDIVIDING INDIAN LANDS INTO FORTY-ACRE LOTS.

Amount of the special apportionment out of the appropriation for new allotments, act of 1887, reimbursable \$12,000

Contract under same.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.	Description of survey.
16	John C. Smith	Nov. 1, 1890	\$9,000	Subdivision of Moqui Indian reservation into 40-acre tracts.

MINERAL DIVISION WORK.

Forty claims surveyed. Thirty-seven mineral surveys approved. Three surveys are still pending. One hundred and forty-eight plats were made. Amount of deposits fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$2,370.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter E of April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and tabular statements as follows:

A. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public and private land claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation for the surveys of the public lands for that year.

B. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the surveys of public and private land claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from special deposits.

C. Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

D. Statement showing amount of appropriation for salaries, contingent expenses, special deposits, and private land claims for the compensation of clerks and draftsmen for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Owing to a better understanding by the department of the situation connected with the surveying service in this district, in allowing remunerating rates for the surveys of the public lands, greater progress has been made during the past year, and more satisfactory results obtained than in the year immediately preceding, so much so that probably the entire apportionment for surveys in this State will be expended. Applications by settlers for the surveys of many townships in this district are being constantly received, and the increasing settlements upon others will undoubtedly require the expenditure of all that has been apportioned for surveys in this district for the next fiscal year.

The policy of allowing pay to deputy surveyors for the retracement of the necessary lines to establish lost and obliterated corners, in order to determine the initial and closing points of new surveys, is just, and should be adhered to by the department in all of the surveys to be made in this district. In fact, I consider it imperative necessary in order to obtain the services of capable and experienced surveyors. Also the policy of the department in authorizing the survey of suspended and rejected townships is considered a great improvement over that in vogue during the past year, and will be of much benefit to the settlers upon lands in those townships.

The policy adopted by this office in withholding the approval of a survey until examined in the field by an examiner of surveys has seemed to work well, and has resulted in obtaining an excellent class of work by the deputies employed, and I would recommend the continuation of the practice by providing for the examination of all surveys as soon as the same are completed by the surveyor-general in person or under his immediate supervision, believing it to be conducive to their better execution and a more speedy adjustment of the accounts pertaining to the survey.

During the year there have been seventy-two applications for the survey of the public lands. Contracts awarded will be found in the tabular statement.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed is 518 miles 54 chains and 55 links, segregated as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Meridian and standard lines	30	26	22
Township lines	82	37	97
Section and connection lines	397	70	36

Embracing eighteen townships and parts of townships.

DRAFTING DEPARTMENT.

The total number of maps of all descriptions made was 1,066, classified as follows, viz: 137 pertaining to the surveys of public lands, including originals, department copies, triplicates for the several local land offices, amendments, and the necessary copies thereof. Belonging to the surveys of private grants and United States reservations, with the accompanying township diagrams, indicating the parts of private grants located therein, 28. Number of plats of mineral-land claims and sectional diagrams, including the several copies required for the department, local land offices, and claimants, 731. Original diagrams to accompany special instructions for the guidance of deputy surveyors of the public lands and department copies of the same, 85. Maps and sketches of a miscellaneous character, 85.

The field-notes of the surveys of ninety-nine mineral-land claims have been examined and the maps platted and approved.

At this date there are the returns of the surveys of ten mineral-land claims in this office awaiting examination and plating. There are also the field-books of nine township surveys now being examined, and nine books of the same class examined and returned to the deputy surveyor for correction.

On the 26th of April, 1888, my predecessor entered into contract with Mr. C. A. Robinson for the surveying of all lines necessary for the purpose of laying off into specific tracts certain agricultural lands within the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation in Humboldt county. From the occurrence of unforeseen circumstances Mr. Robinson was unable to complete his work in the field within the time stated by the terms of his contract, and on July 25, 1889, he was granted an extension of said contract to January 1, 1890. Mr. Robinson's field-notes of his survey were received by this office for the first time January 7 of the present year. They were examined and partially platted, but in the whole found so deficient in many requirements that on the 18th of March last they were returned to him with a letter from this office requesting corrections and a speedy return of his corrected notes. In several interviews with Mr. Robinson the examining draftsman took especial pains to point out to him in detail what was necessary to properly complete his work.

Notwithstanding numerous letters from this office urging his correction and return of the notes, they have only recently (July 8) been received. It is thought that they are now satisfactory, and that the authorized field examination of the survey will soon be commenced.

Five draftsmen, including the principal, were employed for the first nine months of the fiscal year, and on the 1st of April last one copying draftsman was added to the force, six now being employed, and the time at present fully occupied.

The examinations of field-notes and calculations returned by the surveyors of the public lands involve a great deal of time and the closest inspection. The imperfect manner in which many former surveys were made, and the complete disregard in many instances of the rules laid down for the guidance of surveyors in the field, only now developed by the present system under which independent examiners are employed, has led to innumerable complications, the readjustment of which requires no little time and study by this office. Almost daily complaints reach here of bewildered settlers, unable to define their boundaries or the corners marking the same. And so with deputies under new contracts. Corners purporting to have been duly set are nowhere to be found, and it not infrequently happens that a man taking a contract, say for 3 miles of survey, is obliged to resurvey or retrace lines to an extent never contemplated by the terms of his agreement.

This office having before it only the sworn field-notes from which official maps have been platted and approved can only be guided in making estimates for additional surveys in townships, partially subdivided, by such information as said sworn field-notes and maps purport to convey. Hence arise the many discrepancies between an estimate based upon such information and the actual state of affairs ascertained by the surveyor going on the ground. I believe it would be to the advantage not only of the general government and this office, but the public at large, that in the contemplation of surveying contracts in partially surveyed townships, a preliminary examination be made in the field by an official examiner as to the actual condition of already approved surveys. This action could hardly fail of giving a more reliable basis upon which to form estimates for the proper execution of contracts. Coupled with the final examination of the work after its alleged completion, I believe all doubts would be removed, and more satisfactory conclusions reached. Had this been the course from the first many difficulties now apparent clearly would have been avoided.

In this connection I beg leave to suggest a new method of marking the township corners, by setting at the southeast corner of every township an iron monument, a diagram of which, with specifications for its construction, is inclosed herewith. The weight of this monument is estimated to be about 160 pounds, and its probable cost here \$10.

Whether by accident or design, the action of the elements, the injury done by roving bands of cattle or the work of interested parties, the fact remains that in many cases no vestige of such corner or corners can be found, and the great number of complaints constantly being received at this office of the inability of settlers, with experienced surveyors, to find the corners of the public surveys, have forced upon my mind the conclusion that it is as important that permanent corners be established as that the surveys be correctly made, for without such the original survey practically soon becomes unreliable.

By the location of the monument at the southeast corner of each township it really places one at each corner where a body of land is surveyed, thus:

SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.
SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.
SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.
SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.	SE. cor.

From these permanent corners, with true field-notes, all missing corners can easily be reestablished when necessary.

I believe that a permanent monument of this character would aid materially in settling the true location of depending landmarks and the correct execution of all surveys, whether of the public lands, private grants, or those of mining land claims. Had it been adopted in this State from the commencement in the survey of the public lands and private grants, much of the contention and bitter contests now prevailing over the boundaries of claimants' land would have been avoided.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

There have been received 134 applications for mineral surveys, and 20 applications for examination and report on placer mines, under circular of September 23, 18-2, and 10 applications for report upon quartz mining claims. Instructions have been issued for 119 mineral surveys, 20 for examination and report on placer mines, and 10 for examination and report on quartz mining claims.

There have been appointed since my incumbency 49 deputy mineral surveyors, whose bonds have been approved, a list of whom is hereto annexed.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Edward C. Uren	Placer	Arthur D. Gassaway	Alameda.
Adolphus H. Coulter	Calaveras	James M. Anderson	Eldorado.
James M. Gleaves	Shasta	John G. McMillan	Santa Clara.
John B. Treadwell	Alameda	Wilbur F. McClure	Los Angeles.
William Burton	Eldorado	Ernst A. Zoellin	Shasta.
Charles Edwin Uren	Nevada	John H. Garber	Monterey.
Henry L. Londen	Trinity	Ora M. Enslow	Butte.
Thomas M. Parsons	San Bernardino	Samuel J. Alderman	Nevada.
Robert B. Symington	San Francisco	Malcolm G. King	Alameda.
Augustus T. Smith	Humboldt	Thomas J. Read	Napa.
Wirt R. Macmurdo	Kern	Charles W. Hendel	Plumas.
William S. Graham	Placer	Thomas W. Reece	Butte.
Frederick W. Bradley	Nevada	George H. Mitchell	Siskiyou.
Albert Lascy	Calaveras	Fred E. Lewis	San Bernardino.
James Meredith	Placer	Waldo W. Waggoner	Nevada.
Lemuel D. Davis	Sierra	Rawlins Cadwallader	San Diego.
Samuel E. Brackins	Shasta	John C. Rice	San Francisco.
William Schuld	Plumas	Cave J. Counts	San Diego.
Alfred K. Street	Los Angeles	George F. Taylor	Sierra.
James M. Davidson	Siskiyou	John Goldsworthy	Los Angeles.
William F. Engelbright	Nevada	Herman W. Scheld	Siskiyou.
Russell L. Dunn	Placer	James W. Phillips	San Francisco.
Smith F. McKnight	Inyo	Benjamin L. McCoy	Butte.
Carroll McTarnahan	Tuolumne	Henry C. Langrehr (re- signed).	San Diego.
Arthur W. Keddle	Plumas		

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Of this number one has resigned, but his resignation has not yet been accepted. Also, there have been 3 deputies appointed, but whose bonds have not yet been approved.

There has been received, as deposits for office-work on mining claims, the sum of \$5,340.

OFFICE-WORK.

The clerical force of this office has been kept unusually busy during the year, and in the desire of making my administration as economical as possible a saving of \$1,231.86 has been made over that of previous year, while the work performed has been fully as great. During the year there were received 4,630 letters, and there were sent from this office 4,265. A complete record, properly indexed, containing a memorandum of the contents of all letters received, is kept, so that reference is easily had to any matter relating to the same.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest that the full amount of the estimate made of the expenses of the clerical force in this office for the fiscal year ending 1893 should be granted, in order that the affairs of the department in this district should be fully and satisfactorily administered.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

In my last annual report it was stated that 40 cases were undecided at that time, but 6 cases were afterwards found among the papers that had not been entered. During the past year 22 additional cases have been added, making a total of 68 cases, of which 1 was abandoned by the State, 1 set for hearing and State claimant failed to appear, 1 was abandoned by United States contestant, 15 have been heard and decided, leaving 50 cases remaining for action. Of these 7 were set for hearing June 22 and June 29, 1891, but at the request of the State's attorney the hearing for June 22, 1891, was dismissed without prejudice, and that for June 29, 1891, postponed until August 3, 1891. Six others are also set for hearing in the same month.

The work in this department has been quite onerous and has almost entirely occupied the time of one clerk in attending to the correspondence and other work connected therewith.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The surveys of the following private land claims have been completed, approved, and plats made and forwarded for patent, viz: Pueblo lands of Monterey; Rancho de Napa, part confirmed to O. H. Frank; Entre Napa, part confirmed to Joseph P. Thompson.

In the matter of the survey of the Buena Vista rancho by Deputy H. I. Willey, which was rejected by the Commissioner and a new survey ordered, an appeal has been taken from said decision to the Secretary of the Interior.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

In the archive department the work of compilation reported in my last annual report is still being carried on, and if no interruption takes place will be completed in about two years. As the government has expended about \$20,000 already in bringing the work to its present stage, it would be a matter of much regret should it become necessary to suspend the work for lack of sufficient appropriation, the necessity for which should not arise.

The importance of this department, as shown by the many applications for examination and copies of its valuable contents, becomes more apparent daily, and I very much desire the completion of the work now in progress in order that the copies being made may be recorded and thus take the place of the originals, which, from constant handling, are fast becoming more and more dilapidated.

It has been reported to me that there are many of the ancient Spanish and Mexican archives existing in the southern part of this State which have never been placed in this office as required by law. Should this prove to be the case I shall take steps to have them brought within the custody of this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. PRATT,

U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and payable out of the public appropriation for that year.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field-work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.
	1890.			
Caleb A. Ensign (No. 58) ...	Aug. 6	5 miles of township lines and 11 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 4 S., R. 6 W.	S. B. M.	\$132.00
Ora M. Enslow	Nov. 25	Complete the subdivision of T. 20 N., R. 8 E.*	M. D. M.	79.00
John S. Eastwood	Dec. 15	2 miles of section lines to complete the subdivision of T. 12 S., R. 24 E.*	M. D. M.	20.00
John K. Harrington (No. 73) ..	Dec. 31	4 miles of township lines, 16 miles of section lines, and 2 miles of ranch lines to complete the survey of public lands in T. 5 N., R. 28 W.	M. D. M.	.....
		11 miles of township lines, 33 miles of section lines, and 10 miles of ranch lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 5 N., R. 30 W.	M. D. M.	1,074.00
	1891.			
Charles E. Uren	Jan. 20	Resurvey of range line between ranges 7 and 8 east of township 14 north.*	M. D. M.	400.00
Arthur T. Welton (No. 74) ..	Mar. 21	3½ miles of range line, 1½ miles of township lines, and 7 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 19 N., R. 5 and 6 W.	M. D. M.	119.00
George W. Smith	Mar. 24	2 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 19 S., R. 26 E.*	M. D. M.	10.00
James M. Gleaves (No. 76) ..	Apr. 16	4½ miles of standard lines, 11 miles of township lines, and 84 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 35 and 36 N., R. 1, 2, and 3 E.	M. D. M.	1,254.00
Cave J. Counts	Apr. 11	Complete the survey of section 31 of T. 9 S., R. 1 W.*	S. B. M.	80.00
John K. Harrington	Jan. 15	3 miles ranch lines and 1 mile section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 8 N., R. 32 W.; 1 mile of ranch line and 1½ miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 9 N., R. 32 W.; 4 miles ranch lines and 5 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 10 N., R. 32 W.; 11 miles of ranch lines and 32 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 8 N., R. 30 W.	S. B. M.	485.50
James M. Gore (No. 77)	May 27	6½ miles of township lines, 17 miles of section lines, and 14 miles of ranch lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 2 N., R. 14 W.; 14 miles of township lines and 60 miles of section lines to complete the survey of public lands in T. 3 N., R. 14 W.; 2½ miles of township lines and ¼ mile of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 4 N., R. 14 W.	S. B. M.	977.50
James M. Gore (No. 78)	May 28	3½ miles of section lines and 2 miles of ranch lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 4 S., R. 4 W.	S. B. M.	
		3 miles of section lines to complete the survey of public lands in T. 5 S., R. 4 W.; 13½ miles section lines and 13½ miles ranch lines to complete the survey of public lands in T. 4 S., R. 5 W.	S. B. M.	244.00
John H. Garber (No. 79) ...	June 2	40 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 22 S., R. 9 E.; 9 miles of township lines and 33 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 22 S., R. 12 E.	M. D. M.	1,006.00

* Special instructions.

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A.—Contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field-work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.
James M. Gore (No. 80)....	1891. June 23	10 miles of township lines and 16 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 26 S., R. 18 E.; 11 miles of township lines and 60 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 27 S., R. 18 E.; 2½ miles of township lines and 13 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 27 S., R. 19 E.; 9 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 28 S., R. 18 E.	M. D. M.	\$1,555.50
James M. Gore (No. 81)....	June 24	22 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 25 S., R. 18 E.	M. D. M.	264.00
Thomas J. Dewoody (No. 83)	June 29	20 miles of township lines and 45 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the public lands in Ts. 14 and 15 N., R. 10 W.	M. D. M.	840.00

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.
[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT.
U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

B.—Contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and payable from special deposits made in conformity with the act of March 3, 1871.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field-work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.
John K. Harrington (No. 72.)	1890. July 9	4 miles of township lines and 19 miles of section lines to complete the survey of the lands in T. 5 N., R. 27 W.	S. B. M.	\$322.00	\$322.00
Thomas J. Dewoody....	1891. May 20	Complete the subdivisions of T. 27 N., R. 3 E.*	M. D. M.	200.00	.....
William Burton (No. 12)	June 24	7½ miles of township lines, 20 miles of section lines and 1½ miles of connecting lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 15 N., R. 13 E.	M. D. M.	1,269.00	.....
		7½ miles of township lines, 63 miles of section lines and 2½ miles of connecting lines to complete the survey of the public lands in T. 15 N., R. 14 E.†	M. D. M.		

* Special instructions, Central Pacific Railroad Company repayments.

† Central Pacific Railroad Company repayments.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.
[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT.
U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

C.—Special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No. of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Depositor.	Railroad Company.	List No.	Land district.	Limit.	Office work.	Survey.
151.....	Feb. 19, 1891.	W. H. Mills.	C. P. R. R.	6	Sacramento.		\$0.45	\$1.35
192.....	June 2, 1891.	do	do	9	Reading	Granted	112.28	336.84
193.....	do	do	do	11	do	do	2,425.21	7,275.61
194.....	do	do	do	10	do	do	146.08	420.25
199.....	June 4, 1891.	do	do	17	Stockton	do	1.80	5.40

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.
[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT.
U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

D.—*The United States in account with Wm. H. Pratt, United States surveyor-general for California, under bonds dated March 17, 1890, and August 20, 1890, fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Deposits.	Amount.
<i>Salaries.</i>					
1890.			1890.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	\$3,080.10	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	\$12,750.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	3,076.20			
1891.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	3,287.50			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	3,287.50			
		12,731.30			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 17.	18.70			
		12,750.00			12,750.00
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>					
1890.			1890.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	389.05	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	2,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	443.46			
1891.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	280.00			
June 31	Fourth quarter.....	886.89			
		2,000.00			
		2,000.00			2,000.00
<i>Special deposits by individuals.</i>					
1890.			1890.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	3,672.35	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	24,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	3,621.05			
1891.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	3,638.75			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	3,620.50			
		14,552.65			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 17.	9,447.35			
		24,000.00			24,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

1890.			1890.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	\$7,141.50	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	\$38,750.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	7,140.71			
1891.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter.....	7,206.85			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	7,794.89			
		29,283.95			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 17	9,466.05			
		38,750.00			38,750.00

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.

WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

[RECAL.]

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Denver, July 8, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with tabular statements showing the contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands, payable from the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and from the appropriation for surveying abandoned military reservations made by act of Congress of March 3, 1885; the report of the division of mineral surveys, and the accounts of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No contracts were made during the year chargeable to special deposits.

Two contracts were made under the act of Congress of March 3, 1885.

Seventeen contracts were made during the year for the survey of public lands, fifteen of which were not completed. As nearly all the contracts entered into were for surveys in mountainous country, and as unusually heavy snows fell during the winter, surveyors were unable to get into the field in the spring of 1891 in time to complete their work during the fiscal year. In such cases extension of time was allowed them.

Contracts dated August 29, 1889, November 4, 1889, November 23, 1889, December 27, 1889, March 4, 1890, May 13, 1890, and June 18, 1890, made the previous fiscal year, were completed this year and approved.

During the year, 1,720 miles 11 chains 15 links were surveyed and approved by this office, as follows:

	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Exterior township lines	192	63	91
Subdivisional lines	1,387	56	41
Subdivisional lines re-established	2	79	74
Metes and bounds of chains	121	64	44
Closing and connections	20	66	65
	1,726	11	15

Number of townships and fractional townships subdivided	35
Number of townships and fractional townships subdivided by metes and bounds of claims	7
Total number of plats and copies made for surveys in land division	126
Total number of diagrams made	53
Descriptive lists of townships prepared and sent to local land offices	298
Total acreage of land surveyed	542,344.52

Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891 (payable out of the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1891).

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field-work.	Estimated amount.
1890.			
Oct. 27	Geo. W. Nyce	Survey of the subdivisional lines of T. 10 S., R. 86 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	\$350.00
Nov. 15	W. H. Holmes	Survey of the east and north exterior boundaries of Ts. 33, 34, and 35 N., R. 2 E., and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 34 and 35 N., R. 2 E. of the New Mexico principal meridian in Colorado.	1,200.00
Dec. 5	John A. Storm	Survey of the subdivisional lines of T. 6 N., R. 56 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	300.00

Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field-work.	Estimated amount.
1890. Dec. 12	R. S. Fuller	Survey of the west and north fractional exterior boundaries of Ts. 15 S., Rs. 97 and 98 W.; the fractional W. exterior boundary of T. 14 S., R. 98 W. and the subdivisional lines of fractions Ts. 14 S., R. 98 W., and 15 S., Rs. 97 and 98 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	\$900. 00
Dec. 12	E. D. Bright	Survey of the west and north exterior boundaries and subdivisional lines of fractional west half of Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 86 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	900. 00
1891. Jan. 29	B. F. Clark	Survey of the subdivisional lines of T. 2 N., R. 94 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	420. 00
Feb. 28	V. G. Hills	Resurvey of valley portions of Ts. 2 and 5 S., Rs. 77 and 78 W.; T. 3 S., R. 77 W.; T. 4 S., R. 79 W.; T. 5 S., R. 80 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado, and so much of the exterior lines as the resurvey of the valley portions may require.	2, 450. 00
Mar. 2	E. D. Bright	Survey of west and north exterior boundaries and subdivisional lines of fractional west half of T. 3 N., R. 86 W., sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	450. 00
Mar. 18	Wm. J. Fine	Survey of metes and bounds of claims of bona fide settlers in Ts. 5 and 5½ S., Rs. 42 to 46 W., inclusive, sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	1, 775. 00
Mar. 26	Geo. W. House	Survey of west and north exterior boundaries of Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 19 W.; fractional north exterior boundaries of Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 20 W.; and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 19 W.; and of fractional Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 20 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian in Colorado.	1, 410. 00
Apr. 3	E. S. Snell	Survey of metes and bounds of claims of bona fide settlers in Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 79 W.; T. 10 S., R. 84 and 85 W.; T. 9 S., R. 85 and 86 W.; T. 8 S., R. 88 W.; T. 7 S., R. 89 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado; also Ts. 34½ and 35 N., R. 9 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian in Colorado.	3, 600. 00
Apr. 8	Geo. W. House	Survey of south exterior boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., R. 96 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	785. 00
Apr. 27	B. F. Clark	Survey of south and east exterior boundaries of Ts. 3 and 4 N., R. 98 W., and subdivisional lines of Ts. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 88 and 89 and 90 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	2, 196. 00
Apr. 30	J. A. Curtis	Amended survey of the town site of Delta, Colo.	50. 00
June 16	R. S. Fuller	Survey of the subdivisional lines of Ts. 3 and 4 N., R. 91 W., and T. 3 N., R. 92 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	1, 190. 00
June 22	Geo. W. House	Survey of the subdivisional lines of T. 13 S., R. 92 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Colorado.	400. 00
Apr. 27	W. J. Fleming	For the completion of the subdivisional survey of the abandoned military reservation of the Uncompaghre Cantonment (Fort Crawford).	*100. 00
June 29	Geo. W. House	For the completion of the subdivisional survey in the late Fort Lyon Military Reservation, situated in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 51 and 52 W., and the meanders of the left or north bank of the Arkansas River, along the south boundary of said reservation in T. 23 S., R. 51 and 52 W.	*194. 00

* Payable out of the appropriation made by act of March 3, 1885, for surveying abandoned military reservations.

The greater portion of the work done in this office is in the mineral division, the expense of all of which is paid out of "special deposits for office-work by mining claimants."

There are in this district ninety-six United States deputy mineral surveyors, all doing active duty in the field. Following is a synopsis of the mineral work done:

Mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered in fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No. of surveys.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
501	Original surveys, embracing	935	24	21
31	Amended surveys, embracing	39

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Mineral surveys, original and amended, also amended plats and notes approved in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No. of surveys.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill-sites.
519	Original surveys, embracing.....	922	82	23
21	Amended surveys, embracing.....	28		
17	Amended plats and notes, embracing.....	19		1

Account salaries surveyor-general and clerks.

Appropriation	\$8,500.00
Paid salary surveyor-general	2,500.00
Paid clerks' salaries	5,934.26
Balance unexpended	5.74
	<u>8,500.00</u>

Contingent expenses.

Appropriation	1,500.00
Paid for office rent, at \$125 per month	1,500.00

Inspection of surveys.

1890.		
Oct. 25.	Draft	455.00
	Paid Blair Burwell	108.70
	Paid Wm. H. Holmes	236.10
Nov. 26.	Deposit balance credited United States Treasurer.....	110.20
		<u>455.00</u>

Deposits by individuals.

1890.		
July 1.	Balance brought forward	8,425.71
	Deposit for mineral surveys for fiscal year	35,385.00
		<u>42,810.71</u>
Aug. 18.	Received draft United States Treasurer	\$6,000
Nov. 14.	Received draft United States Treasurer	10,000
1891.		
Feb. 1.	Received draft United States Treasurer.....	10,000
Apr. 24.	Received draft United States Treasurer.....	7,500
		<u>33,500.00</u>
	Balance on hand	9,310.71

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

E. C. HUMPHREY,
United States Surveyor-General of Colorado.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions contained in your circular letter "E," dated April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office in relation to the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Florida, with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

B.—Statement of plats and transcripts made of surveys of public lands and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

C.—Plats and descriptions of private claims for patents.

There has been a resurvey of the line between Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E., for the purpose of showing how settlers' lands are affected by the resurvey of James L. White, 1881.

A survey of part of lot No. 3, sec. 29, T. 32 S., R. 40 E., in order that the desired tract can be described in an executive order that shall permanently reserve it for life-saving purposes.

R. F. Ensey, having abandoned the survey of an island in T. 8 S., R. 23 E. (see last report), a contract has been entered into and special instructions issued to D. D. Rogers, who is now engaged upon the survey.

The survey of an island, T. 37 S., R. 41 E., by R. B. Burchfield (see last report), has been completed, notes filed and approved.

Nine lists of swamp and overflowed lands selected by the State of Florida, covering 5,592.49 acres have been presented in due form under act of Congress September 28, 1850, and were examined by this office. Copies were sent to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., U. S. land office, Gainesville, Fla., and to his excellency the governor of Florida.

Another list covering 403.42 acres was presented for approval, but upon personal examination of the lands included they were found to be good agricultural lands and now under cultivation and not such as are described in said act as swamp and overflowed and the selection was therefore rejected.

There has been made and approved one plat and description of private land claims, one plat of survey of township line, one plat of survey of government reservation. Made indexes to 40 volumes field-notes which had never before been indexed. Renovated 100 old plats of 1827 to 1835 by writing the areas of lots where ink had faded out. Made index diagram of large volume of Arredondo grant, 20 townships and fractional townships. Repaired all torn and loose plats in plat books. Compiled general index to the four volumes of "Condensed Record of Private Land Claims." Documents have been transmitted to the several land offices, to other officials, and to individuals during the past fiscal year.

General Land Office:

Letters and reports	86
Diagrams	5
Plats and descriptions, private claims.....	2
Plats, new surveys.....	2
Transcripts of field-notes of same.....	2
Lists of swamp lands selected	9
United States land office, Gainesville, Fla.:	
Letters	21
Diagrams	3
United States Treasury Department letters.....	9
Florida State officials' letters.....	18
Individuals' letters.....	573
Total.....	739

SURVEYS COMPLETED.

R. B. Burchfield, island in Ts. 37 S., R. 41 E. Appointed and accepted May 17, 1890. Fee, \$40. Survey completed and notes filed July 12, 1890. Approved by Commissioner August 25, 1890.

J. R. Moorhead, township line between Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E. Appointed and accepted April 14, 1891. Fee, \$100. Survey completed and notes filed June 20, 1891.

D. D. Rogers, survey of part of lot No. 3, sec. 29, T. 32 S., R. 40 E., for Life-Saving Service. Appointed and accepted May 25, 1891. Survey completed and notes filed June 17, 1891.

MINERAL LANDS.

The mineral lands of the State are being brought into notice by continual development of new finds of phosphate and kaolin, both being of high grade, and are attracting the attention of capitalists from abroad who have continually in the field experts who are pushing rapidly investigations which have instigated the organization of a number of strong companies for the purpose of utilizing the ore. The influx of capital to the State has made it necessary to prepare the way for the entering of lands under the mineral laws, and I have, for this purpose, appointed two deputy mineral surveyors, one located at Jacksonville and the other at Fort Myers, in the southern part of the State. There has, as yet, been no survey of mineral lands under the mining laws.

A.—Contracts entered into by United States surveyor-general with deputies.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field-work.	Estimated amount.
1891.			
Mar. 31	D. D. Rogers	An island in Lake No. 11, T. 8 S., R. 22 and 23 E.	\$30. 00
Apr. 15	J. R. Moorhead	Resurvey of lines between Ts. 13 and 14, R. 20 E., Florida, showing how settlers' lands are affected by survey of James L. White, 1881.	100. 00
May 25	D. D. Rogers	A tract of land 600 ft. wide north and south, running east and west from low-water mark of the Atlantic ocean to Bethel creek, an estuary of Indian river, a distance of 660 ft. more or less; said tract to extend 300 ft. north and 300 ft. south of a line drawn east and west through that portion of lot 3, sec. 29, T. 32 S., R. 40 E., upon which Bethel Creek House of Refuge is built.	100. 00

B.—Diagrams and transcripts made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Description.	Plats.	Triplicate copies.
Site marine hospital, 5 acres, located in lot No. 7, sec. 24, T. 29 S., R. 18 E., near Tampa, Fla.	3	3
Military reservation of Fort Barrancas, Fla., showing location in connection with the official survey of township inclosing it.	3	3
Diagram city of St. Augustine for land office at Gainesville, Fla.	1	.....
Plat of survey of line between Ts. 13 and 14, R. 20 E., for General Land Office, Washington, D. C.	1	.....
Plat of survey of Bethel Creek House of Refuge reservation in sec. 29, T. 32 S., R. 40 E.	1	.....
Plat private claim T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	1	.....

C.—Plats and descriptions of private claims.

Meers' grant, Tiger islands, sec. 39, T. 3 N., R. 28 E. 1

JNO. C. SLOCUM,
Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho, July 20, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office relative to the surveying service, both in the field and in the office, together with the following tabular statements, which show fully the extent and scope of the service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of August 30, 1890. (Regular apportionment.)

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of August 30, 1890. (Additional apportionment.)

C.—Statement of special deposits made by individuals for office-work on mining surveys.

D.—Statement showing number of linear miles run during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

E.—Statement showing the amount of office-work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

F.—Statement showing name and address of deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.

G.—Statement showing the character and condition of surveying instruments belonging to the different deputies.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

Contract No. 123, dated June 9, 1890, with Oscar Sonnenkalb and Samuel G. Rhoades, embracing chiefly subdivisions in Little and Big Lost River valleys was completed in the field, the notes returned to this office, and the plats and transcripts almost worked up.

Contract No. 124, dated June 10, 1890, with Samuel G. Rhoades and John A. Long, was also completed in the field, the notes returned to this office and partly examined.

The latter embraces the resurvey of the first standard parallel south; also the northern tier of sections of township 7 south through 6 ranges. Extérieurs and subdivisions of a portion of the Teton basin and 2 townships west of Little Camas prairie.

Both contracts are payable from the regular appropriation.

A. D. Robinson, United States deputy surveyor, made returns to this office of the field-notes of 8 fractional townships, with necessary extérieurs, embracing in all 12 field-books.

These surveys, which are a continuation of work begun last fall in Montana, were authorized by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in order to ascertain the amount of timber depredation on even sections along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The deputy was instructed and personally supervised by G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk from the General Land Office, and later by J. M. Hailey, United States special agent.

Transcripts of notes and triplicate plats of this return have been completed and are about ready for transmission.

Three fractional townships, surveyed under sections 2401, 2402 and 2403, U. S. Revised Statutes, embracing small portions of land adjoining the Nez Percé Indian reservation, had been almost finished during the last fiscal year and have been transmitted in this year to the general and local land office. The survey was executed by Deputy Edson D. Briggs.

The same deputy who has been for some time making surveys for Indian allotment, under the instructions of Miss Alice Fletcher, special agent of the Nez Percé Indians, sent to this office the field-notes of fractional T. 36 N., R. 4 W., with letter of February 26, 1891.

The field-notes of fractional T. 37 N., R. 4 W., Ts. 31 and 32 N., R. 4 E., T. 31 N., R. 3 E., which had been sent to this office March 13, 1890, by this deputy, were returned to him May 6, 1890, for rewriting and correction.

In the above-mentioned letter of February 26, 1891, the deputy says:

"I rewrote the same and mailed them June 16, 1890. Special Agent Fletcher informs me that they have not reached the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office yet. If they have never reached your office, please send me blank field-note paper, and I will rewrite them again and forward immediately."

This office has never received the rewritten notes, nor even any mention of the same.

T. 36 N., R. 4 W., has been reached but is yet unfinished.

The following contracts were let under the regular apportionment of the appropriation of August 30, 1890.

	Liability.
Contract No. 126, Frederick J. Mills.....	\$2, 800
Contract No. 127, John B. Hastings	3, 500
Contract No. 128, W. Clayton Miller.....	1, 300
Contract No. 129, Samuel G. Rhoades.....	2, 200
Contract No. 130, Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long.....	7, 200
Contract No. 131, Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long.....	3, 000
Total.....	20, 000

The following contracts were let under the additional apportionment of the same appropriation:

	Liability.
Contract No. 132, Frederick J. Mills.....	\$1, 800
Contract No. 133, W. Clayton Miller.....	7, 368
Including for confirmed claim of Frederick Post	72
Total.....	9, 240

Complete diagram and special instructions, together with a transcript of the necessary field-notes, have been furnished to each deputy before going into the field.

Contract No. 125, with George E. Trask, for the survey of T. 50 N., R. 3 W., adjoining the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation, also the "Winter Pasture," belonging to the Fort Sherman military post, was canceled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office per letter E, dated April 4, 1891, it being deemed that the deputy set forth good and sufficient reasons why said cancellation should be made. The work embraced in this contract was embodied in contract No. 130, with Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long.

A much needed index to all the field-notes of the agricultural surveys has been added to the inventory of this office. It is in the shape of a skeleton map of Idaho, showing all surveyed lines, on which are placed the volume numbers of field-notes. A glance will not only show the book required, but also the extent of the public surveys and the character of the lines. A great deal of labor has been expended on this work.

MINING SURVEYS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, this office issued 110 orders for mining surveys, accompanied by the same number of estimates, and 106 copies of location notices. Seventy-nine mining surveys were approved, among which are 61 single locations; 8 with mill-sites; 2 consolidated, with 2 locations; 4 consolidated, with 3 locations; 2 consolidated, with 2 locations, and mill-site; 1 consolidated, with 4 locations and mill-site, and 1 consolidated, with 6 locations and mill-site, embracing a total of 111 locations on 348 mining plats, and 79 transcripts of field-notes.

Two amended surveys were made under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The deposits by individuals for office work and stationery on mining claims amounted to \$3,850.

A manual of instructions to United States deputy mineral surveyors for this district was prepared and issued, embracing 64 pages of printed matter and a specimen plat.

The connected sheets of mining claims have been revised, and several new ones added.

Two records of mining claims have been completed, the first containing all items of importance connected with each case; the second, to unravel the complicated system of lot numbers, which, as per manual, is now discontinued.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS H. PETTIT,
United States Surveyor-General for Idaho.

Hon. T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into under appropriation of August 30, 1890.

[Regular apportionment.]

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved.
No.	Date.				
126	1891. Feb. 17	Frederick J. Mills	The subdivision lines of the following townships, viz: Tps. 3 N., R. 3 W.; 2 N., R. 2 W.; 2 N., R. 3 W.; 2 N., R. 4 W., fractional; 1 N., R. 1 W.; 1 N., R. 2 W.; 1 N., R. 3 W., fractional; 1 S., R. 1 W., fractional; 1 N., R. 1 E., fractional, and 1 S., R. 1 E. of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho.	\$2,800	1891. Apr. 8
127	Mar. 23	John B. Hastings....	The first auxiliary meridian west, through Tps. 14, 15, 16, and 17 N.; the fourth standard parallel north, through R. 4 W.; the exterior lines of the following townships, viz: South boundary of T. 15 N., R. 4 W.; south and east boundaries of T. 16 N., R. 4 W.; south and east boundaries of T. 17 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; east and west boundaries of T. 18 N., R. 2 W.; north and south boundaries of T. 19 N., R. 1 W., and south, east, north, and west boundaries of T. 19 N., R. 2 W.; and the subdivision lines in the following townships, viz: Fractional T. 14 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; fractional T. 15 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 15 N., R. 4 W.; T. 16 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.; fractional T. 17 N., R. 1 W.; T. 17 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.; T. 18 N., R. 2 W., and T. 19 N., R. 2 W., of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho.	3,500	Apr. 13
128	Mar. 27	W. Clayton Miller....	The tenth standard parallel north, through Rs. 2, 3, and 4 E.; the fractional exterior lines of Ts. 48 and 49 N., R. 2 E.; and T. 48 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E., of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho; also the subdivisions in the above named townships to the extent of the surveyable lands in the valley of the South Fork of the Cœur d'Alene River.	1,300	Apr. 23
129	Apr. 17	Samuel G. Rhoades ...	The south, west, and north boundaries of T. 20 N., R. 21 E.; the east, west, and north boundaries of Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 22 E.; the subdivisions of Ts. 20, 22, and 23 N., R. 22 E., and T. 20 N., R. 21 E. The west and north boundaries of T. 13 N., R. 38 E.; the east and south boundaries of T. 12 N., R. 39 E.; the subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 39 E., and T. 13 N., Rs. 38 and 39 E. of the Boisé meridian.	2,200	June 4
130	Apr. 25	Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long.	The ninth standard parallel north, along the north boundary of T. 44 N., R. 1 E.; the south and east boundaries of Ts. 43 and 44 N., R. 1 E.; Ts. 43 and 44 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., and T. 43 N., R. 4 W. The south boundaries of Ts. 43 and 44 N., R. 1 W., and the fractional east and west boundaries of T. 42 N., R. 3 W. The subdivisions of Ts. 43 and 44 N., R. 1 E.; Ts. 43, 44, and 46 N., R. 1 W.; Ts. 43 and 44 N., R. 2 W.; fractional Ts. 42, 43, 44, and 45 N., R. 3 W., and fractional T. 43 N., R. 4 W. Also the fractional east boundary of T. 54 N., R. 4 W.; the south and east boundaries of T. 55 N., R. 4 W.; Ts. 54 and 55 N., R. 5 W.; the fractional south and complete east boundaries of Ts. 54, 55, and 56 N., R. 6 W. (to south bank of Clarks Fork); the complete south and fractional east boundaries of T. 56 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W. (to south bank of Clarks Fork), and the subdivisions and meanders of the south bank of Clarks Fork; of whole and fractional Ts. 54, 55, and 56 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 W. Also the north and east boundaries of T. 50 N., R. 3 W.; the subdivision and meanders of Cœur d'Alene Lake, in same. The outboundaries and connecting lines of the Fort Cœur d'Alene "Winter Pasture," as more fully set forth in the accompanying instructions.	7,200	May 18

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A.—Contracts entered into under appropriation of August 30, 1890—Continued.

[Regular apportionment.]

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Lia- bility.	Ap- proved.
No.	Date.				
131	1891. Apr. 25	Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long.	The south and west boundaries of T. 40 N., R. 1 W.; the north boundary and fractional west boundary of T. 41 N., R. 1 W.; the fractional north boundary of T. 41 N., R. 2 W.; the south and west boundary and fractional east and north boundary of T. 31 N., R. 2 W.; the west boundary and fractional north boundary of T. 32 N., R. 2 W.; and the south, west, and north boundary of T. 32 N., R. 3 W. The subdivisions of T. 39, 40, and 41 N., R. 1 W.; T. 40 N., R. 2 W.; T. 31 N., R. 2 W., and T. 32 N., R. 3 W.; and the subdivisions of the following fractional townships: T. 32 N., R. 2 W.; T. 37 N., R. 2 W.; T. 41 N., R. 2 W.; T. 41 N., R. 3 W., and T. 40 N., R. 4 W. of the Boisé meridian, Idaho; also subdivisions of fractional T. 33 N., R. 2 W.	\$3,000	1891. May 16

B.—Contracts entered into under appropriation of August 30, 1890.

[Additional apportionment.]

132	1891. June 11	Frederick J. Mills....	An extension of the Boisé meridian from its present terminus—the north boundary of T. 49 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.—to the international boundary line, being somewhere in T. 65 N., and including any necessary offset around Lake Pend d'Oreille.	\$1,800	1891. June 24
133	June 19	W. Clayton Miller....	The north boundary of the diminished Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation, extending from the State line between Washington and Idaho to the present east boundary of the reservation, including meanders along the west shore of Cœur d'Alene Lake, so far as they belong to said north boundary. The tenth standard parallel north, through Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W. The exterior township and range lines of townships and fractional T. 48 and 49 N., R. 1 E., T. 47, 48, and 49 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., T. 47, 48, 49, and 50 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., and T. 48, 49, and 50 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W., of the Boisé meridian lying south of the old north boundary of said Indian reservation; also the subdivision of the above-named townships, excepting such subdivisional lines as may interfere or conflict with the confirmed claim of Frederick Post, situated partly in secs. 3 and 4 of T. 50 N., R. 5 W., south of Spokane River. Also the survey of the lines for an addition to the Fort Sherman military reservation, more particularly set forth in the accompanying diagram and special instructions. Also the out-boundary lines embracing the confirmed claim of Frederick Post, situated partly in secs. 3 and 4 of T. 50 N., R. 5 W., south of Spokane River, more particularly set forth in separate and distinct special instructions herewith.	7,440	

C.—Special deposits made by individuals for office-work on mining surveys.

Month.	Amount of duplicate certificates transmitted to Commissioner of General Land Office.	Month.	Amount of duplicate certificates transmitted to Commissioner of General Land Office.
July.....	\$855	February.....	
August.....	420	March.....	\$295
September.....	635	April.....	230
October.....	270	May.....	
November.....	785	June.....	65
December.....	285		
January.....		Total.....	8,850

D.—Linear miles run during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

[NOTE.—This list embraces contracts 123 and 124, the survey of A. D. Robinson, and the surveys of Edson D. Briggs. The mileage on the unfinished portion of contract 123 and the whole of contract 124 could only be approximated.]

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Meridian lines.....	25	00	00
Standard lines.....	73	08	35
Meanders.....	47	52	60
Exterior lines.....	152	66	90
Subdivision lines.....	1,400	04	20
Closings.....		14	88
Total.....	1,698	66	93

E.—Office-work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

	Plats made.	Letters written.	Miscellaneous documents, contracts, special instructions, mineral orders, etc.	Field note books transcribed.
Agricultural.....	67		66	30
Mineral.....	348		324	110
Amended mineral.....	4			2
Connected sheets, etc.....	10			
Plats accompanying contracts.....	24			
General Land Office.....		150		
Miscellaneous.....		844		
Total.....	453	994	392	142

Grand total of documents, 1,981.

F.—Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
George R. Traak.....	Murray, Idaho.	Charles Trumbull.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
W. Clayton Miller.....	Wallace, Idaho.	Edward B. True.....	Hailey, Idaho.
Franklin W. Hulett.....	Silver City, Idaho.	T. H. Latimer.....	Challis, Idaho.
Frank C. Mandell.....	Hailey, Idaho.	Myron K. Rodgers.....	Helena, Mont.
Frank C. Loring.....	Wardner, Idaho.	Abraham L. Rineason.....	Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.
Oscar Sonnenkalb.....	Pocatello, Idaho.	J. Warren Birdseye.....	Salmon City, Idaho.
John B. Hastings.....	Boise City, Idaho.	J. M. Porter.....	Wallace, Idaho.
Richard H. Browne.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Charles H. Ballard.....	Ruby, Wash.
G. Scott Anderson.....	Wallace, Idaho.	W. Eugene Bowen.....	Weiser, Idaho.
Robert E. Brown.....	Tacoma, Wash.	Emil F. Voight.....	Baker City, Oregon.
Gustave A. Kornberg.....	Butte City, Mont.	Amos Dean Robinson.....	Rathdrum, Idaho.
Albert S. Hovey.....	Helena, Mont.	E. C. Koch.....	Rocky Bar, Idaho.
Elmer C. Towne.....	Rocky Bar, Idaho.	John M. Taylor.....	Eagle Rock, Idaho.

G.—Character and condition of surveying instruments belonging to the different deputies.

Date of examination.	Name of owner.	Kind of instrument.	Description.
1891.			
June 1...	Oscar Sonnenkalband John A. Long.	Solar compass	Manufactured by Wm. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.; no number; open sights with telescope attachment, level head, nonadjustable tripod. Solar apparatus correct; magnetic apparatus correct; polarity of needle good. Variation $18^{\circ} 45'$ east.
June 1	.....do	Light mountain solar transit.	Manufactured by Wm. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.; no number; adjustable tripod and tripod head; plate $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, needle $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; level attachment to telescope, also vertical arc; nonius for setting off variation of needle; no index error; side level for regaining latitude; stadia wires in telescope. All parts in perfect adjustment. Variation $18^{\circ} 45'$ east.
June 1	.....do .....	.....do	Manufactured by Wm. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.; no number; adjustable tripod and tripod head; plate $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, needle $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; level attachment to telescope, also vertical arc; nonius for setting off variation of needle; no index error; stadia wires in telescope. All parts in perfect adjustment. Variation $18^{\circ} 45'$ east.
June 1	.....do	Four chains	No. 12 steel wire, each 66 feet long, agree with standard measure.*
June 9	John B. Hastings	Light mountain solar transit.	Manufactured by Wm. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.; no number; adjustable tripod and tripod head; plate $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, needle $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; level attachment to telescope, also vertical arc; nonius for setting off variation of needle; index error 1 minute; polarity a little weak; stadia wires in telescope. All other parts in perfect adjustment. Variation $18^{\circ} 45'$ east.
June 9	.....do	Tape	Very heavy steel tape on reel, 100 feet long, to be used for field standard; agrees exactly with office standard.
June 13	Frederick J. Mills .....	.....do	Heavy steel tape on reel, 100 feet long, to be used for field standard; agrees exactly with office standard.
June 16	John B. Hastings	Light mountain solar transit (No. 2).	Manufactured by Wm. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.; no number; adjustable tripod and tripod head; plate $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, needle $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; level attachment to telescope, also vertical arc; nonius for setting off variation of needle; no index error; stadia wires in telescope. All parts in perfect adjustment. Variation $18^{\circ} 45'$ east.
June 23	Samuel G. Rhoades ...	Light mountain solar transit.	Manufactured by Wm. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.; no number; adjustable tripod and tripod head; plate $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, needle $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; level attachment to telescope, also vertical arc; nonius for setting off variation of needle; index error 1 minute; stadia wires in telescope. All other parts in perfect adjustment. Variation $18^{\circ} 45'$ east.
June 23	.....do	Tape	Chesterman steel tape, 66 feet long, divided in feet and links; to be used as field standard; agrees exactly with office standard.

* The standard measure of this office is notched on the stone water-table along the eastern face of the capitol building. The meridian is a brick pier, erected by the U. S. Geological Survey on the south side of Boisé river, and a geodetic station some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of same. The pier is latitude $43^{\circ} 35' 57''.98$, and longitude $116^{\circ} 13' 4''.035$.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., July 18, 1891.

SIR: I beg to herewith submit my annual report regarding the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

I also attach herewith the following tabulated statements, viz:

A.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

B.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

C.—Estimate of the funds to be appropriated for "contingent expenses" in the office of the United States surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

D.—Statement of office-work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.

E.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. (See Commissioner's letter dated June 13, 1889.)

F.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (See Commissioner's letter of March 4, 1890.)

G.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana. (See Commissioner's letter dated May 21, 1891.)

OFFICE-WORK.

In my last year's report I called attention to the inadequate clerical force allowed this office to properly keep pace with the work required of this office, and am forced to again call attention to the same. The force allowed this office consists of a chief clerk, a clerk and draftsman, a clerk and calculator, a draftsman, and a messenger and porter. Each of the clerks and draftsman has been constantly employed in the examination of the partial returns made by United States Deputy Surveyor Ruffin B. Paine, under his contract No. 1, dated November 11, 1889, tabling said notes, and calculating areas, protracting and making the plats therefrom in triplicates, and also transcribing the field notes; examining and transcribing the field-notes of the returns made by Examiner J. L. McManus, jr., of his examination of the surveys executed by said Deputy Paine under his contract No. 1; preparing surveying and quarterly accounts; investigating applications for certificates of location, as provided in section 3 of the act of June 2, 1858, issuing scrip for the same, and copying the evidence filed in support thereon; in corresponding with the department, attorneys, and claimants in regard to the same; in keeping up with the general and miscellaneous correspondence with the department, deputy surveyors, and individuals.

The inadequate clerical force allowed this office must be its own apology for the work in arrears as shown by exhibit D submitted with this report, and year after year only adds to this arrearage.

Last year I called attention to the fact that citizens were unable to obtain patents on at least 5,900 private claims, solely because this office did not possess a sufficient number of clerks to prepare plats of survey and at the same time meet the many other requirements of the office.

I beg here to call attention to the salary of the first assistant draftsman and clerk, which, as at present allowed and published in the "Blue Book," is only \$600 per annum, or \$50 per month, and in my humble judgment entirely too small for the skill necessary and the work required.

SATISFACTION OF CONFIRMED CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 2, 1858.

During the year just closed this office has adjusted *sixteen* of these claims, and I again call your attention to the reference made in my last report to the remarks of my predecessor found on page 448 of the Bureau Report of 1888.

UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Under this head I will quote from my last annual report, as follows:

"The subject of the survey and disposition by the United States of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in this State, is one of increasing interest. Every year of increased and better drainage and levee construction increased the number of acres of these valuable lands, while the removal of obstruction rafts in the navigable streams, and where total overflow is not prevented thereby, serves to diminish the period of overflow, thus increasing the time within which crops may be raised on such lands. As they are of immense fertility, and often near cities and towns and railroads, which gives them additional value, they attract the attention of cultivators and capitalists, who are constantly seeking means through this office of acquiring title to them. But practically the subject is environed with so many legal difficulties that after learning them many applicants in despair give up their efforts. I find that in 1877 the Bureau, after a full review of the embarrassments surrounding the subject, resolved to refer the whole matter to Congress, and I understand that such determination has been considered a bar to any proceeding under the existing circulars and decisions. I refer to pages 11 and 12 of the Land Report for 1887.

"As Congress has not taken action, and some thirteen years have elapsed since the matter was so referred to that body, my recommendation is that the land department should go on and perform its duty under existing laws; and that for this purpose the circular of July 13, 1874 (1 Copp's L. O., 69) should be extended to districts for which there are surveyors-general, or at least to the district of Louisiana, and that a sufficient sum should be annually set apart from the general appropriation for the survey of public lands to pay for such surveys as may be made under such circular. It is rather an anomalous condition of affairs, and one not very creditable to our land system, which practically denies any legal steps by which every class of citizens, settlers, or capitalists, seek to honestly acquire title to these lands.

"If they apply to the United States land office for the proper district they are there told that the township plats and tract books do not represent the desired tracts as surveyed lands, but as lakes, streams, ponds, etc., whose areas are unknown, and that until they are surveyed and the survey returned to the proper land office they are without authority to take any action at all looking to the acquisition of title. In brief, they are referred to the surveyor-general in order to have the necessary survey made. When they come here they are told first, that, under the existing instructions and decisions, the whole matter is in suspense; that it was referred to Congress in 1877, and that, as that body has taken no action, the surveying department will take none; moreover they are further told that if this office could lawfully survey these lands no funds are allotted to pay for such matters, and if they reply that they are willing under the 'deposit system' to pay for it themselves they are then told that, under the construction placed on the laws founding that system, it does not apply to land of that status. They then go to the State land office, hoping to find in the State legislation some law or system arising under the supposed grant of such lands to the State under the federal swamp land grant, but are there met with the information that, in the absence of federal survey and selections and approval of these lands as inuring to the State under these laws, its officers are powerless to allow sales or any other kind of disposition known to the land laws of the State applicable to other lands. Thus practically every avenue of acquisition is found closed or so surrounded with expense and difficulty that the attempt is abandoned. And thus the richest lands in the State, probably amounting to half a million acres and of untold fertility, are placed beyond the reach of the citizens and must remain the breeding places of the alligators and snakes, infecting the surrounding air in hot weather with miasmatic poisons, instead of being drained and put in cultivation by the poor homeseekers or the more powerful capitalists or land improvement company. Some of these lakes contain from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, while those that contain from 500 to 5,000 acres are numerous.

"I strongly recommend that the bureau should take the subject in hand and supply instructions and money with which this office may take action in particular cases when proper application is made for that purpose."

In this matter I respectfully ask that action be taken thereon and this office instructed in regard to the same.

In concluding my remarks under this head I will state that funds should be appropriated for the survey of the ten military reservations on the Gulf coast west of the Mississippi river, and to which reference is made in my last annual report on page 417 of Land Office Report for 1890.

FIELD-WORK.

The contract awarded to George O. Elms, United States deputy surveyor, on May 22, 1889, for the survey of Pecan Island in the southwestern district, aggregating 82 miles 72 chains and 89 links, has been completed and accepted by the department.

Ruffin B. Paine, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract No. 1, dated November 11, 1889, for the survey of several townships and fractional townships within the limits of the Houmas Grant and the location of the claims of John McDonogh, jr., and Henry Fontenot in the southeastern district of Louisiana, east of the Mississippi river (as required by decisions of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889,) has made returns of all his work under said contract, of which the plats and transcripts of the field notes of T. 10 S., Rs. 4 and 6 E., aggregating 196 miles 68 chains and 77 links, have been forwarded to the Department, and the surveys therein accepted with the exception of the location of the back line of the McDonogh and Fontenot claims, as several protests were filed against the approval of said back line. By departmental letter dated May 21, 1891, a new contract was ordered to be entered into for the establishment of this said back line as directed by decision of the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior dated May 14, 1891, and accordingly, on June 5, 1891, a new contract numbered 2 was entered into with United States Deputy Surveyor Ruffin B. Paine for the survey and location of said back line as required by decision of the honorable Acting Secretary above referred to, and the duplicate and triplicate contract and bonds were transmitted to the Bureau for authentication and approved July 10, 1891.

The other returns made by United States Deputy Paine under his first-mentioned contract are now undergoing examination in the office and will shortly be platted, etc.

FIELD EXAMINATIONS.

Under date of September 11, 1890, special instructions were issued by this office to Examiner J. L. McManus, jr., for the inspection of the surveys executed by Deputy Surveyor R. B. Paine, in T. 10 S., Rs. 4 and 6 E., under his contract No. 1 of November 11, 1889, and in his report (which was forwarded to the department) the examiner states that he found Deputy Paine's work to have been done in an honest and permanent manner.

On February 25, 1891, the same examiner was instructed to make the inspections of the remaining portions of the surveys executed by Deputy Paine under his contract of November 11, 1889. The examination has been completed and the examiner has filed his report, which will be forwarded to the department when the plats and transcripts of field-notes of Deputy Paine are transmitted.

In conclusion, I would respectfully beg to call your special attention to the explanatory notes attached to and in support of the several amounts submitted in statements A, B, and C, being, respectively, estimates of funds necessary for surveys, compensation of myself and clerks, and for contingent expenses of my office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and would respectfully beg that in making your recommendations to Congress that the amounts asked in these estimates meet with your favorable consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. WILSON,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

In the southeastern district.....	\$10,000
In the southwestern district.....	7,000
In the northwestern district.....	10,000
In the district north of Red river.....	10,000
For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims, and donations.....	8,000
Total.....	45,000

360 . REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN STATEMENT A.

(1) In the southeastern district \$10,000 is estimated as necessary for the much needed resurvey of a few townships above New Orleans, and as far up as Donaldsonville. The necessity for these surveys having been fully demonstrated to this office by some of its deputies who had occasion to make surveys in those localities, and who found great difficulty in making their surveys on account of misenclosures existing in the old surveys, and also for want of established government lines, as in many instances the old lines can not be found, causing much loss of time in hunting up proper starting points.

(2) Seven thousand dollars is found to be necessary for the resurvey of a few detached townships in the southwestern district, in support of which several petitions of settlers are on file in this office, asking that said surveys be made.

(3) In the northwestern district I have estimated that \$10,000 is necessary for the survey of several detached townships. These surveys have been applied for and the necessity for same fully demonstrated to this office, both verbally and by petitions from settlers.

(4) The same reasons as given for the northwestern district are applicable to the district north of Red river, where it is estimated that \$10,000 is necessary for the surveys therein.

(5) This estimate of \$3,000 is for original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims in all the districts of the State.

B.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

	Salaries as paid under the present appropriation.	Salaries regarded as necessary.
Surveyor-general.....	\$1,800	\$2,000
Chief clerk.....	1,800	1,800
Chief draftsman.....	1,400	1,500
Clerk and calculator.....	1,200	1,400
First assistant draftsman.....	600	1,300
Second assistant draftsman.....		1,200
Clerk to continue exhibit of private land claims.....		1,400
7 clerks to bring up arrear work.....		7,000
Total.....		17,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN STATEMENT B.

(1) The estimate of my own salary, \$2,000, is for the amount originally fixed by law, and which I consider a very moderate compensation for the labor and responsibilities of the office.

(2) The salary of my chief clerk I have estimated at \$1,800, as he not only does the duties required of him, but, in addition, by his knowledge as stenographer and typewriter has, in such capacity, rendered much valuable service to the office, and I think the amount estimated as necessary for his compensation is only fair.

(3) To perform with safety and credit to the government the duties of chief draftsman, whose duties are also to examine all the surveying returns, I believe the amount of \$1,500, as estimated, to be moderate.

(4) The salary of the clerk and calculator should be at least \$1,400. His duties are very important, as when not employed as calculator, which work, by itself, is very tedious, he is required to examine into all applications made for certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858; and, as the department is well aware, these examinations can only be made by a person of much experience and who is also thoroughly acquainted with the land laws and regulations as well as the many different decisions regarding private land claims.

(5) In my humble judgment the salary of the first assistant draftsman, which has been for the past years entirely too small, and should be increased to \$1,300, the amount estimated by me as necessary for his compensation. His duties are very technical, as he is not only required to make copies of maps, but has also to protract maps from the field-notes and to assist the first draftsman generally.

ADDITIONAL FORCE VERY MUCH NEEDED.

(6) The second assistant draftsman, whose duties will be to help the other draftsmen and also to prepare maps and notes to be furnished to deputies, etc., should receive a compensation of \$1,200 as estimated.

(7) I estimate that a salary of \$1,400 would only be a very ordinary compensation for the most important work of continuing the exhibit of private land claims. The work is of so peculiar and technical a nature that it will necessitate the employment of an expert to continue the work.

(8) I have estimated that 7 clerks at a salary of \$1,000 each will be necessary to bring up the work in arrears. The estimate, I hope, will be found very low considering the work which will have to be done under this head, which is detailed in statement marked D, and to which I beg to refer.

For the above reasons I earnestly recommend that the amount asked be appropriated so as to enable me to increase the much needed clerical force of this office as well as the salaries of my present force.

C.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the United States surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Salary of messenger.....	\$720
Salary of porter	600
Stationery, binding, and other incidental expenses.....	500
Total	1,820

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN STATEMENT C.

(1) I have estimated a compensation of \$720 for messenger hire and \$600 for porter hire to be moderate for each the messenger and the porter, considering the general help they are expected to give in the office in addition to their regular work.

(2) The amount of \$500 estimated as necessary for stationery, binding, etc., is necessary, especially if the appropriation for clerks is increased.

D.—Statement of office-work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.

(1) Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State, except the southeastern district. (See L. O. R. for 1886, p. 507.)

(2) Preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private claims for 5,886 claims. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

(3) Two hundred township maps to be reprotracted or reproduced. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

(4) Examinations and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

(5) One thousand one hundred and eight private land claims for which certificates of location are to be issued under the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

(6) Indexing record of letters to individuals from January 1, 1890, to date.

(7) Indexing books of field-notes in the different districts.

(8) Copying general index of Commissioner's letters to surveyor-general from July 26, 1803, to December 26, 1873, and completing said index to date.

(9) Labeling and wrapping anew bundles containing field-notes, and also plats, certificates, and orders of survey.

(10) Labeling and wrapping anew the bundles containing letters from registers and receivers.

(11) Labeling and wrapping anew old vouchers for disbursements.

(12) Recording nearly all the field-notes for preservation, a great number of which have become so torn and partly defaced on account of constant use and age, rendering them illegible, and if not soon recorded will become useless.

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E.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. (See Commissioner's letter dated June 13, 1889.)

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount due.
1	May 22, 1889	George O. Elms	Survey of Pecan Island, T. 15 S., R. 1 and 2 W.; T. 15 S., R. 1 E.; T. 16 S., R. 1 W., and T. 16 S., R. 1 E.	Southwestern district.	\$1,200	\$549.19

Surveys completed and approved, plats and field-notes transmitted, account adjusted and closed.

F.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (See Commissioner's letter of March 4, 1890).

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid to date.
1	Nov. 11, 1889	Ruffin B. Paine	Fractional townships 8 and 9 S., R. 1 E.; T. 8, 9, and 10 S., R. 2 E.; T. 9 and 10 S., R. 3 E.; T. 10 S., R. 4 E.; T. 10 S., R. 6 E., and location of the claim of John McDonogh, jr. & Co., and of Henry Fontenot (see decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior of January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889).	Southeastern district Louisiana, east of Mississippi River.	\$7,500	\$2,550.22

Surveys of T. 10 S., R. 4 and 6 E., completed, plats and transcripts of field-notes forwarded to the department, and the surveys therein accepted with the exception of the location of the back line of the McDonogh and Fontenot claims. The surveys of all the other townships embraced in this contract have been completed, and are now undergoing examination in the office.

G.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana (see Commissioner's letter dated May 21, 1891) on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.
2	June 5, 1891	Ruffin B. Paine	Location of the back line of the private land claims of John McDonogh, jr. & Co., R. and R. No. 406, and Henry Fontenot, register's report No. 57, in T. 10 S., R. 5 and 6 E., as required by the decision of the honorable Assistant Secretary of the Interior, dated May 14, 1891.	Southeastern district, Louisiana, east of Mississippi river.	\$400

Contract and bond forwarded to the honorable Commissioner for authentication, and approved July 10, 1891.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
St. Paul, Minn., July 31, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit herewith in duplicate my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890 (contracts not closed at date of last annual report).

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

C.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian lands, payable from the appropriation for the survey of the Chipewa Indian Reservation.

There have been surveyed during the year 23 townships or fractional townships, the field-notes of which have been examined, the plats made, and transcripts of field-notes nearly completed. Six townships have been surveyed and the field-notes returned to this office, but not examined. Nineteen other townships are reported to have been surveyed of which no returns have been received.

The number of miles run and marked in the field during the year, the field-notes of which have been examined, is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Boundary lines of diminished Red Lake Indian reservation	122	42	66
Standard and meridian lines	52	03	53
Standard and meridian lines resurveyed	59	58	87
Township lines	244	75	35
Township lines resurveyed	72	79	45
Section lines	964	05	73
Section lines resurveyed	235	31	23
Lines for subdivisions of sections	545	74	09
Connecting lines	6	02	42
Meander lines	305	14	30
Total	2,609	48	43

The number of acres surveyed is 337,071.66, which, added to the amount previously reported, 42,992,015.78, gives the total number of acres surveyed in this State to date 43,329,087.44.

The number of township plats made is 68. The development of the iron interests and the construction of new lines of railroad is causing a large immigration into the northern portion of this State, and a large number of settlers are this year going upon the unsurveyed lands who are anxious for a speedy survey of the towns in which they are located.

Applications have already been received for the survey of twenty-one townships of public lands, which will more than exhaust the amount assigned to Minnesota for surveys during the present fiscal year. Settlers are known to be located in several other townships who will soon apply for surveys. There is evidently a demand for increased appropriations for the surveying service in this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES COMPTON,
Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

364 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A.—Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. (Contracts not closed at date of last annual report.)

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
8	Jacob A. Westby	1890. Mar. 14	East and west exterior lines of T. 64 N., R. 13 W., and north exterior T. 63 N., R. 14 W.; subdivisions T. 64 N., R. 13 W., and T. 63 N., R. 14 W., fourth meridian, Minnesota.*	\$1,800.00	\$2,085.75
9	.....do	Mar. 14	Subdivision T. 60 N., R. 19 W., fourth meridian.*	550.00	585.00
10	E. W. & E. M. Griffin.	Apr. 9	Subdivision T. 60 N., R. 24 W., fourth meridian.†	800.00	.....
11	John B. Hawley and J. A. Westby.	June 12	West exterior line of T. 64 N., R. 17 W., and subdivision of T. 64 N., R. 12 W., and T. 64 N., R. 17 W., fourth meridian.*	1,450.00	1,455.80

*Survey completed and accepted.

†Survey made. Not approved by surveyor-general.

B.—Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
Special instructions.	Alvin C. Bailey	1890. Sept. 15	Schoolcraft Island in Lake Itasca in sec. 1, T. 143 N., R. 36 W.*	\$20.00
15	John B. Hawley and John Goodnow.	Sept. 17	Township line between T. 148 N., Rs. 34 and 35 W., north to reservation line. Subdivisions of fractional T. 148 N., Rs. 34 and 35 W., fifth meridian south of Red Lake Indian Reservation.†	225.00
21	Omar H. Case	Oct. 18	East exterior T. 149 N., R. 33 W. The east and north exterior Ts. 149, 150, and 151 N., R. 31 W., and subdivisions of fractional T. 149 N., Rs. 32 and 33 W., and T. 151 N., Rs. 31 and 32 W., fifth meridian east of reservation boundary.†	1,560.00
22	Alvah A. Crampton...	Oct. 28	Range line between Rs. 18 and 19 W., through Ts. 65, 66, 67, and 68 N. The south exterior Ts. 67 and 68 N., R. 18 W. and 66 N., R. 19 W., and the north and south exteriors, T. 67 N., R. 19 W., and the west and north exteriors of T. 67 N., R. 20 W., and subdivisions Ts. 67 and 68 N., R. 18 W., Ts. 66 and 67 N., R. 19 W., and T. 67 N., R. 20 W., fourth meridian.‡	4,000.00
24	George R. Stuntz.....	Dec. 3	The south exterior T. 66 N., R. 19 W., and subdivisions of Ts. 69 and 60 N., R. 11 W., and T. 66 N., Rs. 17 and 18 W., and T. 65 N., R. 19 W., fourth meridian.§	3,000.00
27	George A. Ralph.....	1891. Apr. 30	Subdivision fractional T. 52 N., R. 41 W., fifth meridian, west of Red Lake Indian Reservation boundary.¶	15.00
28	A. D. F. Gardner.....	May 28	The west exterior of T. 63 N., R. 20 W. The south and west exterior of T. 63 N., R. 20 W., and the south, west, and north exterior of T. 67 N., R. 21 W. The subdivision T. 63 N., R. 20 W., and T. 67 N., R. 21 W., fourth meridian.§	1,300.00

*Survey completed and accepted. †No returns. ‡Survey completed, partial returns. § Deputy now in the field; no returns. ¶ Survey completed and field-notes returned.

C.—Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of Indian lands, payable from the appropriation for the survey of the Chippewa Indian reservations.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
		1890.		
12	Alvin C. Bailey	Sept. 8	Subdivisions into 40-acre tracts of Ts. 143 and 144 N., R. 37 W., fifth meridian.*	\$2,650.00
13	George A. Ralph	Sept. 13	Subdivisions into 40-acre tracts of Ts. 145 and 146 N., R. 37 W., fifth meridian.†	2,487.48
14	George A. Burbank ..	Sept. 15	The exterior boundaries of diminished Red Lake Indian Reservation.*	1,500.00
16	John B. Hawley and John Goodnow.	Sept. 17	The east exterior boundaries of T. 148, Rs. 35, 36, 37, and 38 W. and the line between Ts. 147 and 148 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; the subdivision of T. 148 N., Rs. 36 and 37 W. and that part of T. 147 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W. and T. 148 N., Rs. 34, 35, and 38 W. lying within said reservation, including the subdivision of pine lands into 40-acre tracts; also, subdivision into 40-acre tracts of pine lands in fractional T. 147 N. Rs. 35 and 36 W. and T. 148 N., Rs. 33 and 39 W. within, said reservation.‡	7,500.00
17	Omar H. Case	Sept. 27	The exterior lines and subdivisions of T. 149 N., R. 34 W., T. 150 N., R. 33 W. and T. 151 N., Rs. 32 and 33 W. and that part of T. 149 N., Rs. 32 and 33 W., T. 151 N., R. 32 W. and T. 151 N., R. 31 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, except the twelfth standard parallel and fourth guide meridian through T. 151 N. and except the W. exterior of T. 149 N., R. 34 W., the pine lands inside of the diminished Red Lake Indian Reservation to be subdivided into 40-acre tracts.§	6,000.00
18	Vernon M. Smith	Sept. 27	All exterior lines except twelfth standard parallel and fifth guide meridian) and the subdivisions in T. 149 N., Rs. 35, 36, 37 and 38 W. and T. 150 N., Rs. 37 and 38 W., fifth meridian; also, the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships.*	6,500.00
19	Thos. H. Crowell	Sept. 30	All exterior lines (except fifth guide meridian) and all the subdivisions T. 150 N., R. 39 west, and T. 151 N., Rs. 39 and 40 W., and that part of T. 149 N., R. 39 W., and T. 150 N., R. 40 W., and 151 N., R. 41 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands in said townships.*	4,500.00
20	Nathan Bntler, Geo. A. Burbank.	Sept. 30	The fourth guide meridian between Rs. 31 and 32 W., through Ts. 151, 152, and 153 N.; the thirteenth standard parallel from the corner to T. 153 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W., east to the eastern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; the west exterior of T. 152 N., Rs. 30 and 32; the north and west exterior of T. 153 N., Rs. 30, 31, and 32, within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; the subdivisions of T. 152 and 153 N., Rs. 30, 31, and 32 W. of fifth meridian, within said reservation; also the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of the pine lands, outside of diminished Red Lake Indian reservation.§	4,500.00
		1891.		
25	Vernon M. Smith, Thos. H. Crowell.	Feb. 18	The north exterior of T. 150 N., R. 34 W.; the north and east exteriors of T. 150 N., Rs. 35 and 36; T. 151 N., Rs. 37 and 38, and the east exterior of fractional T. 151 N., Rs. 35 and 36 W.; also the subdivision in T. 150 N., Rs. 34, 35, and 36 W., and T. 151 N., Rs. 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 W., fifth meridian; also the subdivision of the pine lands into 40-acre tracts outside of diminished reservation.||	5,500.00
26	Geo. A. Ralph	April 30	The west exteriors and subdivisions in T. 152 N., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 W., within the Red Lake Indian Reservation; also the subdivision of the pine lands into 40-acre tracts outside of diminished reservation.*	2,400.00

* Survey completed; field-notes returned. † Survey completed and accepted. ‡ Survey reported completed; no returns. § Partial returns received. || No returns.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MONTANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., July 15, 1891.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of office letter E, dated April 18, 1891, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report in duplicate of the surveying operations within this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department the work done has been as follows:

Orders issued for surveys	496
Supplemental orders issued for surveys	81
Orders issued for reports on placers	14
Supplemental orders issued for reports on placers	5
Surveys examined and approved	480
Amended surveys examined and approved	6
Reports on placers examined and approved	16
Supplemental reports on placers examined and approved	5
Plats made	1,205
Transcripts made of surveys and reports on placers	380
New connected sheets made	135
Deposits for office-work on mineral surveys	\$15,820
Deposits for office-work on reports on placers	190
Total	16,010
Number of letters received	2,265
Number of letters written	3,382
Number of letters transcribed (Commissioner's)	262

In addition to the foregoing a large amount of miscellaneous work has been performed, but which can not well be stated in detail.

In the past much trouble has been experienced in this office because new appointees as United States deputy mineral surveyors have been entirely ignorant of the regular office procedure with mineral returns. With scarcely an exception, no matter how high the attainments of the appointee, the universal result has been that his first field-notes and plat have been returned time and time again in order to get them in the form and up to the standard of the office.

To do away with this unsatisfactory result and ultimately help both the office and appointee, the requirement was adopted early in the present year that (after all professional and moral requirements were met) the applicant for a commission as a United States deputy mineral surveyor must spend from ten days to two weeks in this office (at his own expense) studying the mineral laws and mineral manual, platting a map from an original set of field-notes, and generally familiarizing himself with the manner in which deputies' returns are examined before approval.

This has been found to work exceedingly well in practice, and will be continued in the future as an inflexible rule.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the mileage of approved surveys:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Base, standard, and meridian lines	322	67	76
Exterior township lines	563	67	78
Subdivisional lines	1,461	45	37
Closing and connection lines	6	78	29
Meander lines	194	28	77
Total	2,549	45	97

There were made during the year plats, transcripts of field-notes, etc., as follows, viz:

Standard and exterior plats.....	38
Township plats.....	223
Transcripts of field-notes.....	113
Descriptive lists of townships for land offices.....	208
Tracings, sketch maps, meander sheets, blue prints, and transcripts for deputies, settlers, special agents, etc.....	231
Total.....	813

Of which there remain in this office unapproved—

Standard and exterior plats.....	8
Township plats.....	98
Transcripts of field-notes.....	33
Descriptive lists of townships for land offices.....	38
Tracings, sketch maps, meander sheets, etc.....	2
Total.....	179

These will be approved and forwarded in a few days.

Forty-six townships and fractional townships have been surveyed and accepted.

One contract was let payable from the fund of "special deposits." No deposits were made by any railroad company for surveys, nor for surveys of private land claims, nor for office-work of township surveys.

The following table shows the number of contracts let, and aggregate estimated liability of same, under appropriations for fiscal year, viz:

Contracts were let as follows:

12 for survey of public lands payable from the regular appropriation, estimated liability.....	\$74,950.00
2 orders of survey have been issued for survey of Taylor Island in sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., and of Wickners island in sec. 25, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., as authorized by Commissioner, liability.....	50.00
1 payable from special deposits, estimated liability.....	18.00
3 payable from Indian appropriations, estimated liability.....	6,630.00
1 payable from appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations, estimated liability.....	1,000.00
19 Total.....	82,698.00

Attached hereto and forming a part of this report are the following exhibits, viz:

A.—Statement showing details of contracts let payable from regular appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

B.—Statement showing details of contracts let during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from "special deposits."

C.—Statement showing details of contracts let for survey of Indian reservation boundaries, payable from the appropriation of \$430,000 by section 2 of act of May 1, 1888.

D.—Statement showing details of contracts let for survey of Indian reservation boundaries, payable from appropriation of \$7,500, by section 33 of act of March 3, 1891.

E.—Statement showing details of contracts let for survey of Indian reservation boundaries, payable from appropriation for survey and allotment of Indian reservations, year ending June 30, 1891.

F.—Statement showing details of contracts let for survey of abandoned military reservations, payable from appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

ARREARS OF OFFICE-WORK.

There are now in this office field-notes of two contracts (No. 236 and No. 242, estimated liability \$5,165) upon which nothing has been done.

There are also still in the office field-notes of six contracts (No. 229, No. 233, No. 234, No. 237, No. 240, and No. 241, estimated liability \$20,210) upon which the office work is practically completed. As previously stated, these will be forwarded to the department in a few days.

The field-notes of twelve contracts, payable from the regular appropriation for year ending June 30, 1891, estimated liability \$74,675; the field-notes of three contracts payable from Indian appropriations, estimated liability \$6,680, and the field-notes of one contract payable from appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations, estimated liability \$1,000, have not yet been returned to this office.

368 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The total liability of these contracts for which returns are yet to be made, is \$82,355.

Almost all of this amount refers to contracts very recently written, so that the surveyors have either lately taken the field, or (as is the case in some instances) have not yet been able to do so.

The field-notes of two small contracts payable from the regular appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, have been returned to this office, viz, contract No. 243, estimated liability \$300, and contract No. 247, liability \$25. (The latter of which has been approved at the department.)

Contract No. 229, estimated liability \$1,800, has lapsed. Owing to the slowness of the deputy the field-notes were only returned to this office (in satisfactory form) May 16, 1891. (The returns of this contract are among those to be forwarded in a few days, previously referred to.)

Contract No. 224 has been accepted by the department, but has also lapsed, owing to slowness of deputy in filing notes.

Three townships of contract No. 225 have also lapsed. The remainder of the contract has been approved at the department and paid for; but the field-notes of the three townships referred to (received at this office in April last) have been returned to the deputy for correction.

All of these contracts are legacies from my predecessor in office and have been the source of an enormous amount of trouble and extra work.

The entire amount apportioned to this district for surveys for fiscal year has been written up.

During the year the manner of execution of the field-work of eleven contracts have been examined by special examiners appointed by this office. The expense of the same was \$2,854.93, or nearly an average of \$250 for each contract.

Attention is especially invited to the results obtained by this system of examination. An examination of the reports of the special examiners, forwarded from time to time, will show that, while willing to praise, they have not hesitated to report bad work whenever the facts justified it. It is believed by this office that there has never been such a rigorous system of examinations in the field as during the year just past. Care is always taken in appointing a special examiner to select one who has neither acquaintance with the section of country which he is to visit, nor personal or official dealings with the deputy whose work is to be examined. It is believed that under the present system of examination in the field the best possible results to the government, surveyors, and settlers are obtained, at the smallest possible cost; and in addition, the work is passed upon without those delays (frequently great) which are inevitable when the work must await the arrival of an examiner who comes from without the State. This last feature alone has in the past frequently been the cause of greatly delaying the settlers in entering their land, and also preventing the deputy from receiving his money.

I recommend that the present system be continued. The present incumbent of this office desires, when his successor shall arrive, to turn over the surveying service of the district in better condition than ever before. So long as he is actuated by that motive it is believed that no harm can come from giving him this much control over his deputies.

The last Congress passed a deficiency appropriation of \$3,500 for payment of clerical force in this office. Unfortunately this was made available nearly two months later than I had anticipated; owing to the difficulty of hiring a large number of experienced draftsmen, coupled with lack of office room, I could not utilize all this money, and while working all the men possible, I was obliged to return to the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year the sum of \$1,749.42. This I regret, since with a little more time or better facilities I could have profitably expended it with the result that there would have been no arrears of office-work to report.

With regard to the amount (\$10,000) appropriated for the pay of the clerical force of this office for year ending June 30, 1892, I desire to say that it is more nearly in accordance with the needs of the office than it has been for some years in the immediate past. I wish, however, to ask the aid of the department in getting a larger appropriation for clerk hire for year ending June 30, 1893, and as a reason therefor invite attention to the fact that the greater part of the contracts already let, amounting to \$82,355, for which returns have not yet been received at this office, will be worked up during that year, and in addition a portion of the contracts to be let during the current fiscal year (amount not known; the apportionment not yet received). It is unnecessary to recur to the fact that liberal appropriations for surveys furnish settlers no relief unless they are followed at the proper time by the necessary appropriations for clerk hire.

The present appropriation for contingencies (\$2,000) is, under a recent ruling of the honorable First Comptroller, entirely inadequate to the needs of the office. I fear that it is among the possibilities that I be obliged to practically suspend work owing to my inability to purchase some comparatively insignificant supplies, which,

being necessary, will, in their absence, block all wheels. This is only another illustration of the fact that all these different items of the same appropriation bill should be interdependent; that is, if one is short it may have the same practical effect as though all were short.

The contingencies fund of this office should, under present rulings, be not less than \$3,500 per annum.

It is an oft-told tale to say that the compensation allowed by law for the survey of any land yet remaining to be surveyed in Montana is entirely too small. The minimum rates are perhaps sufficient to pay for surveying prairie land, but there is no prairie land in Montana; particularly is this statement now correct since the most level agricultural land has long since been surveyed.

The augmented rates do not meet the situation, because they are applied too rigidly, in that only the fractional parts of each mile which are "heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth" are paid for at augmented rates. There are no plains or valleys remaining unsurveyed in Montana to prevent the whole from being classified as "mountainous," irrespective of the timber or undergrowth. It would be but a recognition of the facts, and simple justice to the surveyors as well, to permit all ordinary surveys in Montana to be paid for at augmented rates as a basis. It is submitted as a fact, that it is far better for a surveyor to take a contract to survey the plains of Kansas at all minimum rates than it would be for the same man to survey the broken ground of Montana at all augmented rates.

It is not believed that the law contemplates the fine division of lines run (down to links in many cases) in calculating the augmented rates due a surveyor; rather is it thought that a just and fair interpretation of the law will permit a whole contract to be paid for at augmented rates if it is in a broken, rough, or underbrush country. If that change could be made in Montana, the present rates, with rare exceptions, and also excepting the region in the north and western part of the State, could be made to answer.

The section of country embraced by the Clarke's fork of the Columbia and the region north and west of the Flathead lake differs radically in its physical aspect from the rest of the State. An immense forest growth, bedded for the most part in strong underbrush, furnishes the great obstacle to the surveyor. It has only been possible by using the greatest personal endeavor and paying the maximum rates provided by Congress to let any contracts for surveys in the Flathead region. I have had the greatest difficulty in persuading competent men to take these contracts even at these rates. The country is identical in local features and climatic influences with the Puget Sound country (of which it really forms a part), and whatever rates for surveying are allowed farther west should be permitted here. This urgently demands attention and relief of some sort, for there is no portion of the Northwest at present filling so rapidly with agricultural settlers, and, as usual, all are clamoring for surveys.

As illustrative of the insufficiency of the maximum rates to get work done in the Flathead region, I may instance the fact that by office letter E, dated November 14, 1890, I was directed to resurvey four townships north of Flathead lake (surveyed in 1872, and discovered to be wholly erroneous). I have repeatedly tried to contract for this work, but have totally failed to get a suitable contractor. Several have investigated with a view to possibly taking it, but all came to the decision that even maximum rates were not sufficient.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. O. EATON,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

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370 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A.—Details of contracts let and payable from the regular appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
243	1890. Nov. 10	John W. Wade...	Survey of the Shields river guide meridian through T. 8 N., between Ra. 8 and 9 E., run north 3½ miles to the second standard parallel north; the second standard parallel north run west through Ra. 8 and 7 E., to the closing corner to the west boundary of T. 8 N., R. 8 E.; the fractional west boundary of T. 8 N., R. 8 E., run north 5 miles, more or less, to second standard parallel north; the subdivision lines of fractional T. 8 N., R. 8 E., Montana.	\$300
245	1891. Mar. 16	James M. and Rodney W. Page.	Survey of the eighth standard parallel north run east from R. 31 E., inclusive, to west boundary Fort Peck Indian Agency reservation; the seventh auxiliary guide meridian run south through Ta. 32, 31, and 30 N., between Ra. 30 and 31 E.; the eighth auxiliary guide meridian run south through Ta. 32 and 31 N., between Ra. 34 and 35 E.; the ninth auxiliary guide meridian run south through Ta. 32, 31, 30, 29, and 28 N., between Ra. 38 and 39 E.; the seventh standard parallel north run west through R. 38 E., and east through Ra. 39, 40, 41, and 42 E., or to the west boundary of Fort Peck Indian Agency reservation; the tenth auxiliary guide meridian run south through Ta. 26 and 25 N., between Ra. 42 and 43 E.; the sixth standard parallel north run east through Ra. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54 E.; the thirteenth auxiliary guide meridian run north through Ta. 25, 26, and 27 N., or to the Missouri river, between Ra. 54 and 55 E.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of Ta. 20 N., Ra. 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, and 39 E.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ta. 31 N., Ra. 31 (with meanders), 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 (with meanders), and 37 E.; exterior boundaries, subdivisions and meanders Ta. 32 N., through Ra. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 E.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 29 N., through Ra. 38 and 39 E.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 28 N., through Ra. 39, 40, 41, and fractional 42 E.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 27 N., through Ra. 41 and fractional 42 E.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 27 N., through Ra. 55, 56, and fractional 57 E.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders fractional T. 28 N., R. 55 E.; the seventh standard parallel north, run through Ra. 55 and fractional 54 E.	18,000
246	Mar. 30	Harry Redfield ...	The south boundary and subdivisions T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 2 W.; the subdivisions of T. 13 S., Ra. 1, 2, and 3 W.; the fractional south and west boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 14 S., R. 1 W.; the fractional south and west boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 14 S., R. 2 W.; the fractional west and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 3 W.; the south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 1 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 1 E.	2,500
(*)	Feb. 25	William E. Kern...	Survey of meander lines of Taylor island in sec. 23., T. 21 N., R. 3 E.	25
(*)	Apr. 1	Horace L. McIntyre.	Survey of meander lines of Wickner island in sec. 25, T. 21 N., R. 3 E.	25
249	Apr. 6	Geo. T. Lamport...	The subdivision lines of T. 1 N., R. 23 E.; the subdivision lines of T. 2 N., R. 24 E.; the subdivision lines of T. 3 N., R. 26 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 26 E.; the subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 21 E.; the subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 20 E.; the subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 22 E.; the subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 21 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 20 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 19 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 18 E.; the north boundary and subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 17 E.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 13 E.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 12 E.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 11 E.; the third standard parallel north run west 1 mile through sec. 36 of R. 10 E.; the subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 13 E.; the subdivisions of T. 14 N., R. 11 E.; the third standard parallel north run east through Ra. 17, 18, 19, and 20 E.; the east boundary and subdivi-	7,000

* Special instructions.

A.—Details of contracts let and payable from the regular appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
	• 1891.			
250	Apr. 20	George Scheetz...	<p>sions of T. 13 N., R. 17 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 18 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 19 E.; the subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 20 E.; the subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 24 E.; the fractional east boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 16 N., R. 17 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions T. 16 N., R. 19 E.; the subdivisions of fractional T. 17 N., R. 20 E.; the subdivisions of T. 18 N., R. 16 E.</p> <p>Survey of that portion of the east boundary of the Crow Indian reservation on the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich, extending from the established corner to the thirty-sixth mile south of the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river south to the established southeast corner of said Crow Indian Reservation, on the established south boundary of the State of Montana, the said line being an estimated distance of 55 miles, and return true and original field notes and plat thereof with two copies of each.</p>	\$1,500
251	May 8	.....do.....	<p>The first standard parallel south run west through Ra. 40, 39, and part of 38 E. to the east boundary of Crow Indian reservation; the south, east, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 39 E.; the fractional north and south boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 7 S., R. 38 E.; the east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 39 E.; the fractional subdivisions of fractional T. 6 S., R. 38 E.; the first standard parallel south run west to standard corner to T. 5 S., between Ra. 44 and 45 E., 2½ miles; the eleventh guide meridian run south 12 miles through T. 6 and 7 S., between Ra. 44 and 45 E.; the east, south, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 45 E.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 46 E.; the first standard parallel south run west 2½ miles from standard corner to T. 5 N., between Ra. 47 and 48 E.; the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 48 E.; the south boundary and subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 45 E.; the north and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 57 E.; the south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 53 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 53 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions, T. 12 N., R. 53 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 9 N., R. 47 E.; the east, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 46 E.; the south and fractional west boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 6 N., R. 47 E.; the subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 39 E.; the subdivisions of Ts. 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 31 E.</p>	6,000
253	May 26	Angus McGillivray.	<p>The third guide meridian run south 24 miles from the eighth standard parallel north, between Ra. 12 and 13 E., through Ts. 32, 31, 30, and 29 N.; The seventh standard parallel north run east through Ra. 13 and 14 E.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 13 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 14 E.; the sixth standard parallel north run east through R. 10 E.; the east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 25 N., Ra. 9 and 10 E.; the east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 24 N., R. 10 E.; the subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 22 N., R. 6 E.; the subdivisions of T. 22 N., R. 10 E.; the subdivisions of fractional T. 21 N., R. 9 E.; The square butte guide meridian run south 6 miles through T. 20 N., between Ra. 11 and 12 E.; the south boundary and subdivisions, T. 20 N., R. 12 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions, T. 19 N., R. 18 E.; The principal meridian run south through Ts. 16, 15, and 14 N., between R. 1 E. and R. 1 W.; the south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions, T. 14 N., R. 1 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions, T. 15 N., R. 1 E.; the south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 15 N., R. 1 W.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 1 E.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions, T. 16 N., R. 2 E.; the east and south boundaries, T. 16 N., R. 3 E.; the west, east, and south boundaries and subdivisions, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions, T. 16 N., R. 4 E.; The fourth standard parallel north run east 6 miles (more or less), through R. 5 E.; the south boundary and subdivisions, T. 16 N., R. 5 E.</p>	9,000

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A.—Details of contracts let and payable from the regular appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom let	Description.	Estimate.
	1891.		The Belt Mountain guide meridian, between Rs. 6 and 7 E., run south 2 miles in T. 16 N., and 6 miles in T. 15 N.; the west and south boundaries, T. 16 N., R. 6 E.; the west and south boundaries, and subdivisions, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.; the fractional east and south boundaries, T. 16 N., R. 7 E.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions, T. 16 N., R. 7 E.; The Shields river guide meridian run south 8 miles through T. 16 N., between Rs. 8 and 9 E.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions, T. 16 N., R. 9 E.; the south boundary and subdivisions, T. 16 N., R. 10 E.; The third standard parallel north run east 6 miles through R. 5 E.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions, T. 12 N., R. 5 E.	
254	June 4	Charles Tappan	The boundaries of the preemption claim of H. J. Armstrong, containing 160 acres or less, situated in the mountains in the southeast part of Park county, Mont., and supposed to be about 4 miles south of the south boundary of the Crow Indian reservation, together with a connection line to be run to an established corner of said south boundary, or to a corner of the public land surveys in Montana.	\$350
255	June 15	George F. Stannard.	The west boundary of T. 31 N., between Rs. 19 and 20 W., run north 6 miles; the north boundaries of T. 31 N., through Rs. 19 and 18 E., run east 11 miles 75.10 chains to the corner to Ts. 31 and 32 N., between Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 31 N., R. 17 W.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions T. 31 N., R. 16 W.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions T. 30 N., R. 16 W.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions T. 30 N., R. 17 W.	2,800
256	June 22	Newton Orr	The seventh standard parallel north run west 30 miles through Rs. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 W.; the west, east, and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 28 N., R. 27 W.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 28 N., R. 26 W.; the east and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 28 N., R. 25 W.; the seventh standard parallel north run east 6 miles to standard corner to sections 31 and 32 in T. 29 N., R. 18 W.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 28 N., R. 19 W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 29 N., R. 19 W.; the east, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 30 N., R. 19 W.; the fractional east and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 25 N., R. 21 W.; the fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 25 N., R. 20 W.; the fractional north boundary subdivisions and meanders T. 26 N., R. 21 W.; the fractional subdivisions and meanders T. 27 N., R. 21 W.; the north and fractional west boundaries and subdivisions T. 25 N., R. 22 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 26 N., R. 22 W.; the west and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions T. 27 N., R. 22 W.; the south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 26 N., R. 23 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 27 N., R. 23 W.	8,000
258	June 27	George K. Reeder and Charles W. Helmick.	The survey of the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 27 N., Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the Swan Lake guide meridian run south through Ts. 27, 26, and 25 N., between Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 26 N., Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 25 N., R. 17 W.; the eighth standard parallel north between Ts. 32 and 33 N. run west through Rs. 22, 23 and 24 W.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions and meanders of T. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 N., R. 22 W.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of Ts. 31, 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 23 W.; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 31, 33, and 34 N., R. 24 W.	13,000
259	June 29	Frank L. Sizer and Charles F. Pearis.	The surveys of the Flathead guide meridian run north through Ts. 28 and 29 N., between Rs. 21 and 22 W. (resurvey); the seventh standard parallel north run west between closing corner of T. 2 N., between Rs. 21 and 22 W. and the standard corner to T. 29 N., between Rs. 21 and 22 W. (resurvey); the Flathead guide meridian run north through Ts. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 N. between Rs. 21 and 22 W.; the eighth standard parallel north run west 1 mile 52.46 chains; the exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 34 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 31 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W.; the exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 30 N., R. 21 W.	6,500

B.—Contracts let during the year payable from special deposits.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
Special instructions.	1890. Sept. 22	James M. Robertson..	Survey of the north half of section line between sections 22 and 23 and the line between sections 15 and 22, T. 3 N., R. 5 E.	\$18

C.—Contracts let for survey of Indian reservation boundaries, payable from the appropriation of \$430,000 by section 2 of act of May 1, 1888.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
244	1890. Dec. 1	Rodney W. Page	The survey of the fractional south boundary of the Fort Belknap Indian Agency reservation from a point on present boundary to the eastern extremity of the crest of the most eastern of the Three Buttes; also the eastern boundary of said reservation from eastern extremity of crest of the most eastern of the Three Buttes; northerly to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk river, opposite the mouth of People's creek; also to destroy the corners on the east boundary, and part of the south boundary as established by United States Deputy Surveyor R. J. Walker, in 1889, to point of commencement of the present survey; also to return the true and original field-notes and two transcripts thereof and one original map and two copies thereof, to the surveyor-general's office, Helena, of this survey.	\$900

D.—Contract let for survey of Indian reservation boundaries, payable from an appropriation of \$7,500 by section 33 of act of March 3, 1891.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
252	1891. May 20	Philip M. Gallaher....	The boundary line between the Crow Indian reservation and the land ceded by the Crow Indians as per agreement dated December 8, 1890, and described as follows: "Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river at a point which is the northwest corner of sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 27 E. of the principal meridian of Montana; thence running in a southwesterly direction following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clark's fork rivers upon the west and those flowing into Pryor creek and West Pryor creek on the east to the base of West Pryor mountain; thence due south and up the north slope of said Pryor mountain on a true meridian line to a point 15 miles due north from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid channel of the Big Horn river; thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line," being an estimated distance on main boundary of about 110 miles (with 15 miles additional south to State boundary) and return the true and original field-notes and plat thereof with two copies of each.	\$4, 080

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E.—Contract let for survey of Indian reservation boundaries, payable from appropriation for survey and allotment of Indian reservations, 1891.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
257	1891. June 29	Samuel Bundock	The survey of part of the western boundary of the Flathead Indian reservation in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of July 16, 1855 (12 Stats. 476), between the United States and the Flathead and other Indians, more particularly described in the special instructions for this contract; commencing at the last mile post on the western boundary established by United States Deputy Surveyor E. P. H. Harrison, in 1887, and continuing thence 51 miles, and return the original field notes and plats thereof, to be returned with two copies of each.	\$1,700

F.—Contract let for survey of abandoned military reservations, payable from the appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations, per act approved August 30, 1890.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
260	1891. June 29	George T. Lamport ...	The survey of the guide meridian, exterior, subdivision and meander lines of all those fractional portions of townships embraced by the Fort Maginnis military reservation, the four fractional townships so embraced being Ts. 16 and 17 N., R. 20 and 21 E.	\$1,000

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Reno, Nev., July 25, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your letter "E" of April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement showing contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation of March 3, 1885, for the survey of abandoned military reservations.

B.—Statement showing contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation of August 30, 1890, for the survey of abandoned military reservations.

C.—Statement showing contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation of August 30, 1890, for surveying the public lands.

D.—Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

During the year 295 miles and 61.19 chains of line have been run and marked in the field, examined, platted, transcribed, approved, and forwarded to your office, as follows:

	Measurements.	
	Miles.	Chains.
Outboundaries of abandoned military reservations.....	35	45.99
Standard lines.....	14	41.03
Township lines.....	55	8.84
Section lines.....	187	74.80
Connecting lines.....	2	50.53

The field-notes of contracts Nos. 187, 188, and 189, dated June 10, 1887, payable from the appropriation of August 4, 1886, have lain for a long time in this office awaiting field examination, and for other causes. Of these contracts 2,589 miles and 39.68 chains were platted, and the duplicate plats and transcripts of field notes forwarded to your office during the year, as follows:

	Measurements.	
	Miles.	Chains.
Meridian lines.....	19	79.00
Standard lines.....	61	11.00
Township lines.....	431	60.05
Section lines.....	2,070	33.50
Connecting lines.....	6	16.13

The Central Pacific Railroad Company deposited on selections \$380.72 for field work and \$126.91 for office work.

There were no special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands during the year.

Township plats made.....	168
Standard plats made.....	2
Mineral plats made.....	136
Miscellaneous diagrams.....	22
Mineral surveys ordered.....	32

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Amended mineral surveys ordered	5
Examination of placer claim ordered	1
Mineral surveys approved	31
Amended mineral surveys approved.....	3

The amount deposited for office-work on mineral claims during the year was \$1,050. The arrears of office-work at the beginning of the fiscal year have been very largely reduced, and the current business has been kept up. I hope soon to bring all the business of the office up to date.

I am in constant receipt of applications for surveys from nearly all parts of the State. Scarcely any appropriation has been made for surveys in this State for a number of years, and I would urge that liberal appropriations be made in order that the surveys may be extended.

In former years most of the valleys of the State were surveyed, leaving the intervening mountainous regions unsurveyed. The soil in both valleys and mountains is rich and needs but irrigation to produce generous crops of all kinds. In the large valleys irrigation is not often practicable for the small farmer, as extensive works are required, demanding large capital. In the smaller valleys and along the streams and ravines in the mountainous sections, however, the land can be irrigated at a comparatively small expense, and it is these most desirable lands to the settler which remain unsurveyed.

Of these lands only a portion of most townships would, in the narrow sense of the word, be classed as agricultural, and so come within existing surveying instructions. In most townships the land, which by such strict construction of the term are classed as agricultural, is distributed in different parts of the township, with land which is not classed as agricultural intervening. Under existing instructions, and at the rates allowed for surveys, it is almost impossible to survey these lands. The terms of the appropriation and the department instructions should not confine the surveys to agricultural land unless mountainous land fit for pasturage be included in the term agricultural.

In my opinion the interests of both the settlers and the public service would be subserved by extending the surveys alike over agricultural, grazing, and mineral land and fully closing up the work in any given locality upon the existing surveys.

GEO. F. TURRITTIN,

U. S. Surveyor-General for Nevada.

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—Contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation of March 3, 1885, for the survey of abandoned military reservations.

Contract.		Deputy.	Description.	Liability.	
No.	Date.			Estimated.	Returned.
192	1890. July 2	F. L. Gould and W. F. Moran.	The outboundaries and subdivision lines of the following abandoned military reservations, viz: Camp Hallack post, timber, and bay reservations, and Fort McDermitt bay reservation.	\$700.00	\$817.65

B.—Contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation of August 30, 1890, for the survey of abandoned military reservations.

Contract.		Deputy.	Description.	Liability.	
No.	Date.				
195	1890. June 30	T. K. Stewart	All lines necessary to re-establish the outboundaries of the abandoned Fort McDermitt post military reservation; all township and section lines necessary to fully and properly subdivide the said reservation in accordance with the system of United States public surveys; and all lines necessary to fully and properly connect the outboundaries of the said reservation with the adjacent public surveys.	\$325.00	

C.—*Contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from the appropriation of August 30, 1890, for surveying the public lands.*

Contracts.		Deputy.	Description.	Liability.	
No.	Date.			Estimated.	Returned.
193	1890. July 2	F. L. Gould and W. T. Moran.	All lines necessary to fully connect the outboundaries of the following abandoned military reservations with the public surveys adjoining, viz: Camp Halleck post, timber, and hay reservation, and Fort McDermitt hay reservation.	\$250.00	\$134.15
194	Sept. 12	W. F. Moran.....	The south, east, and part of north boundaries and all the subdivision lines of T. 30 N., R. 57 E., M. D. M.		

D.—*Special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.*

Certificate.		Depositor.	Company.	List No.	Land district.	Cost of survey.	Office work.
No.	Date.						
165	1891. Mar. 31	W. H. Mills.....	C. P. R. R. Co.....	8	Carson.....	\$380.72	\$126.91

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 24, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Annexed to my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, is a statement showing the surveys approved by this office during that year. I have now to report that all the surveys mentioned in the said statement, exhibit B, have been approved and the triplicate plats filed in the proper local land offices. Out of all these surveys so approved it was only necessary in one instance for the contracting deputy surveyor to return to the field to make corrections.

All surveys under contracts payable from the appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have been returned to this office, with the exception of those to be executed under contract No. 253. The office-work on the surveys so returned has been completed and the plats, diagrams, and transcripts of field-notes have been transmitted to your office. There is therefore no work on these surveys yet remaining to be done.

Exhibit A, hereunto annexed, is a statement of the surveying contracts awarded, payable from the appropriations for the fiscal year just passed. All of these contracts, except No. 261, which is payable from the appropriation for surveying confirmed private land claims in New Mexico, are payable from the appropriation for surveying public lands. No deposits for township surveys have been made during the year. In addition to the contracts above referred to, special instructions were issued under date of December 16, 1890, for such surveys for allotments within the Jicarilla Apache Indian reservation as may be designated in writing by Special Agent John K. Rankin. These instructions were originally issued to James P. Harper, but afterwards, it being impossible for that deputy to act, by request of Mr. Rankin and with your consent, John B. Harper was appointed to execute the surveys, and the said special instructions are now in his hands to be complied with.

None of the surveys to be paid for from the appropriation for the survey of public lands have been executed or returned.

Contract No. 251 for the survey of the lines of the town of Las Trampas grant has been executed and the field-notes thereof have been returned and approved by me. The plats have also been made and are approved.

The annexed statement, marked exhibit B, is a true statement of the surveys that have been returned, approved, and reported during the year. The number of miles of different lines established is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard.....	42	1	59
Township.....	135	15	06
Subdivisions.....	592	35	06
Closings.....	19	00	01
Grant.....	35	02	90
Grant retracements.....	27	00	47
Boundary.....	30	00	75
Total	880	63	84

In addition to the surveys mentioned in exhibit B, the surveys executed by Benjamin F. Bailey, under special instructions dated March 26, 1889, providing for the survey of the unsurveyed portions of fractional Ts. 8 and 9 S., R. 2 W, have been returned, but are not yet approved by this office. These surveys only cover the very

small portions of the said townships which lie outside of the Pedro Armendaraz grants and the Fort Craig military reservation, and the amount to be expended for the same was not to be in excess of \$305.

During the year plats have been made as follows:

Township plats	56
Township plats altered and amended	12
Exterior diagrams	12
Grant plats	2
Mining claims	222
Miscellaneous plats and diagrams	56
Total	360

During the year the question which has been annoying this office and the people for years, as to the location of the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona, has been settled permanently.

This uncertainty arose owing to the survey of Ts. 13, 14, 18, and 19 S., R. 21 W., in full, while Ts. 20 and 21 S., R. 21 W., were made fractional, being closed on the said boundary line.

A resurvey of the four townships first mentioned developed the fact that they should have been made fractional, as they were intersected by the western boundary of the Territory, and they were accordingly made fractional and closed, as they should have been in the first instance.

I also desire to say at this time that the progress of settlement, as well as the interests of the government in this Territory, demand a speedy settlement as to the location of the eastern boundary line of New Mexico. I infer from correspondence had with your office that this matter will not be much longer deferred, and it will be a matter greatly to be deplored if the true position of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico and between New Mexico and the Public Land Strip is not determined in the near future.

Settlers do not care to locate upon lands which can not be surveyed, and it is not possible to survey lands which close upon a line the proper position of which is still in doubt.

The boundary is the one hundred and third meridian of west longitude, but the position of that meridian on the ground has never been permanently and satisfactorily determined. In the meantime the inhabitants of a strip miles in width escape taxation. It was hoped that you would be able to have this line surveyed under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, making appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. If this is not considered sufficient authority it is earnestly requested that further legislation be asked for by the department.

MINING.

From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, there was deposited on account of the survey of mining claims, \$2,175. During the same time applications were made for surveys aggregating sixty-five mineral locations.

At the end of the year all approved mineral surveys had been platted and the transcripts of field-notes and plats transmitted.

The amount deposited for surveys and the number of surveys applied for is considerably in excess of business done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and indicates an increased prosperity in the mining interests of New Mexico.

A great increase has been noted in the activity of the Magdalena mining district in the matter of surveys. In this district alone twenty-five locations have been surveyed and the field-notes thereof returned to this office. The activity in this district is not owing to speculation, but may be attributed to the increased price of lead ore. The increase in the price of this quality of ore is owing to the exclusion of ores of the same character from the mines of Mexico.

Most of the mines in this district are now being worked with profit to the owners, and it is to be hoped that the present prosperous condition of the miners in this locality will continue, as there is no doubt that it will if existing prices continue to prevail.

Several times during the year just closed I have called your attention to discrepancies which exist between the public and mineral surveys. So numerous were the inconsistencies that it was found to be absolutely impossible to prepare a diagram for the use of your office showing the true position of approved mineral surveys in Ts. 6 S., Ra. 11 and 12 E. Because of the uncertainty growing out of this state of affairs, instructions have been prepared and approved, and \$500 set aside for the purpose of conducting an examination in the field preparatory to making a diagram showing the actual situation of the claims.

The ordering of this investigation was absolutely necessary and is an important step in the right direction.

The confusion growing out of such inconsistencies as have been shown to exist in the White Oaks mining district, where the said examination is to be made, is not confined to that district alone and I am of the opinion that a like examination should be had in every important mining district in the Territory.

Where mining surveys exist in large numbers on surveyed land, and the surveys are connected with different public survey corners, glaring discrepancies too often arise. Error is also invariably found to exist where townships thickly covered with mining locations which have been connected with corners on the exterior lines are subdivided and the section lines are adjusted thereto.

I cite a case which has recently arisen in the Magdalena mining district, of a portion of which I have been directed to send you a diagram of the same nature required in the case of Ts. 6 S., Rs. 11 and 12 E.

Corner No. 1 of survey No. 860 is connected with the corner to secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 2 S., R. 4 W., and the same corner is connected with a corner of survey No. 523 B. The latter survey is connected with the quarter-section corner between sections 24 and 25 in the same township. From these connections the calculated course and distance between the quarter and section corner, which is given in the field-notes of the public survey as a due east and west line 40 chains in length, is N. 88° 23' W., 2,813.2 feet.

The calculated course and distance was afterward verified by the mineral deputy by a resurvey of the line, which he found to agree with the result above given. If the lines of the public surveys, as marked on the ground, always agreed with the field-notes on file, the present system of connecting mining surveys with public survey corners would accurately locate each claim in the section where it lies. It being unfortunately the case that the lines of the public surveys are at variance with the field-notes thereof in many cases, a connection with a public survey corner only locates the claim with reference to that particular corner and leaves its position in doubt with regard to the 40-acre tracts with which it is in conflict.

A mineral survey may be connected with a public survey corner and its conflict with the 40-acre tracts calculated, but the result of the calculation may be falsified by the connection made in the next survey, which will show that the corner supposed to be 40 chains from the one first connected with is not located as it is described to be in the notes of the township survey.

To compel a deputy mineral surveyor to retrace so much of the lines of the public surveys as will enable him to locate exactly the position of each mining claim with respect to the corners which govern the size and shape of the section or sections in which it lies would increase the cost of mineral surveys which are already too great, but such procedure would insure accuracy, which under the present system can not be attained.

Exhibit C, annexed hereunto, is a statement of the mineral surveys approved between July 1, 1890, and June 30, 1891, inclusive.

In addition to the approved surveys 26 plats were made, but approval of the surveys had been withheld for various reasons.

GRANTS.

In regard to private land claims, besides making a resurvey of the Las Trampas grant, reported No. 27, which has reduced the area of that confirmed claim from 45,461 to 28,131.66 acres, this office has been very busy in putting the Spanish documents in the archives in such shape that they will be available for the information of the land court, and in comparing and correcting the records of Spanish documents that had been made under previous administrations. Four hundred and fifty folio pages of such records have been examined and compared, of which 350 pages have been fully corrected. Seventy-five additional pages of Spanish have been recorded.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims and to provide for the settlement of the private land claims in certain States and Territories," will doubtless result in great benefit to this Territory. Sections 16, 17, and 18 of this act provide for the securing of titles to small holdings of land through the agency of the land officers of the government.

This class of cases is many times more numerous than are those that will come before the land court. As less than twenty months remain of the time within which claims of this class must be filed, it is important that the department, as soon as possible, pass upon the meaning of the law and explain its provisions to the people. It is evidently the intention of the law to enable the people to get title to the little irregularly shaped pieces of land which they have occupied and cultivated from time immemorial.

This is accomplished by section 16 where the land is unsurveyed, but the greater part of the settled portions of the Territory is surveyed land. How can a landholder on surveyed land comply with the law? As a sample of the manner in which land has become divided up during generations and is now held in the Spanish settlements

throughout this Territory I have prepared the following diagram of a portion of the township lying immediately west of the city of Santa Fé.

The section and quarter-section lines are indicated by dotted lines and the boundaries of the different owners by full lines.

These little strips of land, the smallest of which is but 20 varas or 55 feet wide, are held only by the title of uninterrupted or peaceable possession reaching back sixty years or more.

These lands were segregated from the Mexican domain and are held by the right of prescription under "the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico."

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo covers such cases and obliges the United States to respect them. To disregard them now would be to confiscate their homes and commit a wanton injustice.

Now, can Cosme Carillo, for instance, who owns a strip of 50 varas or $8\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, amounting to 40 acres, on which is his home and his little cultivation near the river and running back across three sections over the hills where he gets his firewood, can this landholder have a survey of his strip made, connecting his lines with the corners of the public survey, and by filing such survey and making proof of the facts, enter this strip at the local land office? If he can do so, full instructions should be issued to the register how to proceed in such cases.

If he can not under the law enter his land, it is earnestly requested that the department ask for such an amendment of the law as will enable him to do so.

It is unworthy of the government to tender to this people justice and free titles to their lands and then couple with this liberal offer conditions that they can not comply with, and further enact that their homes shall be confiscated at the end of two years if these impossible conditions are not complied with. Justice requires that this law be amended as soon as possible, so as to allow the entry of lands in pieces of the shapes in which they are actually held.

PROPOSED PECOS PARK.

I desire to renew the recommendation made last year that the mountain region northeast of Santa Fé be set aside as a public park, to include Ts. 17, 18, 19, and 20 N., R. 11 E.; Ts. 19, 20, 21, and the north half of T. 18 N., R. 12 E., and Ts. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 N., R. 13 E.

The proposed park covers the southern extremity of the main chain of the Rocky mountains. Its average altitude is over 8,000 feet. Of the mountains within it Lake Peak is 12,200 feet high; Baldy is 12,600, and the Las Truchas Peaks, farther north, rise over 13,000 feet above the sea. It is a most beautiful region, admirably adapted to the purpose of a summer camping ground for the people. The peaks mentioned and intermediate ones, together with the Las Vegas range on the east, constitute what is known as the Pecos Rim, and to one standing near the center of the park the vast amphitheater surrounded by this rim presents a scene of surpassing loveliness. The country is mainly heavily timbered with pine and other evergreens on the highlands and deciduous trees along the streams, but it is interspersed with beautiful parks and mesas.

Everywhere are clear streams, the home of the brook trout, and animal life abounds in the forests, including deer and other large game. Indeed it is the paradise of the sportsman and the lover of natural beauty. But the extermination of this game is sure to occur within a few years if the present wholesale methods of destruction are allowed to continue.

Within this region are all the sources of the Rio Pecos, which river is now furnished with ditches for the irrigation of a larger area than any other stream in the Territory.

Here rise many tributaries of the Rio Grande and also, on the east, of the Mora and the Canadian, which streams supply the water for great areas of cultivation.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that the destruction of the forests about the sources of these streams be stopped by the setting apart of this tract for public use.

This region is not adapted to settlement by reason of the deep snows that fall there, but for a summer resort it is cool and delightful and has every attraction to render it a favorite camping ground.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

In my letter to you dated June 25, 1891, I made an estimate for the surveying service in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as follows:

Salary, surveyor-general	\$3,000
Salaries, clerks surveyor-general's office	15,000
For preservation of Spanish archives	2,000

Contingent expenses, surveyor-general's office	\$15,000
For surveying public lands.....	10,000
For examination of old surveys and resurveys.....	5,000
For surveys and resurveys of confirmed private land claims.....	40,000
For survey of unconfirmed private land claims.....	20,000

The amount asked for the survey of public lands is the same that was apportioned to New Mexico for the fiscal year just past, and is the lowest estimate that can be made that will meet the demands and keep pace with the progress of settlement.

As to the estimate for the examination of old surveys and resurveys, it is clear that as the public surveys progress the necessity for resurveys will be increased by reason of the discovery of erroneous or fraudulent surveys on which the lines of the new surveys must close. A large number of townships have been withdrawn from entry, and are still under suspension by reason of fraud or alleged fraud in the survey thereof. These surveys should be examined, and if found to be defective new surveys should be made just as fast as the progress of settlement requires. Considerable progress has been made in this respect during the present year.

The appropriation asked for preserving the Spanish archives in this office is needed now even more than it was when my last estimate was made. The act of March 3, 1891, to establish a court of private land claims, renders a more perfect system of indexing, as well as more extensive recording, than has hitherto been possible under the inadequate appropriations an imperative necessity.

There will probably be great activity in the way of taking steps to perfect title to Spanish and Mexican grants from now on, and this office, unless its effectiveness is to be destroyed to a great extent, must have an appropriation large enough to insure prompt attention to the demands of the court of private land claims and to the inquiries of claimants and other interested parties. With my present clerical force it is with the greatest difficulty that I have been able to keep pace with the current work of the office, and to bring up to date the work that has been left undone in the past, under the present conditions, is impossible.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been made during the year just passed in comparing, correcting, and recording Spanish archives, there is a vast amount of this class of work still undone.

The appropriation for clerk hire should not be less than the sum estimated. It must be remembered that the work which must be done in this office to carry out the provisions of section 10 of the act of March 3, 1891, will necessitate a large increase in the clerical force of the office. Section 16 of the same act, providing for the survey of holdings of twenty years' duration as separate legal subdivisions in township surveys hereafter to be made, will also multiply the work to be done by my clerks.

The situation of this office because of the insufficient appropriations for clerk hire has been recognized by the General Land Office, and it will be plain to you that an office which has been obliged to work an hour extra each day for several years, that the current work may be dispatched, must be furnished with more clerks as the duties of the surveyor-general are increased.

It is hard to estimate the cost of surveying private land claims confirmed by the court, as that will depend on the number of cases brought before it and the length of time required for consideration of the cases which will be pending. In view of the great volume of business that is awaiting the organization of the court, I am of the opinion that a smaller estimate of the cost of surveying confirmed claims can not be safely made. Because of the great uncertainty which will be found to exist as to the location of the boundaries of many of these claims it is more than likely that preliminary surveys will have to be made that the court may arrive at an intelligent conclusion respecting the exact location and boundaries of claims under consideration. It is therefore my opinion that such an emergency should be provided for.

For the good of the surveying service in New Mexico, it is to be hoped that Congress may appreciate the exigency of the case, and that the appropriations made may be commensurate with the demands of public business.

EXHIBITS.

- A.—Statement of contracts let during the year for public surveys.
- B.—Statement showing surveys approved during the year.
- C.—Statement showing mineral surveys approved during the year.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOBART,
Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

Hon. T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.—Contracts awarded under appropriations for public surveys for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

No.	Date.	Contractor.	Liabil- ity.	Description.
259	1891. Mar. 26..	Sherrard Coleman	\$1,250	The township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., in R. 12 E.; the range line between Rs. 11 and 12 E., in Ts. 16 and 17 S.; the township line between Ts. 18 and 19 S., in R. 13 E., and the subdivisional lines of Ts. 16 S., R. 12 E., and 18 S., R. 13 E.
260	Mar. 27..	L. M. Brown	950	Range line between Rs. 16 and 17 W., in Ts. 6 and 7 S.; the township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., in R. 17 W., and the subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 17 W., and T. 32 N., R. 25 E.
261	Apr. 1...	Clayton G. Coleman ..	375	The lines of the town of Las Trampas grant, reported No. 27.
262	Apr. 16..	.....do	1,650	The subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., R. 15 E., T. 10 S., R. 14 E., and T. 7 S., R. 14 E., together with the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said townships as may be found to be necessary.
263	June 18 ..	.....do	1,800	The subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., R. 14 E., and of T. 6 S., R. 15 E.; also the resurvey of T. 21 S., R. 1 E., together with the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said townships as may be found to be necessary.
264	June 22 ..	W. G. Marmon	2,500	The fifth correction line south through Rs. 21 and 22 W. to its intersection with the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona; the range line between Rs. 20 and 21 W. through Ts. 26 and 27 S.; the range line between Rs. 21 and 22 W. through T. 26 S.; the township line between Ts. 26 and 27 S., in Rs. 21 and 22 W., and the township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., in R. 21 W., together with the subdivisional lines of T. 15 S., R. 20 W., T. 15 S., R. 21 W., T. 16 S., R. 21 W., T. 26 S., R. 21 W., and fractional T. 26 S., R. 22 W.
265	June 23 ..	L. M. Brown	1,800	The first correction line south through R. 21 W. to its intersection with the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona; the township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., in R. 21 W.; the range line between Rs. 20 and 21 W., in T. 6 S. from the southeast corner of T. 6 S., R. 21 W., to the corner to sections 19, 24, 25 and 30 on that line; the township line between Ts. 7 and 8 S., in Rs. 17 and 18 W.; the range line between Rs. 17 and 18 W., in T. 7 S., and the subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 21 W., and Ts. 7 S., Rs. 17 and 18 W.

B.—Surveys approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

No. of contract.	Date.	Contractor.	Description.
252	1890. May 5 ..	Geo. H. Pradt	Township lines between Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 21 W., and the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 2 N., R. 21 W. Reported, approved, and survey accepted.
253	May 2 ..	Mark Howell	Subdivisional lines of T. 9 S., R. 17 E. Surveys under this contract have not been reported.
254	May 9 ..	D. B. Merry	So much of the following exterior and subdivisional lines as are unsurveyed and which lie outside of the Ramon Vigil grant: Range line between Rs. 5 and 6 E., T. 19 N., and the subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., R. 6 E.; also the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior and subdivisional lines as may be necessary. This survey has been reported and approved, but is not yet accepted.
255	June 5 ..	L. M. Brown	The range line between Rs. 5 and 6 E., Ts. 4 and 7 S.; township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 6 E.; first auxiliary guide meridian east in T. 16 S., and the subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 6 E., and of T. 16, S. R. 13 E. These surveys have been reported and approved, but are not yet accepted.
256	June 7 ..	D. M. Berry	Survey of so much of the subdivisional lines of T. 8 S., Rs. 17 and 18 E., as shall be found to be outside of the Anton Chico grant. Reported and approved, but not yet accepted.
257	June 23 ..	W. G. Marmon	So much of the following exterior and subdivisional lines as shall be found to be outside the Beaubien Miranda grant: Sixth correction line N. in R. 15 E.; township line between Ts. 24 and 26 N., and R. 15 E. The unsurveyed portions of the range line between Rs. 14 and 15 E., T. 25 N., and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Reported and approved, but not yet accepted.

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B.—Surveys approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891—Continued.

No. of contract.	Date.	Contractor.	Description.
258	1890. June 23	Clayton G. Coleman	Resurvey of the exterior and subdivisonal lines of Ts. 13, 14, 18, and 19 S., R. 21 W. The closings of said townships, together with the closings of townships 1, 20, and 21 S., R. 21 W., on the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona. These surveys have been reported, approved, and accepted.
261	1891. Apr. 1	do	The lines of the town of Las Trampas grant, reported No. 27. Reported and approved, but not yet accepted.

C.—List of mineral surveys approved during the year ending June 30, 1891.

Name of claim.	No.	By whom claimed.
Ricolite	835 A	Lydia J. Caldwell <i>et al.</i>
Jaaper	835 B	Do.
Green Onyx	835 C	Do.
Chicago Girl Lode	836 A	Do.
Chicago Girl Mill-site	836 B	Do.
Lochiel	837	John H. Tracy.
Little Chief	838	Do.
Susan Jane	839	Do.
Good Hope	847	D. B. O'Brien.
New York	848	Do.
Copper Dick	850	J. B. Tyler.
Cupola	851	John Brockman.
Sunrise	852	L. Bradford Prince.
Baltimore	853	Do.
Silver Bell	858	Chas. Ganse <i>et al.</i>
San Pedro Placer Mining Claim	857	San Pedro Placer Mining Co.
Belle	860	The Florence Silver Company.
Lula C.	859	The Magdalena Land and Cattle Co.
Little Fanny	840	Frank Vingo.
Clifton	841	F. X. Eberle.
Eberle	842	Do.
Forrester	862 A	Joseph I. Eaton & Bro.
Forrester Extension North	862 B	Do.
Birthday	862 C	Do.
Helen Cross	862 D	Do.
Silver Wave	862 E	Do.
Grand Cross	863 A	Do.
Lone Buck	863 B	Do.
Oak Spring	863 C	Do.
Lone Buck Extension North	863 D	Do.
Little Loella	864 A	Do.
Hermosilla	864 B	Do.
Two Duce Lode No. 1 South	864 B	Do.
Tidal Wave	854	Midnight Mining Co.
The King	855	Geo. W. Toms <i>et al.</i>
Bear	868	Louis Rosenzweig <i>et al.</i>
Alamo Spring	849	John H. Riley.
Anson S	846	E. L. Stephens.
Time Lock	861 A	Grig Titus <i>et al.</i>
Key Hole	861 B	Do.
Confidence	873 A	Felix Leavick, O. P. Posey, and George Crawford.
Confidence Mill-site	873 B	Do.
South Alpine	876 A	Do.
South Alpine Mill-site	876 A	Do.
Black Bird	877 A	Do.
Black Bird Mill-site	877 B	Do.
Red Bird	881	Do.
Blue Bird	882	Do.
North Alpine	883	Do.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., July 16, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your letter E, dated April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office relative to surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, together with tabular statement as follows:

A.—Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$40,000 made to North Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No contracts were entered into during the fiscal year on account of special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands.

The surveying district of North Dakota was created by act of Congress approved April 10, 1890, and the President, by executive order dated July 16, 1890, directed that the office of the surveyor-general be located at the city of Bismarck.

The office was opened for the transaction of business on August 1, 1890, and the greater portion of the records, archives, plats, field-notes, etc., have been received from the surveyor-general of South Dakota, of which district this was formerly a part. There yet remain, however, to be delivered to this office, the plats, field-notes, and other records pertaining to the survey of a number of townships, which are in process of construction at the office of the surveyor-general of South Dakota, and which I am informed will be complete and ready for delivery in a short time.

The subdivisional surveys of Ts. 145 N., Rs. 69 and 70 W., a total of 119 miles 72 chains and 72 links, have been completed, the plats, field-notes, etc., transmitted to the General Land Office, and the plats and descriptive lists to the local land office at Bismarck, N. Dak.

The deputies to whom were awarded contracts Nos. 2 to 9, inclusive, are now in the field and report fair progress in their work.

Since opening this office, on August 1 last, letters, documents, plats, field-notes, etc., have been prepared as follows:

Letters to Commissioner General Land Office.....	93
Letters to Secretary of the Interior	5
Letters to Secretary of the Treasury.....	6
Letters to individuals and deputies.....	223
Plats of new surveys.....	6
Transcripts of field notes of new surveys	2
Descriptive lists	2
Amended plats.....	3
Index diagram to field notes and contracts.....	1
Diagrams for deputy surveyors.....	122
Special instructions and contracts prepared.....	9
Total.....	472

There has also been a large amount of miscellaneous work performed in connection with properly indexing and arranging the records of the office and of which no detailed statement can well be given.

In conclusion I would state that the portion of this district which remains to be surveyed is all good agricultural and grazing land, and settlements are following as fast as the land is surveyed.

Persons who desire to settle and improve the public lands and make permanent homes for themselves dislike to locate on unsurveyed land, as they can not properly locate their improvements, and experience has shown that in this district settlement

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increases much more rapidly where the subdivisional surveys have been completed than upon the unsurveyed land, and especially will this be the case in that portion of the State north of the Missouri river and along the line of the Great Northern railway, in the counties of Ward, Mountrail, Flannery, and Buford.

Very respectfully,

ERASTUS S. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Surveyor-General.

Hon. T. H. CARTER,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$40,000 made to North Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
1	1890. Sept. 24	George K. Dike	The subdivision lines of T. 145 N., Ra. 69 and 70 W. of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	\$600
2	1891. April 18	George G. Beardsley and Geo. K. Dike ..	The subdivision lines of T. 160 N., R. 77; T. 159, 160, and 161 N., R. 78; T. 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163 N., R. 79; T. 160, 161, 162, and 163 N., R. 80; T. 161, 162, and 163 N., R. 81; and fractional T. 164 N., Rs. 79, 80, and 81; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	5,080
3	April 26	Rufus S. Brookings...	The subdivision lines of T. 135, 136, 137, 141, and 142 N., R. 89; T. 136, 141, and 142 N., R. 90; and T. 136 and 141 N., R. 91; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	3,015
4	May 7	Hiram A. Soule	The subdivision lines of T. 145, 146, 147, and 149 N., R. 74; T. 145, 146, 147, 148, and 149 N., Rs. 75 and 76; T. 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150 N., Rs. 77 and 78; T. 149 N., R. 79; and T. 149, 150, and 151 N., R. 80; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	9,200
5	May 18	Thomas F. Marshall ..	The subdivision lines of T. 158, 159, and 160 N., R. 81; T. 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163 N., Rs. 82 and 83; T. 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163 N., Rs. 84 and 85; T. 161, 162, and 163 N., Rs. 86 and 87; and fractional T. 164 N., of Rs. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	9,900
6	May 29	Jas. G. Saunders	The subdivision lines of T. 142 N., Ra. 95, 96, 97 and 98; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	\$1,200
7	June 1	Martin B. Severance ..	The subdivision lines of T. 145 N., Ra. 71 and 72; T. 145, 146, and 147 N., R. 73; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	1,525
8	June 6	Thos. F. Marshall	The thirteenth standard parallel from the line between Ra. 85 and 86 to the east line of the Fort Buford military reservation; the fourteenth standard parallel from the line between Ra. 85 and 86 to the west boundary of the State; the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth guide meridians, through T. 153, 154, 155 and 156; all of the township and rangelines between the thirteenth and fourteenth standard parallels, and between the fifteenth guide meridian the west boundary of the State, and the Fort Buford reservation; all of the section, meander and connecting lines of so much of T. 153 and 154 N., Ra. 100 and 101, as lies east of the Fort Buford military reservation; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	5,000
9	June 8	Rufus S. Brookings...	The lines between T. 133 and 134, 134 and 135, and 135 and 136 N., in R. 83; the subdivision lines of T. 133, 134, 135, and 136 N., R. 83; T. 133, 134 and 143 N., R. 89; T. 133, 134, 135, and 143 N., R. 90; T. 133, 134, and 135 N., R. 91; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	4,400
Total				39,920

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Huron, Dak., July 28, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E of April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$40,000 made to South Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

B.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$8,000 for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations. Act approved August 30, 1890.

C.—Showing office-work on mineral surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No contracts were entered into during the fiscal year on account of special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands, and no deposits were made for such surveys.

The following table shows the number of miles of public surveys in this district upon which office-work was completed and returns transmitted during the fiscal year:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	chs.	lks.
Base line.....	105	30	6
Standard parallels.....	153	3	7
Guide meridians.....	187	54	32
Township and range lines.....	1,016	33	67
Section lines.....	8,454	78	56
Meander lines.....	315	76	33
Connecting lines.....	44	46	76
Indian reservation boundaries.....	189	36	35
Boundary of section of land held for town-site purposes, sec. 22, act approved March 3, 1891, in T. 5 N., R. 31 E., B. H. M.....	2	78	53
Retracement of base lines.....	21	21	91
Retracement of township and range lines.....	16	68	15
Retracement of section lines.....	1	40	..
Retracement of boundaries Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's lands in T. 104 N., Rs. 71 and 72 W., fifth principal meridian.....	1	38	92
Total.....	10,523	46	63

Township plats prepared (166 townships platted).....	498
Diagrams of Indian reservations, town sites, and township exteriors.....	78

By act approved April 10, 1890, the territory heretofore comprising the surveying district of Dakota was divided into two surveying districts comprising, respectively, the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. In accordance with instructions of letter E of your office, dated July 18, 1890, the archives heretofore of this office relating to United States surveys in North Dakota were collected and surrendered to the surveyor-general of North Dakota under dates August 25, 1890, and March 11, 1891, excepting that portion of said surveys required in the completion of all the details of the service in this office on surveys under contract in North Dakota. Upon said completion the remaining archives pertaining to North Dakota surveys will be surrendered. To properly execute this transfer much labor was required; and although kindly assisted therein by the surveyor-general of North Dakota, the pressure of other and imperative work was so great that certified transcripts for North Dakota of a large mass of archives of minor importance and not required for current work could not be prepared, and their preparation will have to be postponed.

Referring to the rapidly increasing number of mineral surveys in this surveying district, it seems proper to invite the attention of yourself and, through yourself, of Congress, to the necessity for legislative provision for inspection of such surveys, if such provision does not already exist. As the field-notes of mineral surveys furnish descriptions for patents, their accuracy should be well assured. The competition among deputy mineral surveyors, the so-called errors of prior surveys continually reported, the discrepancies between recent deputies—each and all of these call for a scrutiny far more searching than a mere critical examination of field-notes can accord. In addition may be mentioned the increased office-work and increased difficulty of maintaining proper official control of the conduct of deputies when inspection is omitted. In fact, whatever argument exists for inspection of agricultural surveys in which comparatively liberal limits for closings are allowed, the same argument applies with added force to inspection of mineral surveys in which "closed" surveys only are accepted. The matter is worthy of argument longer than the limit of this report permits, and it should have prompt and sufficient attention.

The business of the fiscal year just closed has revealed one other matter which may properly have brief mention here. It has reference to the annual appropriations made by Congress for the contingent expenses of offices of surveyors-general. Current rulings of the Treasury Department, presumably in compliance with law, require all contingent expenses of every nature whatsoever connected with the surveying service, whether incurred on account of surveys under the "regular" annual appropriation or on account of surveys under the "special" or deposit system, to be borne by the annual appropriation. Owing to the largely increased number of mineral surveys it has transpired that the annual appropriation has been burdened with an expense which could not, in the nature of things, have been considered by Congress when making the appropriation. The result of the above construction of law has been disastrous to this office, and has left a mass of its records unprotected by the proper binding, filing, and indexing which should have been given to them. It does appear that, inasmuch as Congress can not be expected to intelligently provide for contingent expenses attaching to so variable a quantity as "special" surveys, it would simplify matters very much if the contingent expenses, as well as all other expenses attaching to "special" surveys, could be made chargeable to the continuing appropriation created by "deposits by individuals," and thereby leave the annual appropriation for contingent expenses free from this variable charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

BOETHIUS H. SULLIVAN,
Surveyor-General.

HON. CHARLES H. CARTER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$40,000 made to South Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
64	1890. Sept. 20	Roscoe K. Watson	The subdivisional lines of townships 17, 18, and 19 of range 1, and townships 18 and 19 of range 2, all north of the Black Hill base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	\$1,550.00
65	Oct. 7	Eli Butterworth.....	The subdivisional lines of township 8, south of the Black Hills base line, in range 3 east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	300.00
66	1891. Apr. 9	Frederick W. Pettigrew	(Special instructions.) The survey of the section of land formerly reserved for the benefit of the Dakota Central Railroad Company, on the west bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Bad River, now in township 5 north of range 31 east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota, by section 16 of an act approved March 2, 1889, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota, * * *" recently held for town-site purposes, under provisions of section 22 of an act approved March 3, 1891.	\$2.00

A.—Contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$40,000 made to South Dakota for the survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
67	1890. May 2	Roscoe K. Watson....	The line between ranges 1 and 2 through township 13; the lines between ranges 2 and 3, 3 and 4, through townships 13 and 14; the lines between townships 13 and 14, through ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4; the line between townships 14 and 15, through ranges 3 and 4; also the subdivisional lines and meanders of townships 10, 11, 12, and 13 of range 1, 2, and 3, and of townships 10, 11, and 12, of range 4, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	\$5,000.00
68	May 2	Charles H. Bates.....	The third standard parallel from the line between ranges 7 and 8 to the established meridian of 102° west of Greenwich; the lines between ranges, 4 and 5, 5 and 6 and 6 and 7, through townships 13, 14, 15 and 16; the lines between townships 13 and 14, through ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8; the lines between townships 14 and 15, 15 and 16, through ranges 5, 6, and 7; the line between ranges 8 and 9, through townships 12 and 13; also the subdivisional and meander lines of townships 10, 11, and 12 of range 5, and of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 of ranges 6 and 7; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000.00
69	May 2	Miles T. Woolley, Birney C. Woolley.	The third guide meridian (line between ranges 12 and 13) through townships 9, 10, 11, and 12; the lines between ranges 9 and 10, 10 and 11, and 11 and 12, through townships 9, 10, 11, and 12; the lines between townships 9 and 10, 10 and 11, 11 and 12, through ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12; also the subdivisional and meander lines of townships 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of range 8, and of townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of range 9; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000.00
70	May 2	Frederick W. Pettigrew, Monroe Warner.	The section any meander lines of townships 1 and 2 north of range 25, and all the township, range, section, and meander lines between the first and second standard parallels north, from the fourth to the fifth guide meridians, excepting the exterior and section lines of township 5 of ranges 19 and 20; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota; <i>Provided however</i> , That no surveys shall be established within the Cheyenne River Indian reservation. Also establish the second standard parallel from its present terminus at the fourth guide meridian to the meridian of 102° west from Greenwich.	5,000.00
71	May 2	Edwin H. Van Antwerp, Dwight C. Rice.	The fourth standard parallel (south boundary of township 17) through ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; the third guide meridian (line between ranges 12 and 13), through townships 13, 14, 15, and 16; the line between ranges 8 and 9, through townships 14, 15, and 16; the line between ranges 9 and 10, 10 and 11, and 11 and 12, through townships 13, 14, 15, and 16; the line between ranges 13 and 14, through townships 13 and 14; the line between townships 13 and 14, through ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; the line between townships 14 and 15, through ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; the line between townships 15 and 16, through ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; also the subdivision and meander lines of township 13 of ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; and of townships 14 of ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000.00
72	May 2	William Alley.....	The fourth guide meridian (between ranges 16 and 17) and the lines between ranges 13 and 14, 14 and 15, and 15 and 16, all through townships 9, 10, 11, and 12; and the lines between townships 9 and 10, 10 and 11, and 11 and 12, through ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16; also, the subdivisional and meander lines of township 12 of ranges 9, 10, and 11; of townships 10, 11, and 12 of range 12; of township 9, 10, 11, and 12 of range 13; and of townships 9 and 10 of range 14, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000.00

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A.—*Contracts entered into on account of apportionment of \$40,000 made to South Dakota for the survey of public lands, etc.—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
73	1890. May 2	Dell B. Piper	The subdivisional and meander lines of township 14 of range 3; townships 13 and 14 of range 4; townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 of ranges 5, 6, and 7; and township 13 of range 8, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	\$5,000.00
74	May 2	Frank S. Peck	The subdivisional and meander lines of townships 9, 10, and 11 of ranges 10 and 11; and of township 9 of range 12, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	2,100.00
76	June 26	.....do	The subdivisional lines of townships 9, 10, and 11 of range 15, all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	950.00
Total				39,992.02

B.—*Contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$3,000 for surveys, etc., of abandoned military reservations, act approved August 30, 1890.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimate cost.
75	1891. June 24	Roscoe K. Watson	The standard, township, range, section, and meander lines necessary to a complete subdivision of the Fort Sisseton (late Wadsworth) military reservation; also retracement of so much of the exterior boundaries thereof and of prior surveys heretofore closed thereon as may be necessary for the complete and proper subdivision of said reservation, all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota.	\$2,200.00

C.—*Office-work on mineral surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891*

Mineral surveys ordered, lodes and placers	147
Amended surveys ordered	3
Supplemental orders issued	26
Orders issued for special reports on placers	4
Number of mineral monuments erected	6
United States deputy mineral surveyors in commission	11
Lode claims platted, approved, and delivered	86
Placers claims platted, approved, and delivered	35
Amended surveys platted, approved, and delivered	2
Special reports on placers approved	2
Total number of claims platted and delivered	123
Plats made	495
Transcripts of field notes	125
Transcripts of supplemental reports	2
Aggregate amount received for office work	\$5,720

Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty.

Name.	Address.	Commissioned.
Myron Willis	Hill City, S. Dak	Sept. 12, 1889
George S. Hopkins	Deadwood, S. Dak	Sept. 16, 1889
Richard G. Anderson	do	Sept. 18, 1889
Oscar Palmer	Custer City, S. Dak	do
Charles W. Bryden	Hill City, S. Dak	Sept. 21, 1889
John W. McIntyre	Custer City, S. Dak	Sept. 23, 1889
Oscar A. Ricker	Rapid City, S. Dak	Nov. 11, 1889
Peter L. Rogers	Deadwood, S. Dak	Jan. 15, 1890
Herman H. Beels	do	Aug. 13, 1890
Charles M. Caton	Hill City, S. Dak	Feb. 10, 1891
Albert D. Wilson	Deadwood, S. Dak	Feb. 27, 1891

Approved surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Date.	Name.	Lot No.	Deposit.
1890.			
July 26	Oro Bella Lode.....	648	30
July 26	Waggoner Lode.....	649	30
July 26	Sunday Lode.....	650	30
July 28	Nettie Lode.....	642	30
July 12	Special report, Burke's Stone Placer.....		5
July 28	General Grant Lode.....	675	30
Aug. 4	Tin Belle Lode.....	638	30
Aug. 4	Sunday Lode.....	639	30
Aug. 12	Glendale Placer.....	635	30
Sept. 1	Tubb's Placer.....	651	30
Sept. 1	Spanish Lode.....	679	30
Sept. 1	Richmond Lode.....	680	30
Sept. 1	Acadia Placer.....	684	30
Sept. 1	Denver Placer.....	701	30
Sept. 11	Sootia Lode.....	643	30
Sept. 22	Wilson Hill Placer.....	686	30
Sept. 30	Nebraska Placer.....	676	40
Sept. 30	National Placer.....	688	40
Oct. 13	Special report, M. C.....	288	5
Oct. 15	Sonora Lode.....	700	30
Oct. 22	Blow Out Lode.....	656	30
Oct. 22	What Is It Lode.....	658	30
Oct. 22	Tin Key Lode.....	732	30
Oct. 17	Placer No. 9, above Disc.....	715	30
Oct. 23	Placer No. 11, above Disc.....	714	30
Oct. 23	Madison Lode.....	659	30
Oct. 25	Two Bears Lode.....	699	30
Oct. 25	Venus Lode.....	708	30
Oct. 25	Black Hawk Lode.....	698	30
Oct. 27	Stannum Lode.....	711	30
Oct. 28	Telegraph No. 1 and 2 Lodes.....	728	55
Nov. 8	E. Fish Lode.....	654	30
Nov. 8	Wilson Lode.....	655	30
Nov. 5	Sampson Lode.....	682	30
Nov. 12	Ben Skinner Lode.....	653	30
Nov. 12	White Whale No. 1 Lode.....	664	30
Nov. 12	Mississippi Placer.....	703	30
Nov. 13	Evaline Lode.....	661	30
Nov. 17	Oro Fino Placer.....	647	30
Nov. 17	Merrimac Lode.....	716	30
Nov. 13	Campaign No. 1 Lode.....	625	30
Nov. 21	Pluma Lode.....	717	30
Nov. 21	Dick Yates Lode.....	750	30
Nov. 21	Blue Star Lode.....	718	30
Nov. 25	Arcola Placer.....	704	30
Nov. 29	Strawberry Creek Placer.....	712	30
Dec. 2	Waller No. 1 Lode.....	722	30
Dec. 6	Vanderbilt No. 2 Lode.....	683	30
Dec. 12	Mewonitoc Lode.....	620	30
Dec. 16	Champion Lode.....	702	30
Dec. 20	Colossal Lode.....	621	30
Dec. 24	Newton Tin Lode.....	652	30
Dec. 24	Coulson Placer.....	746	30
Dec. 30	Ridge Stone Placer.....	694	30
Dec. 30	Palisades Stone Placer.....	696	30
Dec. 31	Doubtful Lode.....	660	30
1891.			
Jan. 12	White Swan Lode.....	689	30
Jan. 12	Galena Placer.....	692	30
Jan. 12	Oella Lode.....	719	30
Jan. 12	Ten Broeck Lode.....	720	30
Jan. 24	Venus Lode.....	737	30
Jan. 24	Liberty Lode.....	735	30
Jan. 28	New Atlantic Lode.....	760	30
Jan. 28	Green Point Lode.....	763	30
Jan. 28	Ophir Lode.....	764	30
Jan. 28	Mikado Lode.....	765	30
Jan. 28	Silver Spring Lode.....	766	30
Jan. 28	Mariposa Lode.....	762	30
Jan. 31	Boacbel Lode.....	761	30
Jan. 31	Baltimore Lode.....	693	30
Jan. 31	Hillside Placer.....	749	30
Feb. 2	Lulu Placer.....	747	30
Feb. 11	Burns Placer.....	697	30
Feb. 19	Sulphur Lode.....	767	30
Feb. 19	Oro Fino Lode (amended).....	646	30
Feb. 21	Carpenter Placer.....	687	30
Feb. 28	Evening Star Lode (amended).....	204	130
Feb. 28	Campaign No. 4 Lode.....	641	30
Feb. 28	South Star Lode.....	740	30

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Approved surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Lot No.	Deposit.
1891.			
Feb. 28	Acme Lode	741	30
Feb. 28	Scotty Lode	742	30
Feb. 28	Bouncing Boy Lode	743	30
Feb. 28	Block Lode	744	30
Mar. 8	Placer No. 733	733	30
Mar. 7	Grande Deposit Lode	734	30
Mar. 7	St. James Lode	754	30
Mar. 21	Lark Lode	753	30
Mar. 21	Fannie Lode	769	30
Mar. 21	Elizabeth Lode	768	30
Mar. 21	Brighton Placer	752	30
Mar. 21	Handy Fraction Lode	757	30
Mar. 21	La Grande Lode	662	30
Mar. 21	Richardson Placer	724	30
Mar. 21	Stockade Placer	725	30
Mar. 28	Fackleton Lode	745	30
Mar. 31	Red Cloud Lode	759	30
Mar. 31	Ida Tin Lode	663	30
Apr. 8	Iowa Placer	636	30
Apr. 8	Huron Placer	673	30
Apr. 11	Palisades Stone Placer	794	30
Apr. 17	February No. 11 Lode	668	30
Apr. 17	Lincoln Placer	730	30
Apr. 17	Butler Lode ...	726	} 75
Apr. 17	Greely Lode ...	726	
Apr. 17	Ingersoll Lode ...	726	
Apr. 17	Newton Placer	672	30
Apr. 23	February No. 16 Lode	669	30
Apr. 23	February No. 1 Lode	666	30
Apr. 23	Buckeye Lode	710	30
Apr. 23	Maggie Lode	739	30
Apr. 27	Allen Placer	748	30
May 5	Triangle Placer	729	30
May 23	Deadwood and Delaware Placer	685	30
May 23	Japanzy Lode	665	30
May 23	February No. 2 Lode	667	30
May 23	Cow Boy Fraction Lode	709	30
May 23	Mill Site Lode	731	30
June 9	February No. 3 Lode	705	30
June 9	February No. 4 Lode	706	30
June 9	February No. 9 Lode	707	30
June 22	Detroit Lode	771	30
June 24	Terminus Lode	772	30
June 24	Uncle Tom Lode	774	30
June 24	Tilton Lode	789	30
June 24	Ben Hur Lode	791	30
June 24	Bar Placer	824	30
June 26	Harmony Lode	800	30
June 26	Brewery Lode	801	30
June 26	Brewery Fraction Lode	802	30
June 26	Hill Placer	735	30
June 29	White Tail Lode	780	30
June 29	Sunday Lode	785	30

Total number of lodes	68
Total number of placers	35
Whole number	123

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, July 10, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my annual report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, accompanied by tabulated statements, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for the survey of public lands, payable from the \$28,000 allotted to Oregon out of the general appropriation of \$425,000 made by act of Congress approved August 30, 1890.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for the survey of public lands, payable from special deposits made by individuals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

C.—Statement of special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEYS.

I have to report the aggregate number of miles surveyed and reported to your office since my last report, as follows, viz:

Reservation boundary lines 31 miles.

	Measurements.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chs.</i>	<i>Lks.</i>
Standard lines	6	40	18
Township lines	97	50	36
Subdivisional lines	280	00	00
Total	414	38	81

These surveys embrace 102,400.40 acres, of which 11,377.56 acres were in rejected surveys.

There have been prepared by this office 55 books of certified transcripts of field-notes, 2 plats of standards parallel, 6 plats of exteriors, 45 plats of subdivisions, 4 maps of boundary lines of Indian reservations, 31 special plats, 18 descriptive lists; 863 official letters were written, covering 1,231 pages.

The local land offices were furnished swamp land lists Nos. 75 to 78, inclusive, embracing 8,598.45 acres.

There were also prepared, for the use of special agents and deputy surveyors in the field, 134 plats and 1,024 pages of transcripts of field-notes.

There were prepared for deputy surveyors 21 special instructions, of which 42 copies were made.

There were 13 mineral surveys executed, and 6 examinations and reports on placer mining claims submitted to the office, for which work there was deposited \$620.

There was also deposited for field and office-work, under Revised Statutes, sections 2401, 2402, 2403, \$1,152.

In regard to the condition of contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1890, I must say the work executed by Deputy Surveyor Andrew Todd, under his contract, No. 541, dated May 25, 1889, was examined, and appearing all right was approved by this office and the proper transcripts and plats were forwarded to your office July 30, 1890.

Under date of August 12, 1890, from Portland, Oregon, United States Deputy Examiner of Surveys P. F. Bussey transmitted also to your office the report of his examination in the field of the surveys executed under this contract.

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After a thorough examination by said examiner in the field, he found so many errors and irregularities as to necessitate his recommending the rejection of the work.

In your letter E, dated September 6, 1890, you fully concur with Examiner Bussey and approve his recommendation. The surveys were rejected, Deputy Todd being fully notified has failed to make any objections.

The history of contract No. 548, Samuel L. Lovell, deputy surveyor and contractor, is similar to that of No. 541. No protest nor appeal has been made at this office, although the deputy, as in the other case, has been fully notified. Contract No. 551 with John C. Arnold, United States deputy surveyor, dated March 19, 1890, is yet unfinished. Deputy Arnold took the field early last year, but before making any great progress he was so afflicted as to necessitate a surgical operation, from which he has not yet fully recovered. His time is extended to the close of the year.

Contract No. 555 with Albert P. Wilson, United States deputy surveyor, is complete in the field and only awaits some slight corrections by the deputy, after which the notes will be approved by this office and sent you.

The contract of Deputy Surveyor Charles M. Collier, No. 556, is awaiting your action.

All other contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1890, with United States deputy surveyors for surveys have been properly reported to your office, accepted, and the accounts closed.

The field-work of 1891 will be nearly eight times as great as for 1890, therefore the urgent necessity of additional clerical assistance in the office is apparent.

Trusting that your instructions are fully complied with in this report, and that it may meet with your approval,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY BYARS,

U. S. Surveyor-General for Oregon.

Hon. T. H. CARTER,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon on account of the \$28,000 assigned to Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
558	1890. Nov. 14	W. James Culver*	All the township and section lines necessary to survey Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 W.; T. 6 N., R. 7 W., and all the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 5 N., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.	\$2,700
559	Nov. 15	Simon B. Cathcart* ...	All the meander township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 22 S., R. 12 W.; all the meander and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 23 S., R. 12 W., and all the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 27 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian.	650
560	Nov. 19 1891.	William B. Marye.....	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 5 N., R. 5 W., Willamette meridian.†	100
561	Dec. 4	Charles E. Moore	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 35 S., R. 32 E., Willamette meridian.†	175
562	Jan. 8	Edward F. Sharp*	All the section lines in Ts. 6 and 7 N., R. 3 W., alleged to have been surveyed by United States Deputy Surveyor Clark Smith under contract No. 291, dated August 7, 1878, and all the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 15 S., R. 2 E., Willamette meridian.	1,800
563	Jan. 10	William E. Campbell* .	Second standard parallel south, between Ts. 10 and 11 S., through Rs. 3, 6, and 7 E.; the township lines of Ts. 9 and 10 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., and the section lines of T. 10 S., R. 4 E., Willamette meridian.	2,000
564	Jan. 26	Henry W. Cooke.....	All the township, section, and meander lines necessary to survey T. 2 S., R. 46 E., Willamette meridian.†	1,200
567	Feb. 16	William Thiel and Oscar F. Thiel.*	All the township, section, and meander lines necessary to complete the surveyable portion of the hitherto unsurveyed parts of T. 20 S., R. 9 W.; Ts. 20, 21, and 22 S., R. 11 W.	2,000
568	Feb. 17	Albert P. Wilson*	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian.	1,800

* Deputy in field.

† Work returned, but not platted.

‡ Work returned, but office work not completed.

A.—Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon on account of the \$28,000 assigned to Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
	1891.			
569	Feb. 19	Horace G. Hurlburt...	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 1 N., R. 6 E., Willamette meridian.*	\$750
570	Feb. 24	Rufus S. Moore†.....	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the hitherto unsurveyed portions of T. 34 S., R. 14 W.; all the unsurveyed portion of T. 37 S., R. 14 W.; the township and section lines necessary to complete the unsurveyed portion of T. 35 S., R. 13 W.; the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 36 S., R. 13 W.; the township lines necessary to survey the exterior boundaries of T. 37 S., R. 13 W.; and the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 38 S., R. 13 W., Willamette meridian.	8,700
571	Apr. 10	Peter Applegate†.....	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 31 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E., and T. 33 S., R. 2 E., Willamette meridian.	2,400
573	May 7	William M. Bushey†..	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 22 S., R. 1 W., Willamette meridian.	725
575	June 12	Albert C. O'Neel.....	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian.‡	1,500
576	June 17	William M. Bushey...	All the section lines necessary to survey T. 10 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., Willamette meridian.§	1,450
577	June 18	Williams R. Whipple.	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 24 S., R. 6 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.§	300
578	June 20	Andrew L. Porter	All the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 9 S., R. 8 W., Willamette meridian, and all the section lines necessary to complete that portion of T. 10 S., R. 9 W., Willamette meridian, lying south of the Siletz Indian Reservation.§	1,100
579	June 22	John W. Kimbrell	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 1 N., Rs. 38 and 39 E., Willamette meridian.§	400
580	June 23	Robert O. Collier and Charles M. Collier.	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 19 S., R. 7 W., and all the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 19 S., R. 8 W. §	2,100
581	June 23	.....do	All the section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 14 S., R. 11 W., and all the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 16 S., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian.§	1,150
Total				28,000

* Work returned, but office-work not completed. § Notice of approval and bond by Commissioner

† Deputy in field.

General Land Office not yet received.

‡ Deputy preparing for the field.

B.—Contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for survey of public lands, payable from special deposits by individuals, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
567	1890. Nov. 13	Alonzo Gesner*.....	All the meander, township, and subdivisional lines necessary to survey Ts. 14 and 15 S., Rs. 5, 9, and 10, Willamette meridian.	\$5,111
572	1891. Apr. 18	Robert O. Collier*.....	All lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 21 S., R. 1 E.; T. 21 S., R. 1 W.; T. 18 S., R. 6 W., and T. 13 S., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.	2,610
574	May 19	Thomas E. Todd†.....	All the township and section lines necessary to survey T. 20 S., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.	765
Total				8,486

* Deputy in field.

† Deputy preparing for field.

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C.—Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Date of deposit.	List No.	Land district.	Office-work.	Survey.
1890.					
204	Aug. 25	20	Roseburg	\$27.62	\$276.24
205	Aug. 25	21	do	274.22	2,742.19
206	Aug. 25	22	do	9.15	91.54
207	Aug. 25	23	do .....	.96	9.60
328	Oct. 4	24	do		33.69
330	Oct. 4	24	do	3.08	
331	Oct. 4	5	Oregon city		1,230.77
332	Oct. 4	5	do	114.49	
1891.					
788	Mar. 13	17	Oregon city	12.44	110.56
789	Mar. 13	20	do	176.95	1,572.89
				618.91	6,066.88

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith in duplicate the annual report of the United States surveyor-general's office for the district of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing condition of resurvey of public lands under "appropriation for resurveys," approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

B.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railway Company approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

C.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands under regular appropriation returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

D.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands under appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

E.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

F.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under regular appropriation for the survey of public land approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

G.—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under appropriation for the survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

H.—Recapitulation showing number of miles of surveys approved and number of acres embraced therein, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, also total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1891.

I.—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1891, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.

J.—Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the field-notes and plats of which have not yet been returned to this office.

K.—Statement showing contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the field-work of which is not yet completed.

The above statements show that the number of miles of surveys approved was 1,466 miles 28 chains 90 links; the number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1891, to be 12,755,475.03; the number of contracts returned to the office, but not yet approved, to be 2; the number of contracts let prior to the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, but which have not yet been returned to this office, to be 6; also that 5 contracts, amounting to \$8,000 in the aggregate, were let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

There were 98 township plats, 2 exterior plats, and 18 supplemental township plats made and approved during the year, also 5 township plats that are not yet approved; there has also been the usual amount of miscellaneous drafting, tracing, etc., done in the agricultural department.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company deposited on selections \$3,620.15 for field-work, and \$452.51 for office work, making a total of \$4,072.67 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company deposited on selections \$35 field-work and \$3 office-work, making a total of \$38 during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

There were not any "special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands" made during the year.

398 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

In the mineral department there were 207 orders issued during the year, as follows :

140 lode claims, at \$27.....	\$3,780
33 amended surveys, at \$15.....	495
3 placer claims, at \$27.....	81
7 mill-sites (with lode), at \$10.....	70
24 consolidated claims embracing 107 locations, at a total cost of.....	2,889
	<hr/>
	7,315
Paid for conflicts.....	930
	<hr/>

Grand total paid into this department of the office during the year..... 8,245

There were 774 mineral plats made embracing 164 lode claims, 33 amended surveys, and 7 mill-sites.

There are 15 mineral claims in process of working up.

There are not any claims in the office that have not been taken up.

There are suspended in this office 65 mineral claims awaiting corrections.

In addition to this work the mineral department has examined and approved 49 additional field-notes, for which this office made no charge to claimants.

During the past year the series of detailed schedules of mining claims mentioned in my last report has been, for the more important and intricate mining districts, completed and an improved, though by no means perfect, connected map of all the claims in Tintic district made.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the need in this office of an appropriation for the office and field-work necessary upon connected plats of the mining districts.

The lack of complete connected plats of the districts very much increases the current work and the liability to error in the examination of mining claims.

I would respectfully refer you in this connection to my estimates of June 19, 1889, and July 9, 1890.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

ELLSWORTH DAGGETT,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Utah.

The COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Condition of resurveys of public lands under appropriation for resurveys approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Deputy.	Contract.		Resurvey.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Arthur F. Benson*....	164	1888. Mar. 8	Township lines: North and west boundaries, T. 9 N., R. 1 W.; south boundary, T. 7 N., R. 2 E. South boundary, T. 7 N., R. 1 W.; north boundary, T. 10 N., R. 1 W. (contingent to contract). Subdivision lines: Ts. 7, 9, and 10 N., R. 1 W. and Ts. 7 N., R. 2 E., of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	M. c. l. 4 30 10 5 00 00 27 29 26 36 59 36	\$7.00 5.00 	\$30.63 136.83 167.46

* Amount of contract, \$178.50; cost of survey, \$167.46; excess, \$11.04.

B.—Condition of survey of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railway Company approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Arthur F. Benson*.....	165	1888. Mar. 8	Township lines: North and west boundaries, T. 9 N., R. 1 W.; west boundary, T. 10 N., R. 1 W.; south and east boundaries, T. 7 N., R. 2 E.; east and north boundaries, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. Subdivision lines: Ts. 7, 9 and 10 N., R. 1 W.; Ts. 7 and 10 N., R. 2 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	M. c. l. 29 39 94	\$7.00	\$206.49
				167 05 57	5.00	835.35
				196 45 51	....	1,041.84
Arthur F. Benson†.....	166	Aug. 9	Township lines: East and north boundaries, T. 11 N., R. 2 E. Subdivision lines: T. 11 N., R. 2 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	12 00 30	7.00	84.03
				60 07 08	5.00	300.44
				72 07 38	.....	384.47

* Cost of survey, \$1,041.84; amount of contract, \$1,011.50; deficiency, 34 cents.

† Cost of survey, \$384.47; amount of contract, \$384; deficiency, 47 cents.

C.—Condition of surveys of public lands under regular appropriation, returned and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Augustus D. Ferron*..	169	1889. June 21	Meridian lines: T. 24 S., R. 5 E., and T. 25 S., R. 4 E. Standard lines: T. 25 S., R. 4 E. (contingent to contract). Township lines: North and west boundaries, T. 13 S., R. 9 E.; east boundary, T. 21 S., R. 3 E.; east, west, and north boundaries, T. 22 S., R. 3 E.; north boundary, T. 22 S., R. 4 E.; north, south, and east boundaries, T. 22 S., R. 5 E.; east, north, west, and south boundaries, T. 23 S., R. 3 E.; east boundary, T. 24 S., R. 5 E.; west boundary, T. 25 S., R. 4 E.; west boundary, T. 24 S., R. 4 E. All the above of the Salt Lake base and meridian. West boundary, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; south, west, and east boundaries, T. 2 S., R. 2 E., Uinta special base and meridian. South and east boundaries, T. 13 S., R. 9 E.; east and south boundaries, T. 13 S., R. 10 E.; north boundary, T. 24 S., R. 5 E. Salt Lake base and meridian, and contingent to contract. Subdivision lines: Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 E., Uinta special base and meridian; T. 13 S., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; T. 22 S., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 23 S., R. 3 E.; T. 24 S., R. 5 E. T. 23 S., R. 3 E. (contingent to contract) of the Salt Lake base and meridian. Northeast boundary Uinta Indian reservation, eleventh to nineteenth mile cor. Closings	M. c. l. 12 00 00 2 76 55 102 64 48 18 40 60 329 00 24 2 79 62 2 00 00 3 22 71 479 44 20	\$9.00 7.00 5.00 7.00 5.00	\$108.00 719.64 1,645.02 56.00 16.42 2,545.08

* Amount of contract, \$3,000; cost of survey, \$2,545.08; excess, \$454.92.

400 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

D.—Condition of surveys of public lands under appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Deputy.	Contract.		Surveys.	Extent.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.				
Robert Goelinski*.....	160	1887. May 3	Meander lines: Boundary of Fort Crittenden Military Reservation.	M. c. l. 101 43 56	\$6.00	\$609.27
			Standard lines: T. 5 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.	10 10 50	6.00	60.79
			Township lines: East and west boundaries, T. 4 S., R. 2 W.; north boundary, T. 5 S., R. 1 W.; north, east, and west boundaries, T. 5 S., R. 2 W.; north boundary, T. 5 S., R. 3 W.; south boundary, T. 6 S., R. 1 W.; south, east, and west boundaries, T. 6 S., R. 2 W.; south boundary, T. 7 S., R. 1 W.; south boundary, T. 6 S., R. 3 W.; south, east, and west boundaries, T. 7 S., R. 2 W.; south boundary, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; south, east, and west boundaries, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.; south boundary, T. 8 S., R. 3 W.; west boundary, T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; south boundary, T. 9 S., R. 3 W.; north and west boundaries, T. 10 S., R. 2 W. Salt Lake base and meridian.	94 77 47	4.50	427.36
			Subdivision lines: T. 4 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 5 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.; T. 6 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.; T. 7 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.; T. 8 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.; T. 9 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 10 S., R. 2 W.	457 71 55	3.00	1,372.68
			Closings:			
			Included in contract.....	2 15 29	3.00	6.57
			Contingent to contract.....	14 54 08		
				681 32 45		2,477.67

* Amount of contract, \$2,492.25; cost of survey, \$2,477.67; excess, \$14.58.

E.—Number of townships extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.		Character of soil and extent of area.	
		Township.	Section.	Agricultural.	Total.
		M. O. L.	M. O. L.	Acres.	Acres.
1	T. 7 N., R. 1 W.....		37 06 62	14,092.62	14,092.62
2	T. 9 N., R. 1 W.....	2 03 14	6 73 28	3,449.88	3,449.88
3	T. 10 N., R. 1 W.....	6 00 24	7 63 13	4,797.68	4,797.68
4	T. 7 N., R. 2 E.....	9 36 20	55 19 47	20,905.66	20,905.66
5	T. 10 N., R. 2 E.....	12 00 35	60 03 07	23,057.02	23,057.02
		29 39 94	167 05 57	66,302.86	66,302.86
1	T. 11 N., R. 2 E.....	12 00 30	60 07 08	23,071.52	23,071.52

No.	Date of survey.	Deputy.	No. of con- tract.	Addi- tional.
1	Aug. 14 to 21, 1888.....	Arthur F. Benson.....	165	+
2	Sept. 7 to 9, 1888.....	do.....	165	+
3	Sept. 24 to 13, 1888.....	do.....	165	+
4	Aug. 10 to Sept. 5, 1888.....	do.....	165	+
	Sept. 14 to 22, 1888.....	do.....	165	
	Sept. 24 to Oct. 4, 1888.....	do.....	166	

F.—Number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under regular appropriation for the survey of public lands, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.					
		Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Boundary of Uintah Indian reservation.	Connecting lines.
		M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
	T. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 E*					8 00 00	
1	T. 1 S., R. 2 E*			1 00 00	28 00		85
2	T. 2 S., R. 2 E*			10 07 32	19 52 10		3 21 86
3	T. 13 S., R. 9 E.			10 78 22	45 77 97		
4	T. 13 S., R. 9 E.			14 40 00			
5	T. 13 S., R. 10 E.			19 00 60	83 03 48		
6	T. 21 S., R. 3 E.			4 00 00			
7	T. 22 S., R. 3 E.			17 77 90	59 79 62		
8	T. 22 S., R. 4 E.			5 75 94	32 73 67		
9	T. 22 S., R. 5 E.			13 00 00	46 02 96		
10	T. 23 S., R. 3 E.			23 77 71	57 01 61		
11	T. 23 S., R. 3 E.				12 79 62		
	T. 24 S., R. 4 E.			6 00 89			
	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.	6 00 00		3 66 50	34 00 83		
	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.			15 00 00			
	T. 25 S., R. 4 E.	6 00 00	12 76 55	6 00 00			
		12 00 00	2 76 55	121 25 08	331 79 86	8 00 00	3 22 71

No.	Character of soil and extent of area.				Date of survey.	Deputy.	Number of contract.	Additional.
	Agricul- tural.	Min- eral.	Coal.	Total.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
1	361.60			361.60	June 23, 1890	Augustus D. Ferron	169	...
2	7,669.94	163.46		7,833.40	June 28, 1890	do	169	...
3	12,763.67		6,628.39	19,392.06	June 24 to 26, 1890	do	169	...
4					July 1 to 16, 1890	do	169	+
5	11,686.88			11,686.88	do	do	169	...
6					July 31 to Aug. 7, 1890	do	169	+
7	19,808.55			19,808.55	Sept. 3 to 4, 1890	do	169	...
8	11,432.22			11,432.22	Sept. 2 to 30, 1890	do	169	+
9	15,691.84			15,691.84	Sept. 30 to Oct. 6, 1890	do	169	...
10	19,651.55			19,651.55	Aug. 9 to 20, 1890	do	169	...
11					Sept. 1 to 19, 1890	do	169	+
					do	do	169	...
					Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, 1890	do	169	...
	12,401.51			12,401.51	Oct. 8 to 16, 1890	do	169	...
					Aug. 29 to Oct. 9, 1890	do	169	...
					do	do	169	...
	111,467.76	163.46	6,628.39	118,259.61				

* Uintah special base and meridian.

† Contingent to contract.

402 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

G.—Number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under appropriation for the survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.				
		Standard.	Township.	Section.	Boundary of military reservation.	Connecting lines.
		<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>	<i>M. O. L.</i>
1	T. 4 S., R. 1 W.				61 23	
2	T. 4 S., R. 2 W.		2 35 17	17 45 37	9 64 16	*1 49 74
3	T. 4 S., R. 3 W.			22 47 90	9 41 94	*1 33 06
4	T. 5 S., R. 1 W.	75 00	37 24	1 45 81	7 20 69	*73 25
5	T. 5 S., R. 2 W.	6 00 00	18 06 19	60 00 44		
6	T. 5 S., R. 3 W.	30 15 50	4 13 80	34 32 71	6 71 71	*48 60
7	T. 6 S., R. 1 W.		4 24 60	14 03 97	7 64 77	*1 00 87
8	T. 6 S., R. 2 W.		17 63 96	59 41 21		*1 17 30
9	T. 6 S., R. 3 W.		3 11 77	37 18 63	7 20 82	*1 { 44 45 42 10
10	T. 7 S., B. 1 W.		1 02 97	12 11 83	7 45 18	*37 74
11	T. 7 S., R. 2 W.		18 00 22	60 01 34		
12	T. 7 S., R. 3 W.		1 60 37	19 08 33	9 20 63	*2 39 61
13	T. 8 S., R. 1 W.			21 67	1 42 12	*8 44
14	T. 8 S., R. 2 W.		10 38 55	50 57 97	6 21 56	*1 12 65
15	T. 8 S., R. 3 W.		2 69 70	21 10 49	7 66 64	*1 07 66
16	T. 9 S., R. 2 W.		5 42 50	32 60 40	6 78 27	*61 98
17	T. 9 S., R. 3 W.		1 07 00	12 58 94	7 79 85	*1 38 58
18	T. 10 S., R. 2 W.		3 63 43	2 04 04	8 30 89	33 45
19	T. 10 S., R. 3 W.				1 35 10	
		10 10 50	94 77 47	457 71 55	101 43 56	16 69 37

No.	Character of soil and extent of area.		Date of survey.	Deputy.	Number of contract.	Additional.
	Agricultural.	Total.				
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
1	72.21	72.21	Sept. 15, 1887	Robert Gorlinski	160	+
2	2,383.23	2,383.23	Sept. 16 to Oct. 22, 1887	do	160	+
3	7,842.46	7,842.46	Sept. 19 to Oct. 31, 1887	do	160	+
4	1,024.06	1,024.06	Sept. 13 to Oct. 18, 1887	do	160	+
5	11.58	11.58	Sept. 13 to Nov. 10, 1887	do	160	+
6	12,154.21	12,154.21	Sept. 13 to Nov. 31, 1887	do	160	+
7	1,396.64	1,396.64	Oct. 14, 1887 to June 20, 1888	do	160	+
8	22,651.74	22,651.74	Nov. 11 to 25, 1887	do	160	+
9	11,388.77	11,388.77	Sept. 23 to Dec. 3, 1887	do	160	+
10	1,702.97	1,702.97	Oct. 14 to 1887, June 16, 1888	do	160	+
11	23,040.76	23,040.76	Dec. 3 to 15, 1887	do	160	+
12	5,649.95	5,649.95	Sept. 29, 1887 to May 10, 1888	do	160	+
13	258.23	258.23	Oct. 11, 1887 to June 16, 1888	do	160	+
14	3,467.91	3,467.91	Oct. 11, 1887 to May 24, 1888	do	160	+
15	6,283.74	6,283.74	Sept. 29, 1887 to May 30, 1888	do	160	+
16	11,974.05	11,974.05	Oct. 6, 1887 to June 3, 1890	do	160	+
17	3,695.71	3,695.71	Oct. 4, 1887 to June 2, 1890	do	160	+
18	1,097.27	1,097.27	Oct. 6, 1887 to June 3, 1890	do	160	+
19			Oct. 6, 1887	do	160	+
	116,095.49	116,095.49				

* Contingent to contract.

RECAPITULATION.

H.—Total number of miles of surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891

Fund.	Meridian.	Stand-ard.	Town-ship.	Section.	Military bound-ary.	Indian reserva-tion. boundary.	Connect-ing lines.
	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
Resurvey			9 30 10	27 29 26			
Repayment, by Central Pa-cific railroad			41 40 24	227 12 65			
Regular appropriation	12 00 00	2 76 55	21 25 08	331 79 86		8 00 00	3 22 71
Appraised and relinquished military reservation		10 10 50	94 77 47	457 71 55	101 43 56		16 69 37
	12 00 00	13 07 05	267 12 89	1044 33 32	101 43 56	8 00 00	20 12 08

	Measurements.
	<i>M. C. L.</i>
Meridian	12 00 00
Standard	13 07 05
Township	267 12 89
Section	1,044 33 32
Military boundary	101 43 56
Indian reservation boundary	8 00 00
Connecting lines	20 12 08
Total	1,466 28 90

Total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1890..... 12,431,745.60

Total number of acres surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.. 523,729.48

Total number of acres surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1891 12,755,475.08

I.—Contracts returned prior to June 30, 1891, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.

Deputy.	Contract.		Fund payable from.	Extent.	Estimated cost.
	No.	Date.			
Otto E. Salomon	154	1886. June 28	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	<i>M. C. L.</i> 69 40 00	\$334.75
Do	155	June 28	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railroad Company.	291 40 00	1,430.50
Edward W. Koeber.	159	1887. May 3	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.*	114 77 00	636.25
			Total	475 77 00	2,401.50

* Fort Thoraburg military and wood and timber reservation.

404. REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

J.—Contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the field-notes and plats of which have not yet been returned to this office.

Deputy.	Contract.		Fund payable from.	Estimated cost.
	No.	Date.		
Edward W. Koeber	158	1887. May 3	Appropriation for survey appraised and relinquished military reservation.*	\$475. 65
Do.....	161	July 9	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	1, 277. 62
Do	170	1890. June 4	do	762. 05
Augustus D. Ferron	171	June 30	Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands.	2, 500. 00
Edward W. Koeber	172	June 17	do	2, 000. 00
Adolph Jessen.....	173	June 18	do	500. 00
				7, 515. 32

* Fort Cameron military and wood and timber reservation.

K.—Contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the field-work of which is not yet completed.

[Payable from regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands approved August 30 1890.]

Deputy.	Contract.		Description.	Amount of contract.
	No.	Date.		
John T. Breckon	175	1891. June 23	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; T. 9 S., R. 2 E.; T. 10 S., R. 8 E.; T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; T. 14 S., R. 4 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 10 and 11 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	\$1, 500. 00
Augustus D. Ferron	176	June 23	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 10 S., R. 6 E.; Ts. 15 and 14 S., R. 8 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 9 and 11 E.; T. 13 S., R. 11 E., and T. 12 S., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	2, 000. 00
Nephi P. Anderson	177	June 24	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 10 N., R. 3 E.; T. 6 N., R. 1 E., and T. 3 S., Rs. 6 and 7 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	1, 000. 00
Andrew P. Hanson	178	June 27	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 25 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 W., and T. 24 S., Rs. 4, 3, and 2 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	1, 500. 00
George O. Chaney	179	June 30	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 20 S., Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W.; T. 19 S., Rs. 9 and 10 W., and T. 18 S., Rs. 10 and 8 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian.	2, 000. 00
Total				8, 000. 00

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Olympia, Wash., August 4, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from special deposits.

C.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township, the number of plats made, and the liability of each contract under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The accompanying statements show the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year as follows:

	Measurements.	
	Miles.	Chains.
Number of township lines run	57	8.81
Number of section lines run	295	51.58
Number of meander lines run	64	72.08
Total number of miles surveyed	417	52.47

Number of townships surveyed	7
Number of mineral surveys	18
Number of plats made, tracings, etc.	507
Amount of special deposits for public land surveys:	
For field-work	2,360
For office-work	350
Aggregate deposits for office work, mining claims.	3,425

No deposits made by railroad companies for cost of surveys and office-work.
Respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Washington.
The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acres.	Plats made.			Liability of contract.
					Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Office.	Register.	
1886.					M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.		1	1	1	\$375.00
326	June 26		Joseph M. Snow	Resurvey of east boundary survey of subdivisions and meanders T. 22 N., R. 22 E.	6 04 86	60 16 60	3 75 90	70 17 36	22,800.18	1	1	3	
1889.													\$618.00
332	May 15		Charles M. Anderson	East, west, south boundary and subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 6 E.									(b)
334	June 19		Francis D. Henry	Extérieurs, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 16 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.									
335	June 17		Timothy R. Berry	Fractional east boundary, subdivisions and meanders T. 12 N., R. 7 E.	1 60 00	30 39 08	14 15 79	46 34 87	8,324.84	1	1	3	
337	June 15		Isaac M. Galbraith	Fractional east boundary, subdivisions and meanders T. 12 N., R. 8 E.	1 00 00	14 77 80	12 78 18	28 75 98	4,222.62	1	1	3	684.00
				Resurvey part of south and west boundary, survey of north, part of south, east, and west boundary, subdivisions and meanders T. 39 N., R. 5 E.	19 13 15	57 37 41	33 49 26	109 19 82	20,385.41	1	1	3	1,087.08
1890.													
340	May 9		William L. Rockwell	Lines of public survey over lands in former bed of Sylvan lake, T. 21 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	0 19 57	1 53 67		1 73 24	392.71	2	2	6	10.06
341	June 10		Gilbert M. Ward	Extérieurs and subdivisions 13 and 14 N., Rs. 5 W., Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 6 W., and T. 21 N., R. 9 W.									64,000.00
342	June 10		Edwin Richardson	Resurvey part of south and west boundary, and survey of subdivisions T. 6 N., R. 11 E.	10 33 64	59 38 04		69 71 68	22,653.45	1	1	3	720.00
313	June 10		George James	Eighth standard parallel north, through ranges 6 and 7, east, extérieurs, subdivisions and meanders T. 32 N., R. 6 E., and Ts. 30 and 32 N., R. 7 E.									23,750.00
344	June 20		George A. Schwartz	Resurvey and survey of the south and west boundary of the Yakima Indian reservation.									(c)

[illegible]

a Deputy in the field correcting survey.
b Contract canceled at request of deputy, October 30, 1890
c Partially completed notes in the office.
d Field-work completed; notes in the office being platted and transcribed.
e Liability \$2,163, payable from appropriation for survey of Indian reservations; survey completed, and now being examined in the field.
f Field notes just received from deputy.
g Field work partially completed, returns not yet received.

B.—Contracts let for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, payable from special deposits.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acrea.	Plats made.			Liability of contract.
No.	Date.			Township.	Section.	Total.	Original.		General Land Office.	Register.	Total.	
2347	1890.	George J. Gardiner*	Subdivisions of fractional township 15 N., R. 11 W.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.						\$600. 00
348	Aug. 27	Lewis C. Woodman.....	South 1/2 east boundary and subdivisions, T. 19 S., R. 12 E.	12 00 38	60 00 31	72 01 29	1	1	1	3		\$600. 00
349	Nov. 7	Samuel W. Lackland*	Subdivisions and meanders T. 19 N., R. 12 W.									470. 00
350	Nov. 15	Ewing McReynolds	Subdivisions sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, T. 16 N., R. 3 W.		4 02 36	4 02 36	1	1	1	3		50. 00
351	Nov. 17	Stephen A. Graham*	Fractional west boundary subdivisions and meanders T. 32 N., R. 12 W.									340. 00
		Total.....	Total.....	12 00 38	64 03 27	76 04 25	2	2	2	6		2,360. 00

* Field-work completed, notes being platted and transcribed.

C.—Contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township, the number of plats made, and the liability of each contract, under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acres.	Plats made.			Liability of contract.
No.	Date.			Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	Registered.		Total.
*	1890. Sept. 19	Edwin Richardson	{ Resurvey of east boundary T. 6 N., R. 11 E., Resurvey of section lines in west tier of sec- tions T. 6 N., R. 12 E.	M. C. L. 6 03 90	M. C. L. 6 74 42	M. C. L. 6 03 90	M. C. L. 6 74 42	1	1	3	\$170.45	
*	1891. Jan. 26	George J. Gardner		0 32 71	0 31 29	1 12 95	1 76 95	1	1	3		15.28
352	Feb. 21	Albert H. Gray	Exterior subdivision, and meander lines of T. 28 N., R. 31, 32, 33, and 34 E., not embraced within the limits of the Colville Indian Reservation.								1,000.00	
*	Mar. 4	Gilbert M. Ward	Island in sections 12 and 13, T. 17 N., R. 10 W.								75.00	
353	Apr. 16	James T. Sheets	Fractional east boundary, west and south boundary, subdivisions and meanders T. 30 N., R. 9 W.								2,275.00	
354	Apr. 18	Alex. M. Reynolds	The eighth standard parallel north through Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E., the exteriors and subdivisions of T. 33 N., R. 5 and 6 E., the south boundary of T. 32 N., R. 8 E., and the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 32 N., R. 9 and 10 E.								5,000.00	
355	Apr. 20	Moses M. Emerson	The fifth standard parallel north through Rs. 14 and 15 E., and the exteriors and subdivisions of T. 20 N., R. 14 E., and T. 19 N., R. 15 E.								3,000.00	
356	Apr. 20	Albert H. Gray	The eighth standard parallel north, through Rs. 42 and 43 E., and the exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 43 E.								4,000.00	
357	Apr. 21	Jacob Richardson	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 3 E.								1,480.00	
358	Apr. 27	Alvin Bystrom	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 4 E., and T. 15 N., R. 5 E.								2,600.00	
359	Apr. 27	Elijah L. Wade	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 16 N., R. 7 and 8 W.								3,000.00	

360	May 1	John Nailor	The seventh standard parallel north, through R. 8 E., and the fractional east boundary and subdivisions T. 28 N., R. 8 E. Extent and subdivisions T. 23 N., R. 5 W.; Ts. 11 and 14 N., R. 9 W.; and T. 21 N., R. 19 W.	675.00
361	May 1	Clinton F. Pulsifer	Subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 9 W.	3,600.00
362	May 6	James C. Jeffery	The seventh, eighth, and ninth standard parallels north, through Rs. 21 to 27 E., and the Ruby guide meridian from T. 30 N. to the international boundary line between the United States and British Columbia.	1,500.00
363	May 11	John K. Ashley	Extent and subdivisions T. 30 N., R. 12 W. and Ts. 29, 30, and 32 N., R. 13 W.	2,600.00
364	May 12	Lewis D. W. Shelton	Extent and subdivisions Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 7 E.; Ts. 23 and 25 N., R. 8 E., and T. 23 N., R. 9 E.	6,550.00
365	May 19	George A. Schwartz	Extent and subdivisions T. 24 N., R. 17 and 18 E., and subdivisions T. 22 N., R. 21 E. Extent and subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 7 W.; Ts. 14 and 15 N., R. 8 W., and T. 20 N., R. 12 W.	6,290.00
366	May 19	Moses M. Emelson	The second standard parallel through R. 2 E.; the exterior, and subdivisions Ts. 6, 9, and 10 N., R. 2 E.; T. 10 N., R. 3 E., and fractional T. 2 N., R. 4 E.	1,300.00
367	May 20	Levi C. Vickrey	The ninth standard parallel north, through Rs. 7 and 8 E.; the exterior, and subdivisions fractional T. 14 N., R. 5 E., and T. 36 N., R. 8 E.	4,600.00
368	May 22	Samuel W. Lackland	Extent and subdivisions T. 29 N., R. 3 W.; T. 30 N., R. 7 W.; T. 27 N., R. 12 W.; and Ts. 27 and 28 N., R. 3 W.	6,790.00
369	May 25	Isaac M. Galbraith	Subdivision into blocks of the remaining unsurveyed lands within the Port Angeles townsite reservation; estimated liability, \$1,817.	2,000.00
370	May 29	George A. Kline	The fifth standard parallel north through Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E., exterior, and subdivisions Ts. 20 and 21 N., R. 8 E. and T. 20 N., R. 9 and 10 E.	6,000.00
371	June 1	John K. Ashley	The tenth standard parallel north through R. 25 E., exterior, and subdivisions Ts. 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 25 E.	1,540.00
372	June 4	Freeman W. Brown	The eighth standard parallel north through R. 44 E., exterior, subdivisions, and extenders, Ts. 32, 33 and 34 N., R. 44 E., and T. 27 N., R. 43 E.	4,880.00
373	June 5	DeKalb Ashley		
374	June 6	.....do		

* Special instructions.

C.—Contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township, etc.—Continued.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acres.	Plate made.				Liability of contract.
					Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	Register.	Total.	
					M. O. L.	M. O. L.	M. O. L.	M. O. L.						
		1890.												
	375	June 10	Charles H. Murray	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 10 and 11 N., R. 4 W.										\$2,820.00
				Subdivisions T. 32 N., R. 8 E., and exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 22 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E.										2,100.00
	376	June 10	Elmer Lenfest	The Quinalt guide meridian from T. 21 N., between Rs. 8 and 9 W., north to the sixth standard parallel; the sixth standard parallel north through Rs. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 W. to the Pacific Ocean, and the subdivisions of T. 24 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., not embraced within the boundaries of the Quinalt Indian reservation.										4,280.00
	375	June 18	Jacob E. Noel	Subdivisions T. 16 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.										
				Total brought forward from statement A	38 51 22	224 22 60	63 59 13	328 52 95	78,789.21	7	7	7	21	2,400.00
	378	June 18	Edwin Richardson	Total brought forward from statement B	12 00 98	64 03 27		76 04 25	25,682.92	2	2	2	6	
				Total	57 08 81	295 51 58	64 72 08	417 52 47	104,572.78	474	474	474	474	
				Number of miscellaneous township plats, tracings, etc., made.						485	11	11	507	
				Total number of plats and tracings made.										84,990.73
				Total liability of contracts under appropriation for the survey of public lands, 1891.										2,860.00
				Total liability of contracts payable from special deposits.										2,163.00
				Total liability of contract for survey of Indian reservation.										4,817.00
				Total liability of contract for survey of Port Angeles town site.										94,330.73
				Total liability of all surveys under contract.										

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 30, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 18, 1891, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report in duplicate of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into under the appropriation of August 8, 1890, for surveys of abandoned military reservations.

C.—Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

D.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for office-work on mineral surveys.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION.

Under the appropriation of \$20,000 for surveys in this district two contracts were entered into, but too late for any field-work to be done thereunder during the fiscal year.

Of the two contracts, Nos. 233 and 234, entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the field-notes of both have been filed in this office, the office work completed, and the surveys approved. The triplicate plats pertaining to contract No. 234 were filed in the United States land office at Evanston, Wyo., April 13, 1891.

Of the two contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field-notes of one under contract No. 237, dated June 18, 1890, have been filed in this office, the plats and transcripts made, and the survey approved. The field notes under contract No. 238, for resurveys, have not yet been filed, but the field-work is completed and the notes will be filed at an early date.

Of contract No. 236, with Howard B. Carpenter, deputy surveyor, dated March 22, 1890, for Indian surveys, liability \$12,000, the field-work is completed and the office-work on all notes filed to date, and covering the field-work of last season, has been completed and the survey, after proper examination of the work in the field, has been approved as far as finished. The remainder of the field-notes, under this contract, embracing exterior lines of one township and subdivisional lines of eight townships, will soon be filed in this office.

Of contract No. 239, with William O. Owen, deputy surveyor, dated March 20, 1891, for the survey of the Fort Laramie military reservation (abandoned), the field-notes have been filed in this office and the office-work completed, but the fund for the examination of this survey was not received before the end of the fiscal year.

Contract No. 242, with William M. Gilcrest, deputy surveyor, dated June 30, 1891, for the survey of the Fort Bridger military reservation (abandoned), was entered into too late for any work to be done thereunder during the fiscal year.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

There were no special deposits for surveying public land in the district of Wyoming this year.

412 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Aggregate of miles surveyed in this district as embraced in surveys, the field-notes of which have been received and approved by this office under contracts Nos. 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and 238 during the fiscal year.

	Measurements.	
	Miles.	Chs.
Indian surveys:		
Wind River meridian	12	
Standard lines	25	
Township lines	180	67.15
Subdivisional lines	717	14.28
Meander lines	78	16.25
Total of Indian surveys	992	17.68
Public land, including abandoned military reservations:		
Standard lines	178	59.75
Township lines	371	40.22
Subdivisional lines	1,112	73.55
Meander lines	18	.94
Total of public land surveys	1,681	14.26

Total number of miles surveyed under all contracts approved during the fiscal year, 2,674 miles and 31.94 chains.

Total area of land embraced in townships surveyed under contract No. 236 in the Shoshone Indian reservation, and approved during the year, 272,299.41 acres.

Total area of land embraced in surveys of townships under all other contracts approved during the fiscal year, 382,633.54 acres.

Total area of lands embraced in surveys approved during the fiscal year, 654,932.95 acres.

Aggregate of office work done during the fiscal year.

Number of plats and diagrams made	197
Number of transcripts of field-notes made	101
Number of descriptive lists made	24

In this connection, I would respectfully call your attention to the question of insufficiency of the appropriation for clerk hire in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Contracts have already been entered into for field-work, the liability of which aggregates \$25,500, and if this district gets an appropriation from the regular appropriation, even approximating the estimates, which are based upon actual necessity for surveys, there will be more than double this amount expended in field-work before the end of the fiscal year. The appropriation for clerk hire, amounting to \$4,000, is totally inadequate to carry on the work of the office during the year. Experience has shown that the cost of office-work is properly estimated at 25 per cent of the amount appropriated for field-work, and \$10,000 to \$12,000 would have been little enough to carry on the work of the office, and insure to those deputies, who have taken contracts in good faith, and whose work in the past is creditable and satisfactory to the service, that their field-notes of survey will receive prompt attention when they are filed in this office. I am now confronted by the horns of a dilemma, one of which, in accordance with custom, would require that I limit the funds to be paid for clerk hire during the year to the appropriation of \$4,000, and thus compel those deputy surveyors who have done the work under their contracts in good faith, and have filed their field-notes in this office in conformity to the requirements of their instructions, to wait one or two years for the office-work to be taken up, completed, and the contracts approved.

The other proposition is one which may be without precedent, but which I am seriously inclined to follow if I shall be able to secure clerks in conformity thereto, and that is to employ a sufficient number of experienced clerks and draftsmen to take up the office-work on the field-notes of survey as soon as the same are filed by the deputy surveyors and prosecute the work vigorously until the available fund is exhausted.

The most weighty argument in favor of the prompt execution of the office-work incidental to the surveys now under contract and being made lies in the fact that the land embraced in some of these contracts has been designated by the proper State authorities as land which they desire to select for the State under the act of admission, which donated large tracts of land to the State. These selections can not be made until the surveys are finally accepted, and a long delay in completing the office-work will seriously injure the interests of the State.

I am aware that the meager appropriation of \$4,000 will be expended long before the close of the fiscal year, but I shall feel satisfied in having done all I could to promote the interests of the surveying service in this district and in having kept faith with the deputy surveyors by endeavoring to do the necessary office-work upon their field-notes of survey in their proper order and without delay.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDS,

U. S. Surveyor-General for Wyoming.

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Contract.		Surveyors.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
240	1891. Apr. 21	J. E. Shannon and A. L. Coleman.	The sixth standard parallel north, west from the standard cor. to T. 25 N., Rs. 104 and 105 W., to the closing cor. to T. 24 N., Rs. 112 and 113 W.; the thirteenth auxiliary meridian W., N. from the standard cor. to T. 25 N., Rs. 108 and 109 W., to the seventh standard parallel N.; the west boundaries of Ts. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., Rs. 105, 106, and 107 W.; the N. boundaries of Ts. 25, 26, and 27 N., Rs. 105, 106, 107, and 108 W.; the W. boundaries of Ts. 23 and 24 N., Rs. 105, 106, 107, and 111 W.; the W. boundaries of T. 24 N., Rs. 108, 109, and 110 W.; the N. boundaries of T. 23 N., Rs. 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, and 112 W.; all subdivisional lines surveyable under the appropriation, in Ts. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., Rs. 105, 106, 107, and 108 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	\$8,000.
241	Apr. 1	Howard B. Carpenter and J. Frank Warner.	Resurvey of the eleventh auxiliary meridian W. through Ts. 41, 42, 43, and 44 N.; the eleventh standard parallel N., W. from the closing cor. to T. 44 N., Rs. 92 and 93 W., through Rs. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104 W.; to survey mark and establish the eleventh standard parallel N., W. through range 105 W., 6 miles; the twelfth guide meridian W. and the twelfth auxiliary meridian W. both south from the eleventh standard parallel N. to the N. boundary of the Shoshone Indian reservation; the thirteenth guide meridian W., south from the eleventh standard parallel N. 36 miles; the tenth standard parallel N., east from the standard cor. to T. 41 N., Rs. 104 and 105 W. to the W. boundary of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, and also W. from said standard Tp. cor. 24 miles; the thirteenth auxiliary meridian W., N. from the tenth standard parallel, N. 18 miles; the exterior lines and also the subdivisional lines surveyable under the appropriation, of T. 44 N., Rs. 93 to 105 W., inclusive; Ts. 43 N., Rs. 93 and 97 to 108 W., inclusive; T. 42 N., Rs. 104 to 108 W., inclusive; Ts. 41 N., Rs. 105 to 108 W., inclusive; T. 40 N., R. 105 W.; fractional T. 43 N., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W.; T. 42 N., Rs. 96 to 103 W., inclusive; T. 41 N., Rs. 103 and 104 W., and Ts. 39 and 40 N., R. 104 W. of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming; also the N. boundary of the Shoshone Indian reservation from the mouth of the North Fork of Wind river to the mouth of Owl creek, the N. E. cor. of the reservation.	12,000.

414 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

B.—Contracts entered into under the appropriation of August 8, 1890, for surveys of abandoned military reservations.

Contract.		Surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
239	1891. Mar. 20	Wm. O. Owen	The unsurveyed township, subdivisinal, and meander lines within the Fort Laramie military reservation (abandoned) in T _s 25 and 26 N., R _s 64 and 65 W. of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming.	\$630
242	June 30	Wm. M. Gilcrest ...	The boundary lines of the Fort Bridger military reservation in T _s 15 and 16 N., R 115 W., and survey, mark, and establish the exterior township and subdivisinal lines within the said Fort Bridger military reservation.	500

C.—Mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

Survey.		Surveyor.	Name of claim.	Date of U. S. register's receipt.
No.	District			
49	No. 1	Wm. O. Owen	General Sheridan, General Dodge, Black Prince, Republic, Douglas, Fairview, Fidelity, Vulcan, Cumberland, Jay Bird, Oregon, Grand View, Iron Chief, Alaska, Old Sledge, and Hancock lodes.	Mar. 9, 1891
55	No. 2	Chas. Bellamy	Gold Hill placer-mining claim	June 8, 1891
56	No. 2	do	Lake Leman placer-mining claim	Do.

D.—Deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

Date.	Depositor.	No.	Where deposited.	Amount.
Oct. 20, 1890	W. R. Stoll.....	8615	First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colo.	\$60. 00
Feb. 27, 1891	Nicholas F. Spicer.....	2892	Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.	30. 00
Apr. 10, 1891	T. B. Hicks <i>et al</i>	8984	First National Bank of Denver, Denver, Colo.	30. 00
Apr. 25, 1891	S. W. Downey ..	2926	Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.	30. 00
May 22, 1891	do	2946	do	30. 00
May 25, 1891	John H. Mullison	2948	do	30. 00
	Total.....			210. 00

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